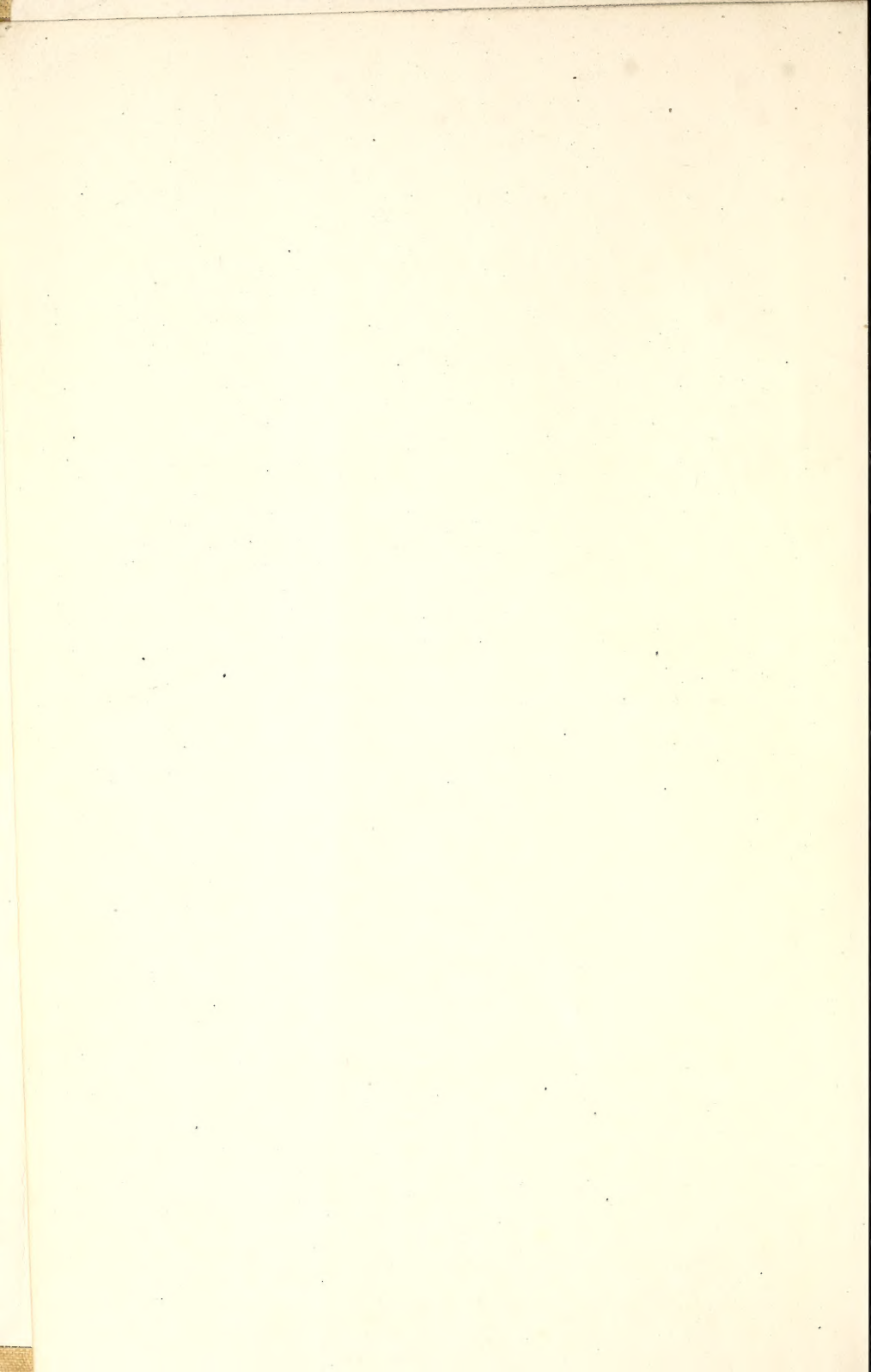


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JOURNAL

OF THE

SENATE

OF THE

48th General Assembly

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS



REGULAR BIENNIAL SESSION

Convened at the Capitol in Springfield January 8, 1913,
and Adjourned *sine die* June 30, 1913



SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL CO., STATE PRINTERS
1914

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

President,

Lieutenant Governor BARRATT O'HARA, of Chicago.

President Pro Tempore,

WALTER I. MANNY, of Mt. Sterling.

Secretary,

JAMES H. PADDOCK, of Springfield.

Assistants,

GEORGE L. CARPENTER, of Dixon; J. W. GREENAWAY, of Aurora;

WILLIAM A. COMPTON, JR., of Macomb.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk,

FRED W. RINCK, of Rock Island.

Assistants,

THERESA BALDI, of Chicago; MARIE L. POWELL, of Springfield;

HARRY RICHARDS, of Macomb.

Sergeant-at-Arms,

GEORGE W. ZINN, of Bloomington.

Assistants,

THOMAS PASLEY, of Toledo; F. W. BENJAMIN, of Marengo.

Postmaster,

ADELE H. SMITH, of Chester.

Assistant,

GLADYS WOMACK, of Equality.

SUMMARY OF BILLS

Classification	Senate	House	Total
Introduced.....	695	922	1,617
Passed both Houses.....	106	136	242
Enacted into laws.....	96	122	218
Approved by Governor.....	95	120	215
Enacted without approval of Governor.....	1	2	3
Vetoed by Governor.....	10	14	24

SENATE BILLS ENACTED INTO LAWS

1	86	207	349	428	616
15	89	213	350	439	617
16	*126	214	355	455	630
17	131	216	357	473	633
22	132	219	359	474	654
32	133	249	361	479	666
39	142	263	365	503	673
45	146	272	371	506	674
47	156	274	372	515	675
48	159	275	373	534	682
54	165	288	395	538	683
58	173	300	398	539	686
60	179	306	404	553	687
62	181	320	413	583	691
63	192	332	417	596	694
78	196	333	419	607	695

HOUSE BILLS ENACTED INTO LAWS

6	257	390	608	729	873
*34	286	393	619	756	881
63	287	398	621	757	882
65	297	400	622	761	884
70	302	409	641	781	891
77	303	412	643	788	894
88	310	414	659	818	895
102	316	416	669	820	898
124	318	418	679	825	900
125	322	419	682	826	903
148	324	438	687	834	905
191	335	442	704	835	907
204	346	443	705	841	911
212	348	445	706	843	912
215	350	473	707	848	913
219	351	480	708	849	915
220	362	489	710	850	916
225	382	499	715	851	919
228	385	566	717	852	921
252	386	588	722		922
*254	388				

BILLS VETOED IN FULL

SENATE	HOUSE
197	38
283	161
304	339
330	356
471	401
498	411
558	437
	471
	591
	709
	755
	797
	838
	842

* Enacted into law without approval of Governor.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

OF THE

Forty-Eighth General Assembly

OF THE

State of Illinois.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1913, 12 O'CLOCK M.

At a session of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, begun and held in the city of Springfield, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen, being the Wednesday after the first Monday in January, it being the first session of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, Honorable John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, appeared at 12 o'clock m., and called the Senate to order.

Prayer by the Rev. A. C. Piersel.

The President of the Senate announced that he had appointed the following as acting officers of the Senate, to act until the permanent officers are elected:

Secretary—James H. Paddock.

First Assistant Secretary—George L. Carpenter.

Postmaster—Mrs. Adele H. Smith.

Sergeant-at-Arms—George W. Zinn.

First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—George Lindblade.

Senate Messenger—T. B. Scouten.

Acting Stenographers for Secretary of the Senate—Grace M. Curtice, Lorena M. Peel.

Appointments made by President of the Senate as authorized by statute.

Private Secretary—S. L. Call.

Stenographer—Theresa Gorman.

Messenger—Frank J. Jacobson.

Janitor—Ben Savage.

The foregoing appointments were acquiesced in by the Senate.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the roll of the Senators holding over was then called, when the following answered to their names:

District.	Name.	Address.	County.	Party.
1.	Francis P. Brady	2030 Indiana av., Chicago	Cook	Rep
3.	Samuel A. Ettleson	171 LaSalle st., Chicago	do.	do.
5.	Walter Clyde Jones	134 Monroe st., Chicago	do.	Prog
7.	William H. Maclean	100 Washington st., Chicago	do.	Rep
9.	Patrick J. Carroll	3827 Campbell av., Chicago	do.	Dem
11.	Carl Lundberg	5917 Halsted st., Chicago	do.	Rep
13.	Albert Charles Clark	76th st. and Greenwood av., Chicago	do.	do.
15.	Edward J. Forst	1817 S. Ashland av., Chicago	do.	Dem
17.	Edward J. Glackin	618 S. Morgan st., Chicago	do.	do.
19.	John T. Denvir	1846 S. 40th av., Chicago	do.	do.
21.	John E. Madigan	334 Artesian av., Chicago	do.	do.
23.	Niels Juul	2645 Potomac av., Chicago	do.	Rep
25.	Johan Waage	100 Washington st., Chicago	do.	Dem
29.	John M. O'Connor	100 Washington st., Chicago	do.	do.
31.	Willett H. Cornwell	3825 Alta Vista ter., Chicago	do.	Rep
33.	Frank A. Landee	Moline	Rock Island	do.
35.	John H. Gray	Morrison	Whiteside	do.
37.	H. S. Magill, Jr.	Princeton	Bureau	do.
39.	Henry W. Johnson	Ottawa	LaSalle	do.
41.	Richard James Barr	Joliet	Will	do.
43.	Charles F. Hurburgh	Galesburg	Knox	do.
45.	Logan Hay	Springfield	Sangamon	do.
47.	Edmond Beall	Alton	Madison	do.
49.	John M. Chamberlin, Jr.	East St. Louis	St. Clair	do.
51.	Douglas W. Helm	Metropolis	Massac	do.

Present—24; Absent—1, Senator John Broderick of the Twenty-seventh District, who was detained at home on account of illness.

Mr. Brady offered the following resolution, which on his motion was adopted:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 1.

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to wait upon the judges of the Supreme Court and inform them that the presence of one of their number is desired in the Senate chamber for the purpose of administering the oath of office to the Senators-elect.

The President of the Senate appointed as the committee provided for by the foregoing resolution, Senators Gorman, Madigan and Chamberlin.

The roll of the Senators-elect was then called, and the following answered to their names:

District.	Name.	Address.	County.	Party.
2.....	Francis A. Hurley	1015 Cypress st., Chicago.....	Cook.....	Dem.....
4.....	Al. F. Gorman.....	5436 Morgan st., Chicago.....	do.....	do.....
6.....	George W. Harris.....	1963 Montrose av., Chicago.....	do.....	Prog.....
8.....	Albert J. Olson.....	Woodstock.....	McHenry.....	Rep.....
10.....	Henry Andrus.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	do.....
12.....	Michael H. Cleary.....	Galena.....	JoDavies.....	Dem.....
14.....	Thomas B. Stewart.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....	Rep.....
16.....	Christian Haase.....	Washburn.....	Woodford.....	Dem.....
18.....	John Dailey.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Rep.....
20.....	Edward C. Curtis.....	Grant Park.....	Kankakee.....	do.....
22.....	Martin B. Bailey.....	Danville.....	Vermilion.....	do.....
24.....	Raymond D. Meeker.....	Sullivan.....	Moultrie.....	Dem.....
26.....	Noah Elmo Franklin.....	Lexington.....	McLean.....	Rep.....
28.....	Willis R. Shaw.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....	Dem.....
30.....	Walter I. Manny.....	Mt. Sterling.....	Brown.....	do.....
32.....	William A. Compton.....	Macomb.....	McDonough.....	do.....
34.....	John R. Hamilton.....	Mattoon.....	Coles.....	Rep.....
36.....	Campbell S. Hearn.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	Dem.....
38.....	Stephen D. Canaday.....	Hillsboro.....	Montgomery.....	do.....
40.....	F. Jeff Tossey.....	Toledo.....	Cumberland.....	do.....
42.....	F. C. Campbell.....	Xenia.....	Clay.....	do.....
44.....	Kent E. Keller.....	Ava.....	Jackson.....	do.....
46.....	W. Duff Piercy.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....	do.....
48.....	J. A. Womack.....	Equality.....	Gallatin.....	do.....
50.....	D. T. Woodard.....	Benton.....	Franklin.....	do.....

All of the Senators-elect, twenty-six in number, answered to the call of their names, and each one appeared at the bar of the Senate in waiting to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of the State.

At 12:15 o'clock P. M. the committee appointed to wait upon the Judges of the Supreme Court, returned and reported through their Chairman, Senator Gorman, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, Frank K. Dunn, was present, and he thereupon proceeded to administer to each of the members-elect of the Senate, present at the bar of the Senate, the oath of office required by and set forth in the Constitution of the State of Illinois, to which oath each Senator subscribed his name.

The President of the Senate addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS—In the past four years this body has made a record in the passage of laws and the enactment of bills of which it may well be proud. By so doing it has put Illinois in the front rank of progressive states. It has been my good fortune to have had the honor of assisting you by being with you as your presiding officer during that time.

The people have decided that during the next four years another shall be your presiding officer. I wish at this time to thank the Senators for their courtesies and kindnesses to me. If, during my association with you, we have had differences, so far as the Chair is concerned, they were only honest differences of opinion and not the result of personal feeling or enmity. Under the circumstances while it is my duty to escort the Senate to the inaugural exercises, at the completion of those exercises, my term being ended, it will not be my privilege to again preside over this body nor will it at that time give me an opportunity to introduce my successor. That being so, I have asked him to appear with me each day in order to familiarize himself with the duties of his office and the workings of the Senate. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Lieutenant-Governor-elect O'Hara who will be your presiding officer for the next four years.

Acknowledging the introduction, Lieutenant Governor-elect O'Hara said:

The courtesy extended to me by Lieutenant-Governor Oglesby in inviting me here to act as a pupil and to, I trust learn a great deal during the next few days, is only one of many courtesies extended to me by Lieutenant-Governor Oglesby. I have found in Lieutenant-Governor Oglesby a man who measures up to the full standard of a gentleman and I desire to take this occasion, Senators, to express to him my deep and sincere appreciation of the courtesies extended to me and it is my belief that the example that he has set is an example that will make for good citizenship.

Mr. Maclean offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 2.

Resolved, That James H. Paddock is hereby declared elected Secretary of the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly for the regular and any special sessions.

The question then being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted?" and the roll being called by order of the President, resulted as follows: Yeas, 25; present and not voting, 25.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,

Yeas—25.

Present, but not voting: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,

Total—25.

The President of the Senate declared the resolution failed of adoption, because it did not receive a majority of the Senators-elect, to-wit: twenty-six in the affirmative, and he announced that he would hold that in the election of permanent officers of the Senate, that it would require twenty-six votes in the affirmative to elect, this decision to be subject to reversal by the President of the Senate.

Mr. Olson offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 3.

Resolved, That Mrs. Adele H. Smith, is hereby declared elected postmaster of the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly for the regular and any special sessions.

The question then being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called by order of the President of the Senate, it was decided in the negative, twenty-six Senators not voting in the affirmative. Yeas, 25; present and not voting, 25.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,

Yeas—25.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,

Total—25.

The President of the Senate announced that the east side of the Senate Chamber would be occupied by the Republican Senators, and that they had already chosen their seats, and that the west side of the Chamber would be allotted to the Democrats and Progressives, and that as the Progressives had already selected their seats, they would be allowed to retain the same, and that the Democrats could arrange among themselves for a distribution of the seats to be occupied by them.

The President of the Senate announced that he had appointed the following officers of the Senate:

Chaplain—Rev. A. C. Piersel.

Mail Carrier—John P. Latham.

The foregoing appointments were acquiesced in by the Senate.

The President of the Senate announced that unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, that he would appoint a Committee of Correspondents, representing the press, to have full charge and control of the Press Gallery of the Senate, and that he had appointed as such committee, Vincent Y. Dallman, of the Illinois State Register; Edward O. Phillips, of the Chicago Tribune, and Frank E. Armstrong, of the Chicago Daily News.

The Senate approved this action.

Mr. Barr offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 4.

Resolved, That T. B. Scouten, is hereby declared elected Senate Messenger of the Senate for the Forty-eighth General Assembly, for the regular and any special sessions.

The question then being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called by order of the President, it was decided in the negative by the following vote, twenty-six Senators not voting in the affirmative: Yeas, 25; present and not voting, 25.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,

Yeas—25.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,

Total—25.

The President of the Senate announced that he would like to have the matter clearly understood by the Senate that the Senate is now operating under acting officers appointed by the Chair, with the acquiescence

of the Senate, the regular officers so far nominated having been defeated, because they had not received twenty-six votes, a majority of the Senators-elect.

The President of the Senate announced that he would hold that in case of a tie vote that he would have the right to cast the deciding vote, and being a republican, he would vote with the Republicans.

The Chair stated that this would be his ruling, but that he would request Senators Hay, Jones and Manny to look up the authorities in regard to this question and consult with him thereon.

The President of the Senate announced that until an election was had of President *pro tempore* and Secretary of the Senate, that he would not hold that the Senate was permanently organized, and no certification would be made to the House of Representatives of the organization of the Senate until the election of the officers above referred to.

Mr. Andrus offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 5.

WHEREAS, It is necessary that every Senator should be conversant with the business transacted by the Senate each day, in order that he may act understandingly on all matters; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate shall prepare each day an exact transcript of the journal and furnish the same to the State printer, who shall print 200 copies thereof at once, so that a copy may be placed on the desk of each Senator the following morning by 9:00 o'clock, and after the same shall be corrected he shall print 300 copies thereof and deliver to the Secretary of the Senate. The form of the copies furnished the Senators shall be precisely the same as those published in accordance with the law relating to State contracts.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the State printer to deliver the copies above provided for according to the provisions of the State printing contract to the State binder in time so that he may be able to bind and deliver the same to the Secretary of the Senate each morning by 9:00 o'clock.

The question then being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called by order of the President of the Senate, it was decided in the negative by the following vote, a quorum not voting: Yeas, 25; present and not voting, 25.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,

Yeas—25.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,

Total—25.

The President of the Senate announced that he would enter an order to the Acting Secretary to enter on the Journal the foregoing resolution as an order of his, unless objected to by any member of the Senate, and thereupon objection was made by Senator Jones, and the President

of the Senate announced that the order would not be entered, but that the Journal of the Senate will show that the Democrats and Progressive Senators, by their votes, are responsible for not printing its daily Journals and giving to the public each day its proceedings in print.

Mr. Lundberg offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 6.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to furnish the President of the Senate, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Secretary of the Senate, on their written orders, such stationery, furniture, blanks, printing and such other supplies and articles as either of them may require and that may be necessary to enable them to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the Law Secretary, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Postmistress and the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate, respectively on their written orders, approved by the President of the Senate, or the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, such stationery and other articles as may be needed for the use and convenience of their respective offices and for the members of the Senate.

The question then being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called by order of the President of the Senate, it was decided in the negative by the following vote, a quorum not voting: Yeas, 25; present and not voting, 25.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,

Yeas—25.

Present, but not voting: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,

Total—25.

At 1:07 o'clock P. M., Mr. Maclean moved that the Senate adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock A. M., and the yeas and nays being demanded on the motion, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; present, but not voting, 24.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—26.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Manny,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,	Madigan,	Shaw,	

Total—24.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

PRESS RULES.

The President of the Senate presented the following rules governing the Press Galleries, which were approved of by the Senate.

RULES GOVERNING PRESS GALLERIES.

1. Persons desiring admission to the press galleries shall make application to the President of the Senate and shall also state in writing, for what paper or papers they are employed; and shall also state that they are not in any sense the agents or representatives of persons or corporations having legislation before the General Assembly, and will not become either while retaining their places in the galleries. Visiting journalists who may be allowed temporary admission to the galleries must conform to the restrictions of the same.

2. The applications required by the above rule shall be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the Standing Committee of Correspondents, who shall see that the occupation of the galleries is confined to *bona fide* telegraphic correspondents of reputable standing in their business, who represent daily newspapers; or who shall be *bona fide* representatives of the daily newspapers of Springfield, and not exceeding one seat shall be assigned to each paper; and it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee, at their discretion, to report violations of the rules or of the privileges of the galleries, to the President of the Senate or to the Speaker of the House, and pending action thereon the offending correspondent shall be suspended.

3. Persons employed in the executive or legislative departments of the State government, whose chief attention is not given to newspaper correspondents, shall not be entitled to admission to the press galleries.

4. The galleries, subject to the approval of the President of the Senate shall be under the control of the Standing Committee of Correspondents.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome, Italy, which was ordered referred to the Committee on Agriculture, when formed.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 7.

Resolved, That George W. Zinn, is hereby elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly for the regular and any special sessions.

The question then being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted," and the yeas and nays being called by order of the President of the Senate, it was decided in the negative, 26 Senators not voting in the affirmative.

Yeas—24.

Answering present but not voting—23.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs:

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	

Yeas—24.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Cleary,	Haase,	Madigan,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Compton,	Harris,	Manny,		

Total—23.

The President of the Senate made the following statement:

The Chair will rule for today that it will take twenty-six votes to elect any officer of the Senate on any election held.

The Chair will further state that the matter is not entirely clear to him and until he hears from the committee he has asked to look up the matter and advise him, he will not change the present ruling, nor will he agree to be bound by any directions of the committee. He wants their advice. He will hold himself open to advise with them.

At 10:40 o'clock A. M. Mr. Jones moved that the Senate adjourn until Saturday, Jan. 11, 1913, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

The President of the Senate then announced that it had been agreed by the Senators that if this adjournment was taken until Saturday, that at that time only routine business would be transacted and that an adjournment at that time would be taken until Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M. The foregoing announcement was acquiesced in by the Senate.

The question then being, "Shall the Senate adjourn until Saturday, Jan. 11, 1913, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.," and the yeas and nays being called by order of the President, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; answering present, but not voting, 16.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Madigan,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Juul,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,		

Yeas—28.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Canaday,	Forst,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Manny,	Piercy,	Womack,
Compton,	Haase,	Meeker,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Denvir,				

Total—16.

The President of the Senate thereupon declared the Senate stood adjourned until Saturday, Jan. 11, 1913, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1913, 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

In the absence of the President of the Senate, on motion of Mr. Keller, Mr. Hay was elected Acting President *pro tempore* for today's session.

The Journal of Thursday, Jan. 9, 1913, was read and ordered to stand approved.

At 9:40 o'clock A. M., on motion of Mr. Keller, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Saturday, Jan. 11, 1913, and found no corrections or changes necessary to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The President of the Senate asked for and obtained leave of the Senate to appoint an acting stenographer for the use of the Senators and an acting page, and he thereupon announced the following appointments:

Acting Stenographer—Helen Ryan.

Acting Page—Jacob Tienowitz.

At 10:30 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Barr, the Senate took a recess until 5:00 o'clock this p. m.

5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

The President of the Senate presented the following opinion, which he held would be considered informal for the time being, in order that it should be open for discussion:

In order to make clear the question of the election of the constitutional and statutory officers provided for this body, and to determine the proper legal status covering these cases, I addressed a letter to the Attorney General of the State of Illinois asking for his opinion in general upon the matter.

The attached answer shows the question submitted by me to him and his reply thereto:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 13, 1913.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—In your favor of the 11th inst., you request an opinion upon the following question:

"If a quorum of the membership of the Senate is recorded as being present and a question is presented either by a motion or a resolution for the election of officers provided by the Constitution and the statute and of that quorum present some of the members refrain from voting upon the question, will a majority of those voting elect or does it require a constitutional majority of the membership of the Senate?"

I have given your question careful consideration. Upon such consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that the proposition presented involves

neither a legal nor constitutional question within the meaning of the statute requiring the Attorney General to advise the General Assembly, its officers and committees upon legal and constitutional questions.

The only question presented by your communication, it seems to me, is a question of parliamentary procedure, upon which the Attorney General would not be authorized to express any opinion whatever.

Very respectfully,

W. H. STEAD,

Attorney General.

In conformity with his official opinion, the question of such elections becomes one of parliamentary procedure. That being so, it devolves upon the President of the Senate to determine this question.

In making my decision I have decided to be guided by the public good and need of this State. The elected Senators of this body were sent here by their constituents to represent them and to settle, in a speedy, orderly and dignified manner, the public questions presented to them.

Those Senators who have seen fit, up to this time, to be present in this body and yet take no part in the deliberations of this body, and by their non-voting refuse to let those Senators who are willing to vote determine what, in their judgment, is the best policy for the conduct of this body, to say the least are not performing the duties for which they were sent here.

The question resolves itself, in the opinion of the chair, into whether a constitutional majority of the Senators is required for the election of officers of this body or whether a majority of a quorum of the Senate can so elect. For example: With fifty Senators present, twenty-five answering "present and not voting" and twenty-five voting "aye," can the twenty-five elect? In other words, if a quorum be present can a majority of those voting elect?

Broadly speaking, the action of a parliamentary body is the action of those voting upon any particular proposition providing a quorum is present, unless there is a specified requirement in the Constitution or the statute of the State making it necessary to have a majority of those elected voting in the affirmative. The Constitution and statutes of this State have no such requirement regarding the election of the officers of this Senate.

If the framers of the Constitution had intended that a majority of those elected to the Senate should be required to vote in the affirmative in order to fill the office of president *pro tempore*, secretary, and statutory offices, the Constitution would have stated so in specific terms. The Constitution is silent on this question. Also the statutes are silent on this question, as no statute has ever been passed by the General Assembly making a constitutional majority of the Senate a requisite for the election of officers of the Senate.

The absence of such a requirement, either by Constitution or by statute, makes the inference inevitable that the vote of a constitutional majority of the Senators is not necessary for valid action except in the specified cases. It is a rule of law that the inclusion of one thing is the exclusion of another. The inclusion in the Constitution or in the statutes of the requirement that a majority of the members elected, or, in other words, a constitutional majority is required in certain instances in the judgment of the chair, excludes anything from such requirement except those so specified.

The only precedent that I am able to find which, in a measure, is applicable to the question presented to me, is in Hinds' Precedents, volume 1, section 2, page 16, where, in the National House of Representatives in 1879, it was held that a speaker might be elected by a majority of those present, a quorum voting, a majority of the members elected not being required.

At the organization of the House the following result was announced:

Randall, 144; Garfield, 125; Wright, 13, and Kelly, 1. The total membership of the House, however, was 293 and the vote for Randall fell short of a majority of that number. Randall was declared elected.

It was decided that a majority of those voting to elect a speaker was sufficient. The rule required that a quorum shall vote. Since 1890 the requirement has been the quorum present rather than the quorum voting.

In the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining such a ruling by Speaker Reid, the court used this language:

"And here the general rule of all parliamentary bodies is that when a quorum is present the act of the majority of the quorum is the act of the body itself."

In other words, those Senators who refused to vote but who nevertheless, by their presence here, show that they are taking part in the workings of this Senate and are in fact participating in the deliberations of this Senate, are, in accordance with the unquestioned practice of this body for the past four years, to be counted present for the purpose of determining a quorum. Those sitting quietly and refusing to vote are silently acquiescing in the action of the majority of those voting, because if this is not so they would have the right, at any time, to intervene and vote against such action being taken by those voting aye. By not choosing so to do, they are practically giving their assent to the actions taken by those voting aye, those voting aye being a majority of those voting, a quorum being present. That being so, the chair will rule that if a quorum of this body is present, that upon all questions a majority of those voting will decide any question presented to this body not otherwise covered by constitutional or statutory provisions, providing that a quorum is always present, and if the Senators who help to constitute the quorum by their presence do not care to vote and take part in the deliberations of this body, then they shall not show their approval by supinely sitting and not voting, at the same time objecting to a majority of those voting ruling.

It is within their province to break a quorum by leaving the Senate Chamber, but so long as they are present and by their presence silently acquiesce in the acts done by those Senators who are performing their duty by voting, then they shall be governed by the majority of those voting.

As a further citation of my authority in making this resolution, I first refer to rule 54 of the Senate rules of the State of Illinois, under which the preceding Senate, that of the Forty-seventh General Assembly, operated.

This rule reads:

The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Parliamentary Law shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate.

That being so, I refer [to] 4, paragraph 24a, of rules and proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies by Luther S. Cushing's new edition which reads as follows:

"Unless there be a regulation, to the contrary, when a quorum of a body is present and its journal properly shows their presence, a proposition is carried by a majority of the votes cast."

By direction of the President of the Senate, the roll of the Senate was called and the following answered to their names:

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,

Present—50.

At 5:30 o'clock p. m., Mr. Denvir moved that the Senate adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 25. Answering present but not voting, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Manny,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Keller,	Piercy,	

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,

Nays—25.

Answering present, but not voting: Mr. Hearn—1.

Mr. Maclean offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 8.

Resolved, That James H. Paddock is hereby elected Secretary of the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly for the regular and all special sessions.

Mr. Cleary raised the point of order that the consideration of the resolution was not in order at this time for the reason that a President *pro tempore* of the Senate should first be elected before it would be in order to proceed to the election of a Secretary.

The President of the Senate decided the point of order not well taken.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted," and the yeas and nays being called, resulted as follows: Yeas, 25. Answering present, but not voting, 25.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,

Yeas—25.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Woodard,

Total—25.

The President of the Senate announced that he would hold in abeyance the declaration as to the adoption or rejection of the foregoing vote, until after he had formally rendered his opinion upon the point of order in question.

At 6:30 o'clock p. m., Mr. Cleary moved that the Senate adjourn until tomorrow at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

And the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 25.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Woodard,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,

Nays—25.

Mr. Beall offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 9.

WHEREAS, In the inevitable course of events, a former honored and esteemed member of this body, George Milo McCormick, has been called to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller returns," and,

WHEREAS, By his integrity, his genial disposition, his unvarying courtesy and kindly conduct, he endeared himself to all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate, That we hereby express our deep regret at the passing of our friend and former associate, and that we hereby extend to his loved ones, on whom the burden of his loss will fall most heavily, our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem to the deceased and our sympathy for those who remain to mourn his loss, these resolutions be spread upon the Journal of the Senate, and a copy of same, suitably engrossed, be delivered to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, that the Senate do now take a recess until 9:00 o'clock this p. m.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution, at 6:45 o'clock p. m., the President of the Senate declared the Senate stood in recess until 9:00 o'clock this p. m.

9:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

At 9:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the Senate took a recess until 9:40 o'clock p. m.

9:40 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

The President of the Senate announced that the first thing in order was the declaration of the vote had on Senate Resolution No. 8, providing for the election of James H. Paddock, as Secretary of the Senate.

By unanimous consent, the names of the Senators answering present, but not voting, were again called, when the following voted aye on the resolution: Messrs.

Broderick,	Denvir,	Haase,	Manny,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Compton,	Gorman,	Keller,	Piercy,	

Total—19.

Which taken together with the twenty-five before recorded in favor of the resolution made a total of forty-four in favor of the resolution.

The following named Senators again answered present, but not voting: Messrs.

Campbell,	Harris,	Jones,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Cleary,				
Total—6.				

The President of the Senate thereupon declared the resolution adopted and that James H. Paddock was duly elected Secretary of the Senate for regular and special sessions of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

Mr. Beal offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 10.

Resolved, That Mrs. Adele H. Smith is hereby declared elected Postmaster of the Senate for the Forty-eighth General Assembly for the regular and all special sessions.

The question being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44; present and not voting, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	
Yeas—44.				

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Campbell,	Cleary,	Harris,	Jones,	Woodard,
Total—6.				

The President of the Senate thereupon declared Mrs. Adele H. Smith, elected postmaster of the Senate for the regular and special sessions of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

Mr. Franklin offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 11.

Resolved, That G. W. Zinn is hereby declared elected Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate for the Forty-eighth General Assembly for the regular and all special sessions.

The question then being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; answering present, but not voting, 22.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Magill,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Juul,	Manny,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,		
Yeas—28.				

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,			
Total—22.				

Mr. Hay moved to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Barr moved that the motion to reconsider lie upon the table.

Mr. Manny gave notice that he would on the next legislative day enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted.

The President of the Senate decided Mr. Manny's motion out of order for the reason that the motion made by Mr. Hay took precedence.

The question then being, "Shall the motion to reconsider lie upon the table?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; Nays, 20; Answering present but not voting, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Madigan,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Juul,	Magill,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—28.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Froderick,	Compton,	Gorman,	Keller,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Haase,	Manny,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Wcmack,

Nays—20.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Campbell, Woodard,

Total—2.

Mr. Cleary gave notice that he would enter a motion within the next legislative day to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The President of the Senate decided the motion was out of order and Mr. Cleary appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question then being, "Shall the decision of the President stand as the decision of the Senate?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; Nays, 9; Answering present but not voting, 9.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	Manny.
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hay,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson.
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack.
Clark,	Hamilton,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Froderick,	Carroll,	Forst,	Gorman,	Hurley,
Canaday,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Haase,	

Nays—9.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Madigan,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Compton,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Tossey,	

Total—9.

The President of the Senate then declared G. W. Zinn, duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for the regular and all special sessions of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

Mr. Barr offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 12.

Resolved, That T. B. Scouten is hereby declared elected Senate Messenger of the Senate for the Forty-eighth General Assembly for the regular and all special sessions.

And the question then being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45; Nays, 2; Answering present, but not voting, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,

Yeas—45.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell, Woodard,

Nays—2.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Cleary, Harris, Jones,

Total—3.

The President of the Senate then declared that T. B. Scouten was duly elected Senate Messenger for the regular and all special sessions of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

Mr. Cornwell offered the following resolution which was adopted:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 13.

WHEREAS, It is necessary that every Senator should be conversant with the business transacted by the Senate each day, in order that he may act understandingly on all matters; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate shall prepare each day an exact transcript of the Journal and furnish the same to the State printer, who shall print 200 copies thereof at once, so that a copy may be placed on the desk of each Senator the following morning by 9:00 o'clock, and after the same shall be corrected he shall print 300 copies thereof and deliver to the Secretary of the Senate. The form of the copies furnished the Senators shall be precisely the same as those published in accordance with the law relating to State contracts.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the State printer to deliver the copies above provided for according to the provisions of the State printing contract to the State binder in time so that he may be able to bind and deliver the same to the Secretary of the Senate each morning by 9:00 o'clock.

As provided by statute, the Secretary of the Senate announced the following appointments, to date from Jan 8, 1913:

Secretary's Stenographer—Grace M. Curtice.

Journal Stenographer—Lorena M. Peel.

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 14.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to furnish the President of the Senate, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and the Secretary of the Senate, on their written orders, such stationery, furniture, blanks, printing and such other supplies and articles as either of them may require and that may be necessary to enable them to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the Law Secretary, the Sergeant-at-arms, the Postmistress, and the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate, respectively, on their written orders, approved by the President of the Senate, or the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, such stationery and other articles as may be needed for the use and convenience of their respective offices and for the members of the Senate.

Mr. Chamberlin offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

SENATE RESOLUTION No 15.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate provide a sufficient number of the latest edition of the Revised Statutes for the use of the Senators, President of the Senate, elective officers and Senate committees.

At 11:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Womack, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Tuesday, January 14, 1913, and found no corrections or changes necessary to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

At 10:30 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 4:00 o'clock this p. m.

4:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

At 4:05 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Magill, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1913, and found no corrections or changes necessary to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

By order of the President of the Senate, the roll of the Senate was then called and the following answered to their names:

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,

Present—50.

At 11:15 o'clock a. m., Mr. Hurburgh moved that the Senate adjourn until Saturday, January 18th, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., with the understanding that at that time no business would be transacted and that a further adjournment would be taken until Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1913, at 5:00 o'clock p. m.

The President of the Senate then announced with the unanimous acquiescence of the Senate that under no contingency would there be any business transacted, whatever, at the session on Saturday, or on any other day, until Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1913, at 5:00 o'clock p. m., unless every Senator answering present on the foregoing roll-call was present.

The question then being, "Shall the Senate stand adjourned until Saturday, Jan. 18, 1913, at 9:00 o'clock a. m.?" it was decided in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

In the absence of the President of the Senate, the Senate was called to order by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Keller, Senator Magill was elected Acting President, *pro tempore*, for today's session, only.

The Journal of Thursday, January 16, 1913, was read and ordered to stand approved.

At 9:05 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Keller, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, January 21, 1913, at 5:00 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1913, 5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Saturday, January 18, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The President of the Senate announced that he had appointed Hattie Wagner, as an Acting Stenographer for the Senate, in which appointment, the Senate unanimously acquiesced.

At 5:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Hay, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 16.

WHEREAS, Pursuant to joint resolution passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly, a commission was created for the proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and,

WHEREAS, The creation of said commission led to the formation of the Lincoln Centennial Association, the purpose of which was to annually commemorate, in proper manner, in the city of Springfield, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln,

WHEREAS, Said association, at its annual celebration, February 12, 1913, will have as its guests and principal speakers, Baron von Bernstorff, Ambassador, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany to the United States, and the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, late Senator of the United States from the state of Texas; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the membership of the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly that a joint session of the Forty-eighth General Assembly should be held in the House of Representatives, in the Capitol, on February 12, 1913, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock p. m., and that Baron von Bernstorff and the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey be invited to address such joint assembly, and further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this body be, and hereby is directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to Baron von Bernstorff and the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 17.

Resolved, That in addition to the officers already elected, that the following are hereby declared elected officers and employees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, for the regular and all special sessions:

President, *pro tempore*—Walter I. Manny.

First Assistant Secretary—George L. Carpenter, to date from January 8, 1913.

Second Assistant Secretary—J. W. Greenaway.

Third Assistant Secretary—William A. Compton, Jr.

Law Secretary—Myer J. Stein, to date from January 8, 1913.

Secretary's Messenger—John Baichley.

Secretary's Janitor—Louis F. Finnie, to date from January 8, 1913.

First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Pasley.

Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—F. W. Benjamin, to date from January 8, 1913.

Assistant Postmaster—Gladys Womack, to date from January 13, 1913.

Committee Clerks—W. R. Overhue, R. S. Hamilton, Arthur Williams, Frank Bevier, J. J. McMahon, J. E. Harvey, Milton R. Martin, to date from January 8, 1913; Victor File, to date from January 8, 1913; Forest W. Dix, J. M. Cornwell.

Policemen—George Lindblade, to date from January 8, 1913; Daniel Hogan, to date from January 8, 1913; Cal Carter.

Janitors—John Massey, Dowell Parker, Farral McCullum, Russell Twedder, Benjamin H. Lucas, Robert Jones, to date from January 8, 1913.

Pages—John McDonald, to date from January 8, 1913; Harry Richardson, to date from January 8, 1913; Jacob Teinowitz, (President's page), to date from January 8, 1913; Hugh Sullivan, to date from January 8, 1913; James Creighton, to date from January 8, 1913; William Below, to date from January 8, 1913; Everett Swain, to date from January 8, 1913; William Dee, to date from January 8, 1913; John Hallahan, to date from January 8, 1913; Otis Wiles, to date from January 8, 1913.

Mr. Jones raised the point of order that the Senate could not elect the President *pro tempore* by resolution, but that nomination for that office should be made from the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Hay raised the point of order that the point made by Senator Jones was not correct, as it was within the province of the Senate to decide how its officers should be elected.

The President of the Senate thereupon ruled that the point of order made by Mr. Hay was correct, and that therefore the point of order made by Mr. Jones was overruled.

Mr. Jones, then asked for a division of the question on the resolution and asked that the vote on the election of President *pro tempore* be taken separate from the election of other officers, provided for by the resolution.

The President of the Senate then ruled that a division of the question should be taken as asked for by Mr. Jones, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Mr. Hay moved that the Senate proceed to the election of the officers provided for by the resolution as an entirety and that the question on the adoption of the resolution should not be divided.

Mr. Cleary raised the point of order that the motion made by Mr. Hay was not in order, as it was not an amendment to the resolution now before the House.

The President of the Senate then made the following ruling:

The Chair rules, going back to his decision, from which decision no appeal was taken by the Senator from Cook, Mr. Jones, that the point of order now raised by the Senator from JoDaviess, Mr. Cleary, is not in order.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be considered as an entirety and not divided?" and,

The yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45; nays, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cleary,	Harris,	Jones,	Madigan,	Waage,
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Nays—5.

Mr. Jones moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed to and made a special order for 4:00 o'clock p. m. this day, and,

The yeas and nays being demanded, the motion was decided negative by the following vote: Yeas, 5; nays, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Cleary,	Harris,	Jones,	Madigan,	Waage,
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Yeas—5.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,

Nays—45.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution offered by Mr. Hurburgh (Senate Resolution No. 17) be adopted?" and,

The yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 46; nays, 4.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—46.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cleary,	Harris,	Jones,	Madigan,
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Nays—4.

The President of the Senate then declared the resolution duly adopted and the persons therein named duly elected as officers of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, for the regular and all special sessions.

The President of the Senate announced that all acting appointments made by him ceased by reason of the adoption of the foregoing resolution.

The President made the following statement, (which was unanimously acquiesced in by the Senate):

The following named are appointed acting temporary stenographers for the Senate, with the distinct understanding that they are to report to Senator Magill, in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday, January 28th, at 3:00 o'clock p. m. for an examination as to their fitness to be made at that time by the State Civil Service Commission:

Mary Gleason.

Bessie Drach.

Stella Harvey.

Juanita Thomas.

Helen Ryan.

Hattie Wagner.

Mrs. Grace E. Birkett.

Mrs. Hattie Ritter.

Miss Avis Dawson, first substitute.

Harry Richardson, second substitute.

Mable Cook, third substitute.

Catherine McCarthy, fourth substitute.

Mr. Manny offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a joint committee be appointed consisting of six members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and six members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, thereof, who shall have charge of, and make all necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor and other State officers on Monday, January 13, 1913, or such other date as may be decided upon for the inauguration, and that all necessary expenses incurred by such committee shall be paid upon vouchers certified to by the chairman of said committee and approved by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The President of the Senate appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate provided for by the foregoing resolution, Messrs. Manny, Barr, Brady, Cornwell, Glackin, Keller.

The Secretary of the Senate was ordered to hold this resolution and not report it to the House of Representatives until they shall be fully organized.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 18.

Resolved, That the following be, and are hereby constituted the Standing Committees of the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly until otherwise ordered:

Agriculture—Johnson, Chairman; Barr, Franklin, Gray, Hamilton, Helm, Magill, Campbell, Compton, Hearn, Tossey, Womack.

Appropriations—O'Connor, Chairman; Broderick, Campbell, Canaday, Carroll, Cleary, Compton, Denvir, Forst, Glackin, Gorman, Hearn, Madigan, Manny, Meeker, Piercy, Tossey, Waage, Womack, Barr, Beall, Brady, Chamberlin, Curtis, Dailey, Ettelson, Franklin, Hay, Helm, Hurburgh, Johnson, Juul, Landee, Magill, Olson, Stewart, Jones.

Banks and Banking—Compton, Chairman; Campbell, Canaday, Cleary, Denver, Forst, Glackin, Haase, Hurley, Keller, Waage, Woodard, Andrus, Clark, Curtis, Ettelson, Gray, Hamilton, Helm, Johnson, Olson, Stewart.

Building and Loan Associations—Broderick, Chairman; Compton, Denver, Forst, Glackin, Shaw, Clark, Curtis, Hamilton, Johnson.

Canals and Rivers—Gorman, Chairman; Canaday, Denver, Forst, Glackin, Hurley, Meeker, Tossey, Womack, Barr, Dailey, Gray, Johnson, Juul, Landee, Magill.

Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Denver, Chairman; Canaday, Hearn, Keller, Madigan, Manny, Meeker, Piercy, Waage, Barr, Dailey, Gray, Hamilton, Hay, Lundberg, Stewart.

Chicago Charter—Harris, Chairman; Jones, Barr, Dailey, Brady, Chamberlin, Clark, Cornwell, Ettelson, Hurburgh, Juul, Lundberg, Carroll, Compton, Denver, Forst, Glackin, Gorman, Hurley, Madigan, O'Connor, Waage.

Civil Service—Forst, Chairman; Carroll, Cleary, Compton, Gorman, Keller, Piercy, Waage, Harris, Jones, Clark, Cornwell, Dailey, Ettelson, Maclean, Magill.

Congressional Apportionment—Curtis, Chairman; Barr, Brady, Cornwell, Dailey, Ettelson, Franklin, Hamilton, Helm, Hurburgh, Johnson, Juul, Lundberg, Magill, Olson, Stewart, Jones, Campbell, Canaday, Compton, Forst, Glackin, Gorman, Haase, Hearn, Keller, Madigan, Manny, O'Connor, Piercy, Tossey, Womack, Woodard.

Cook County Affairs—Hurley, Chairman; Broderick, Carroll, Denver, Forst, Gorman, Madigan, Waage, Barr, Clark, Cornwell, Ettelson, Lundberg, Maclean.

Constitutional Amendments—Piercy, Chairman; Cleary, Denver, Gorman, Keller, Madigan, Meeker, O'Connor, Tossey, Waage, Womack, Harris, Chamberlin, Curtis, Dailey, Ettelson, Hay, Helm, Hurburgh, Lundberg, Magill.

Contingent Expenses—Hurburgh, Chairman; Franklin, O'Connor.

Corporations—Canaday, Chairman; Broderick, Cleary, Compton, Denver, Forst, Madigan, Meeker, Waage, Brady, Clark, Cornwell, Dailey, Ettelson, Landee, Olson.

County and Township Organization—Andrus, Chairman; Bailey, Franklin, Hamilton, Hay, Landee, Hearn, Shaw, Tossey, Womack.

Education—Landee, Chairman; Barr, Beall, Chamberlin, Clark, Curtis, Dailey, Ettelson, Franklin, Hay, Helm, Hurburgh, Maclean, Magill, Stewart, Harris, Broderick, Campbell, Compton, Denver, Glackin, Gorman, Hurley, Madigan, O'Connor, Piercy, Shaw, Tossey, Woodard.

Elections—Barr, Chairman; Andrus, Beall, Brady, Chamberlin, Clark, Ettelson, Gray, Hurburgh, Johnson, Maclean, Olson, Broderick, Carroll, Cleary, Denver, Forst, Gorman, Hearn, Hurley, Piercy, Tossey, Womack, Jones.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bills—Dailey, Chairman; Hurburgh, Madigan.

Executive Committee—Chamberlin, Chairman; Barr, Hay, Hurburgh, Gorman, O'Connor, Tossey, and the President of the Senate.

Farm Drainage—Franklin, Chairman; Andrus, Barr, Curtis, Helm, Johnson, Magill, Campbell, Canaday, Denver, Womack, Woodard.

Fees and Salaries—Carroll, Chairman; Canaday, Cleary, Womack, Barr, Lundberg.

Finance—Stewart, Chairman; Bailey, Brady, Cornwell, Franklin, Gray, Helm, Denver, Glackin, Hearn, Madigan, Meeker.

Fish and Game—Beall, Chairman; Bailey, Chamberlin, Franklin, Hamilton, Maclean, Magill, Compton, Haase, Hearn, Manny, Meeker.

Insurance—Lundberg, Chairman; Barr, Bailey, Beall, Brady, Chamberlin, Clark, Cornwell, Curtis, Ettelson, Hamilton, Johnson, Juul, Maclean, Olson, Broderick, Carroll, Cleary, Compton, Denver, Forst, Glackin, Gorman, Hurley, Manny, O'Connor, Shaw, Tossey, Harris.

Judiciary—Juul, Chairman; Barr, Bailey, Chamberlin, Cornwell, Dailey, Ettelson, Gray, Hay, Helm, Johnson, Maclean, Magill, Olson, Jones, Cleary, Compton, Forst, Hearn, Keller, Madigan, Manny, Meeker, O'Connor, Piercy, Tossey, Waage.

Judicial Apportionment—Hay, Chairman; Dailey, Juul, Olson, Denver, Madigan, Piercy, Waage.

Judicial Department and Practice—Madigan, Chairman; Cleary, Compton, Keller, Manny, Meeker, Shaw, Waage, Womack, Barr, Cornwell, Dailey, Ettelson, Helm, Juul, Maclean.

Labor—Shaw, Chairman; Campbell, Denver, Keller, Waage, Woodard, Harris, Jones, Barr, Bailey, Hamilton, Hay, Hurburgh.

License and Miscellany—Ettelson, Chairman; Brady, Clark, Curtis, Dailey, Gray, Hay, Landee, Magill, Campbell, Carroll, Denver, Gorman, Hurley, Womack, Woodard.

Live Stock and Dairying—Olson, Chairman; Andrus, Barr, Chamberlin, Ettelson, Franklin, Hamilton, Helm, Johnson, Lundberg, Maclean, Stewart, Carroll, Compton, Denver, Forst, Glackin, Gorman, Haase, Hurley, Manny, O'Connor.

Manufactures—Brady, Chairman; Beall, Clark, Dailey, Ettelson, Hamilton, Landee, Maclean, Broderick, Compton, Denver, Glackin, Hurley, Madigan, Harris.

Military and Naval Affairs—Hearn, Chairman; Denver, Glackin, Hurley, Piercy, Tossey, Beall, Brady, Hurburgh, Juul.

Mines and Mining—Campbell, Chairman; Canaday, Keller, Shaw, Tossey, Woodard, Jones, Barr, Bailey, Hamilton, Hay.

Municipalities—Cornwell, Chairman; Chamberlin, Clark, Ettelson, Juul, Lundberg, Olson, Broderick, Denver, Glackin, Gorman, Hurley, Harris.

Municipal Courts—Manny, Chairman; Broderick, Denver, Hurley, Madigan, O'Connor, Jones, Brady, Clark, Cornwell, Ettelson, Waage.

Parks and Boulevards—Clark, Chairman; Cornwell, Franklin, Hamilton, Juul, Lundberg, Maclean, Denver, Forst, Glackin, Hurley, Waage, Harris, Jones.

Primary Election—Gray, Chairman; Barr, Cornwell, Curtis, Dailey, Ettelson, Franklin, Johnson, Canaday, Cleary, Keller, Madigan, Meeker, Shaw, Harris, Jones.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Meeker, Chairman; Cleary, Denver, Glackin, Franklin, Gray.

Public Utilities—Glackin, Chairman; Canaday, Compton, Denver, Gorman, Hearn, Hurley, Madigan, Meeker, Piercy, Tossey, Womack, Harris, Jones, Barr, Beall, Chamberlin, Cornwell, Dailey, Ettelson, Franklin, Hay, Helm, Magill.

Railroads—Bailey, Chairman; Andrus, Barr, Brady, Chamberlin, Clark, Cornwell, Curtis, Gray, Hamilton, Hurburgh, Johnson, Juul, Landee, Maclean, Olson, Stewart, Broderick, Canaday, Compton, Denver, Forst, Glackin, Hearn, Hurley, Manny, O'Connor, Shaw, Tossey, Waage, Womack, Woodard.

Revenue—Helm, Chairman; Brady, Chamberlin, Cornwell, Dailey, Ettelson, Hay, Johnson, Lundberg, Denver, Glackin, Hearn, Hurley, Keller, Madigan, Shaw.

Roads, Highways and Bridges—Keller, Chairman; Broderick, Campbell, Carroll, Cleary, Compton, Denver, Forst, Glackin, Manny, Meeker, O'Connor, Piercy, Shaw, Tossey, Andrus, Chamberlin, Cornwell, Franklin, Gray, Hamilton, Hay, Helm, Johnson, Landee, Maclean, Magill, Stewart.

Rules—Jones, Chairman; Chamberlin, Magill, Manny, O'Connor.

Sanitary District Affairs—Maclean, Chairman; Barr, Brady, Clark, Dailey, Ettelson, Gray, Hamilton, Juul, Magill, Jones, Broderick, Carroll, Forst, Glackin, Gorman, Hurley, Madigan, Waage.

Senatorial Apportionment—Haase, Chairman; Broderick, Carroll, Compton, Denver, Glackin, Gorman, Hearn, Madigan, Manny, Meeker, Shaw, Woodard, Jones, Andrus, Barr, Beall, Brady, Clark, Dailey, Gray, Juul, Landee, Maclean, Stewart.

State Normal Schools—Woodard, Chairman; Campbell, Cleary, Compton, Keller, Franklin, Gray, Hamilton.

To Visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Tossey, Chairman; Campbell, Hamilton.

To Visit State Charitable Institutions—Womack, Chairman; Compton, Beall.

To Visit State Educational Institutions—Hamilton, Chairman; Magill, Meeker.

University of Illinois—Magill, Chairman; Barr, Chamberlin, Franklin, Hay, Helm, Hurburgh, Canaday, Denvir, Glackin, O'Connor, Piercy.

Warehouse and Cold Storage—Cleary, Chairman; Broderick, Canaday, Carroll, Compton, Denvir, Forst, Glackin, Hearn, Hurley, Madigan, O'Connor, Andrus, Barr, Brady, Chamberlin, Clark, Cornwell, Curtis, Gray, Hamilton, Johnson, Juul, Landee, Maclean, Olson.

Waterways—Waage, Chairman; Broderick, Compton, Denvir, Glackin, Hurley, Madigan, Manny, Meeker, O'Connor, Piercy, Shaw, Womack, Harris, Jones, Barr, Beall, Brady, Clark, Cornwell, Curtis, Dailey, Hamilton, Johnson, Juul, Maclean.

Mr. Jones moved to postpone the consideration of the foregoing resolution to, and make it a special order for 5:00 o'clock this p. m.

On motion of Mr. Hay, the motion to postpone was laid on the table.

Mr. Jones moved that the name of George W. Harris, be added to the membership of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hay, the foregoing motion was laid on the table.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following amendment to the resolution: Amend resolution by striking therefrom the Executive Committee and the membership thereof named in said resolution.

And the question being, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 24; Nays, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Shaw,	

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,			

Nays—27.

Mr. Tossey offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Add to the membership of the Election Committee the name of F. C. Campbell,

And the question being, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 18; Nays, 25; Answering present, but not voting, 8.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Gorman,	Jones,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,	Womack,
Cleary,	Harris,	Madigan,	Tossey,	Woodard,
Forst,	Hurley,	Manny,		

Yeas—18.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,

Nays—25.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Glackin,	O'Connor,	Piercy,
Carroll,	Denvir,	Hearn,		

Total—8.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the resolution by striking out the membership of the Executive Committee, and,

The yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 10; nays, 35; answering present, but not voting, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Cleary,	Jones,	Madigan,	Womack,
Canaday,	Harris,	Keller,	Tossey,	Woodard,

Yeas—10.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,
Barr,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	Olson,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Piercy,
Carroll,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,

Nays—35.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Haase,	Manny,	Meeker,	Shaw,	Waage,
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Total—5.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted," and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42; nays, 5; answering present, but not voting, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Barr,	Curtis,	Haase,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hay,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,		

Yeas—43.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Canaday,	Cleary,	Madigan,	Tossey,
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Nays—5.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Harris,	Jones,	Keller,
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Total—3.

When Mr. Canaday voted, he made the following explanation:

"I oppose the adoption of the report of the Committee on Committees on the grounds of the provision of the Executive Committee, and because of the refusal of the Senate to allow an equal number of Democrats with Republicans on the Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. Magill, it was ordered that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to request the Attorney General to inform the Senate whether it is legal and constitutional for bills to be introduced into the Senate prior to the organization of the House, as required by the Constitution.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 19.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee of five senators to wait upon his excellency, the Governor, and inform him that the Senate is duly organized and is ready to receive any communication that he may desire to make.

The President of the Senate appointed as the committee provided for by the foregoing resolution, Messrs. Clark, Bailey, Harris, Forst and Cleary.

Mr. Chamberlin offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 20.

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has organized and is ready for the transaction of business.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 21.

Resolved, That the rules of the State Senate for the Forty-seventh General Assembly be adopted as the rules of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

Mr. Magill offered the following as a substitute for the foregoing resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate rules of the Forty-seventh General Assembly be adopted as the rules of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, with the following amendments thereto:

Amend Rule 2, to read as follows:

The Senate shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published.

Upon the request of two members, made before the Senate has taken action on any other question, which may be oral or in writing, and request made before or after a *viva voce* vote, or before or after a division, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question and entered upon the Journal.

Any member arising to a question of personal privilege for the purpose of demanding the yeas and nays on any question or matter shall be given precedence over all other matters.

Amend Rule 15 by striking out the words "indicate, corrections," in the Journal, before it is read, and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

"Report to the Senate, in writing, any corrections in the Journal before it is approved, which he deems should be made thereto, and if said corrections shall be approved by the Senate, the same shall be made by the Secretary."

Strike out Rule 17, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The President of the Senate shall assign to the Sergeant-at-arms and his assistants, and to the policemen, mail carrier, pages, stenographers and janitors of the Senate Chamber and committee-rooms their respective duties and stations, and he shall report to the Senate the misconduct, or neglect of duty of any policeman, mail-carrier, page, stenographer or janitor, with such recommendation as he shall deem proper for the action of the Senate."

Amend Rule 46, by striking out the words "unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present."

Strike out Rule 49, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

49. The Secretary of the Senate shall, as soon as any bill is printed, deliver to the Senate Messenger sufficient copies to furnish each Senator and the President of the Senate with a copy thereof, and the Senate Messenger shall at once distribute said bills upon the desks of the Senators and the President of the Senate. The Secretary of the Senate shall also furnish the Chairman of the Committee to which said bill is referred, a sufficient number of copies to furnish each member thereof two copies of each bill.

Strike out Rule 68, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

68. All assistant secretaries and other employees of the Secretary of the Senate's office shall report to him and be under his supervision and control. The Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, and his assistants, shall be under the control and supervision of the Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills. All other officers and employees of the Senate shall report daily to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who shall report to the President of the Senate any and all of said employees who fail to properly and regularly perform their duty. The President of the Senate shall report such names to the Senate, and they shall be stricken from the pay roll, unless the Senate shall otherwise order.

It shall be the duty of the Law Secretary to draw and formulate any bill or resolution that shall be required of him by any member of the Senate. One of the stenographers appointed by the Senate, shall be assigned to his office.

Amend Rule 38 to read as follows:

In third committee, strike out the words Building and Loan Associations, and insert the word "Banking" and insert the following after Number three,

4. Building and Loan Associations.

5. Canals and Rivers.

Insert as follows:

7. Chicago Charter.

Insert:

19. Farm Drainage.

21. Finance.

Amend old number:

22. By striking out the words "Mines and Mining."

Insert:

32. Mines and Mining.

37. Public Buildings and Grounds.

Amend old number:

32. By striking out the words and "Warehouses."

Amend old number:

32. By striking out the words "and finance."

Insert:

45. State Normal Schools.

Insert:

49. University of Illinois.

50. Warehouses and Cold Storage.

Renumber the number of each committee to correspond with this amendment.

Mr. Gorman offered the following amendment to the substitute:

Amend substitute by striking out Rule 66.

Mr. Hay raised the point of order that the amendment was not in order, having already been considered today.

The President of the Senate decided the point of order well taken and ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Tossey moved that the resolution and substitute be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Hay moved that the motion to refer, lay on the table, and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 16; answering present, but not voting, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Dailey,	Gray,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Beall,	Denver,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Hearn,	Manny,	Piercy,	Waage,
Canaday,	Keller,	Meeker,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Compton,	Madigan,	O'Connor,	Tossey,	Womack,
Glackin,				

Nays—16.

Answering present, but not voting, Mr. Jones.

Mr. Clark, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, reported that they had performed that duty and that the Governor would communicate to the Senate by message.

A message from the Governor by James Whittaker, secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, January 22, 1913.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor to transmit to your honorable body the following appointments and request your confirmation of the same:

Date of appointment.	Appointee.	Position.
June 1911.	26 Charles Ahrens, O'Fallon, Ill.....	Officer to enforce the law in relation to cruelty to animals.....
	26 William Roach, East St. Louis, Ill.....	Free Employment Office.....
	27 Harriet E. Hanna, Peoria, Ill.....	Officer to enforce the law in relation to cruelty to animals.....
July	22 Harlan P. McNair.....	Public Administrator of Coles County.....
	24 Henry J. Schmidt, Nashville, Ill.....	Commissioner of the Southern Ill. Penitentiary.....
	25 Frank P. Norbury.....	Member Board of Administration.....
August	1 L. Y. Sherman.....	do.....
	1 Alexander Richards.....	Member Illinois Park Commission.....
	1 J. A. James.....	do.....
	1 D. L. Crowe.....	do.....
	4 Robert R. McCormick, Chairman.....	Member Rivers & Lakes Commission.....
	4 Isham Randolph.....	do.....
	4 Arthur W. Charles.....	do.....
	14 Thomas P. Keep.....	Public Administrator Menard county.....
September	2 Frank R. Robinson.....	Member Board of Managers Ill. State Reformatory.....
	2 Richard Newsam.....	Member State Mining Board.....
	2 Evan D. John.....	do.....
	2 M. H. Linskey.....	do.....
	2 William Spenny.....	do.....
	2 Samuel M. Duggan.....	do.....
October	28 John P. Hovland.....	West Chicago Park Commissioner.....
November	9 Leverett C. Westervelt.....	Public Administrator Shelby county.....
	9 Leverett C. Westervelt.....	Public Guardian Shelby county.....
	22 Thomas C. Johnson.....	Officer to enforce the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals.....
December 1912.	16 W. W. Taylor.....	Member of the Mine Rescue State Commission.....
January	2 William L. Ellwood.....	Trustee Northern Ill. State Normal School.....
	2 Alexander L. Metzel.....	do.....
	2 Jason C. Ayres.....	do.....
	2 LeRoy A. Goddard.....	do.....
	2 John C. Wheatcraft.....	Member State Board of Pharmacy.....
	5 J. B. Michels.....	do.....
	5 H. C. Christenson.....	do.....
	5 James P. Crowley.....	do.....
	5 Henry L. Whipple.....	Member Board of Dental Examiners.....

Date of appointment.	Appointee.	Position.
1912.		
February	27 C. H. Kammann.....	Member State Board of Education.....
May	17 E. F. Hazell.....	Member Board of Dental Examiners.....
July	8 Lawrence Y. Sherman.....	Member Board of Administration.....
	8 Frank P. Norbury.....	do.....
	8 Frank D. Whipp.....	do.....
	8 B. R. Burroughs.....	do.....
	8 Thomas O'Connor.....	do.....
	9 John F. Burtis.....	Public Administrator Gallatin county.....
August	21 Charles A. Darnell.....	Public Guardian Kendall county.....
September	16 William McClintock.....	Member Board of Barbers' Examiners.....
November	25 James C. Riley.....	Public Guardian McLean county.....
	29 T. C. Chamberlin, Chicago.....	Member State Geological Commission.....
December	30 Curtis Williams.....	Public Administrator Jefferson county.....
	4 S. W. Crowell.....	Public Administrator Ogle county.....
	4 Frank Billings.....	Member Charities Commission.....
	4 Emil G. Hirsch.....	do.....
	4 John T. McNally.....	do.....
	4 John B. Harris.....	do.....
	13 J. M. Zimmerman.....	Member of the Mine Rescue Station Commission.....
	14 Thomas Moses.....	do.....
1913.		
January	7 Ross B. Hickman.....	Public Administrator Warren county.....

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. DENEEN,

Governor.

Under the rules of the Senate, the foregoing executive message was laid on the table for one day.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the substitute offered by Mr. Magill, to the resolution offered by Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to the substitute, which was adopted:

Amend Rule 53, by adding thereto the following: "*Provided, however,* that such amendment, striking out the emergency clause, shall be printed before said bill is considered upon third reading."

Amend Rule 59, by striking out the word amendment and insert in lieu thereof the words "alteration, suspension, or rescision."

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment, which was lost:

Amend Rule 35, by adding after the words "Senate Chamber" the words "If any Senator shall object thereto."

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to the substitute:

Amend Rule 23, by adding "*Provided, however,* nothing in this rule shall be construed to prevent Senators from conferring in an orderly manner at any time respecting matters under consideration."

The question then being, "Shall this amendment be adopted?" and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 6; nays, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Cleary,
Harris,

Jones,

Madigan,

Tossey,

Woodard,

Yeas—6.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Beall,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,

Nays—35.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to the substitute:

Amend Rule 42, to read: "All bills when introduced, shall be read by title, only, and referred by the Presiding Officer, to the proper committee, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate." All bills favorably reported from committee, or so ordered by the Senate, shall be read a first time before being amended and may be amended in every particular on second reading.

Amend Rule 47, by striking out the words "for the first time" and insert in lieu thereof the words "by title."

The question then being, "Shall the amendments be adopted?" and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 18 [17].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Madigan,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	Meeker,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Forst,	Keller,	Manny,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Landee,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Clark,	Hamilton,	Magill,	Piercy,	Womack,
Ettelson,	Hearn,			

Nays—18. [17]

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to the substitute:

Amend Rule 61, by adding after the words "Supported by a majority vote of the Senate present" the following:

When any order is reached, the Secretary shall call the items of said order and each item as called can be passed or taken up for action by the member in charge thereof, or by order of the Senate; if before all the items have been called, the Senate shall proceed to some other order, the Secretary shall, upon the subsequent return to such order, on the same or a subsequent day, proceed with the item at which the call was previously discontinued, the purpose being that all items on any order shall be called in rotation and either acted upon or passed when called.

Mr. Waage moved that the amendment lie upon the table, and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gray,	Juul,	Meeker,	

Yeas—34.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Harris,	Jones,
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Nays—2.

Pending further consideration of the substitute, on motion of Mr. Jones, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn today, it stand adjourned until Friday morning, January 24, 1913, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., with the understanding that the Senate at that time would take an adjournment until Saturday, January 25th, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., and at that time they would adjourn until Tuesday, January 28th, at 5:00 o'clock p. m., with the understanding that no business would be transacted at the session on Friday and Saturday.

By order of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate and the following Senators answered present thereto, as understanding and acquiescing in the foregoing motion:

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,	Jones,		

Present—39. [38]

The President of the Senate then announced, it is the understanding and agreement of the Senators here, present, that no business will be acted upon until the Senators are notified by the presiding officer that the House is organized if the opinion received from the Attorney General holds that no business can be transacted until the House is organized. If the opinion holds that this Senate can transact business whether the House is organized or not, the Senators will be here next Tuesday at 5:00 o'clock p. m. It is further understood that if the opinion of the Attorney General holds that as previously stated no business can be transacted, it is understood that the members will not be sent for until the day after the House organizes.

It is understood that the Senate will meet on Friday morning, next, at 9:00 o'clock, and adjourn until Saturday, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., and that no business will be transacted at either of these sessions, and that on Saturday's session, an adjournment will be taken until Tuesday, January 28, 1913, at 5:00 o'clock p. m.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the substitute offered by Mr. Magill, to Senate Resolution No. 21.

The question being, "Shall the substitute as amended be adopted in place of the original resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 3:20 p. m., on motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate adjourned, and the President of the Senate announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Friday, January 24, 1913, at 9:00 o'clock a. m.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1913, 9:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Wednesday, January 22, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

At 9:10 o'clock a. m., the Senate, on motion of Mr. Keller, adjourned until tomorrow at 9:00 o'clock a. m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1913, 9:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

In the absence of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, Senator Keller was called to the Chair to preside during today's session.

The Journal of yesterday was read and ordered to stand approved.

At 9:10 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Keller, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, January 28, 1913, at 5:00 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1913, 5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment,

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Saturday, Jan. 25, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented the following communication from the Attorney General:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, SPRINGFIELD.
January 28, 1913.

Hon. J. H. Paddock, Secretary of the Senate, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—In your letter of the 22d instant, I am advised that the Senate desires to be informed,

“whether it is legal and constitutional to introduce bills into the Senate after they have completed their organization, but prior to the organization of the House of Representatives as required by the Constitution.”

In reply thereto, I would say that the Senate, having both a presiding and recording officer, can, in my judgment, transact all legislative business which may be brought before it unless prohibited by some provision of the Constitution, irrespective of whether or not the House of Representatives has organized.

I fail to find any provision of the Constitution which inhibits the Senate from transacting legislative business.

I do not regard section 4 of Article V of the Constitution, which requires the returns of the election for constitutional State officers to be made to the Secretary of State and directed to “the Speaker of the House of Representatives,” and requiring the Speaker “immediately after the organization of the House and before proceeding to other business” to open and publish the same and to declare the result to be a limitation upon the power of the Senate. As I construe this section, it is simply a limitation upon the power of the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully,

W. H. STEAD,
Attorney General.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the Institute of International Agriculture, of Rome, Italy, which, by his direction, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from Herbert Myrick, President, Coöperative Finance League, transmitting copy of a bill providing for farm finance. The communication and accompanying bill were, by direction of the President of the Senate, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

At 5:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hay, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The President of the Senate made the following announcement:

A policeman is hereby assigned for duty at each side door of the Senate Chamber, said policeman to be designated by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Janitors will report to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who will assign to them their work and the hours that they would be required to be in the Senate Chamber.

Robert L. Jones is assigned as Republican Cloak-Room Janitor until March 1, his place then to be taken by Benjamin H. Lucas, until the close of the Session.

Farrall McCullom is assigned as Janitor to the Democratic Cloak-Room.

The following having passed the Civil Service Examination are hereby appointed permanent stenographers of the Senate:

Hattie Wagner, Catherine McCarthy, Stella E. Harvey, Avis D. Dawson, Helen Ryan.

He announced that several stenographers were not present to take the examination on yesterday, and they, with others, desiring to take the examination would report today at 3:00 o'clock p. m., to Senator Magill in the Senate Chamber at which time the second and last examination would be held.

The Chair announced that he entered no orders except those approved of by the Senate. He announced that until otherwise provided all stenographers and committee clerks would report to the Chairman on Contingent Expenses for assignment to duty.

The following communication was read and under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections, together with the accompanying papers:

January 9, 1913.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate:

SIR—In compliance with the provisions of the Statutes, I transmit herewith sundry papers relating to contests in the following cases, filed in this office on or before Jan. 8, 1913:

Sixth District—Stapleton vs. Harris.

Sixth District—Brown vs. Harris.

Eighteenth District—Bouleware vs. Dailey.

Twenty-Second District—Bines vs. Bailey.

Thirty-Fourth District—Irvine vs. Hamilton.

Forty-fourth District—Harwood vs. Keller.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. J. DOYLE,
Secretary of State.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Magill offered the following resolution, which was read and under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

WHEREAS, The Sixty-Second Congress of the United States of America at the second session begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred Eleven, by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, proposed an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which should be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, which resolution is in words and figures following, to wit:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several states.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring herein); That in lieu of the first paragraph of section three of Article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the State of Illinois by its Legislature ratifies and assents to said amendment so proposed by the congress of the United States.

Mr. Magill offered the following resolution, which was read and under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Article IV of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto an additional section, to be known as Section 35, to read as follows:

Sec. 35. The people reserve power to propose and to enact laws as herein provided. Eight per cent of the electors of the State may propose an Act by initiative petition, verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days prior to the date of convening of any regular session of the General Assembly. The Secretary of State shall transmit a certified copy of the proposed Act to the House of Representatives and to the Senate at the convening of the next regular session of the General Assembly, and the same shall be treated as a bill introduced in the name of the People. Unless such proposed Act shall, without change become a law by regular legislative enactment within one year after the date of convening of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall submit the same by its title to the electors at the next general election: *Provided*, that if a proposed Act shall be placed upon its final passage in each house, and shall fail in each house to receive the affirmative votes of one-fourth of the members elected, it shall not be so submitted. If a proposed act when submitted to the electors, shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition, it shall become a law, and take effect on the first day of January next thereafter.

All laws enacted under the provisions of this section may be subsequently amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and they shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions and limitations as are Acts passed by the General Assembly: *Provided*, such provisions and limitations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

The people reserve power to reject laws passed by the General Assembly, and to stay the time of their taking effect, as herein provided. Five per cent of the electors of the State, by a referendum petition, verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an act, may require that such act shall not take effect until submitted to the electors. The Secretary of State shall submit such Act by its title to the electors at the next general election, and if rejected by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition it shall become void, otherwise it shall take effect on the first day of January next thereafter. Acts passed in case of emergency by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house, and Acts making appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Government or of any existing institution of the State, shall not be subject to referendum petition. All acts shall take effect as provided in section 13 of this article, except that no Act subject to referendum petition shall take effect within less than thirty days after it becomes a law, *and, provided further*, that one per cent of the electors of the State, by referendum petition, verified as to signatures and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an Act, may require that such Act shall not take effect until ninety days after it became a law, pending the filing of a petition supplementing and completing the said referendum petition.

The Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State shall constitute a board to pass upon the sufficiency of every initiative and referendum petition, and when approved by them its sufficiency shall not be questioned in any court. A finding of the board that a petition is not sufficient may be reviewed upon a petition for mandamus filed in the Supreme Court within thirty days. The total vote cast at the last general election shall be the basis upon which the required per cent of electors herein specified shall be estimated, and not less than fifty per cent of the signatures required shall be of electors residing outside of the county of Cook, and the required per cent of the electors of a majority of the counties of the State shall be necessary to make valid a petition. This amendment shall be self-executing, but appropriate legislation may be enacted regulating the details of its operation.

The verification of signatures herein required shall establish the fact that each signer is an elector, and that the signing of the petition was his free and voluntary act.

Mr. Magill offered the following resolution, which was read and under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 4.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State, for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Sections seven (7) and eight (8) of Article IV of the Constitution of this State, so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 7. The House of Representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the Senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Until otherwise provided by law, as authorized in Section 8 of this article, three Representatives shall be elected in each Senatorial District at the general election in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and every two years thereafter. In voting for Representatives in the General Assembly each qualified elector may cast one vote for each of the three candidates, and the three candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

Section 8. In lieu of electing three Representatives from each Senatorial District, as provided by Section 7 of this article, the General Assembly may, at the time the State is apportioned into Senatorial Districts, divide the State into one hundred and fifty-three representative districts, each of which shall elect one Representative in the General Assembly, and the term of office shall be two years. The population of the State, as ascertained by the Federal census, shall be divided by the number one hundred and fifty-three, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. Representative Districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, and contain, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants, but no representative district shall contain less than four-fifths of the representative ratio.

Mr. Magill offered the following resolution, which was read and under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 5.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives Concurring Herein, That in all contested election cases involving seats in either House of the General Assembly a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars for attorney's fees be allowed to the sitting member, and not to exceed the same amount to the successful contestant, and that no attorney's fees or other expenses shall be allowed to any unsuccessful contestant.

Mr. Juul offered the following resolution, which was read and under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives Concurring Therein, That an amendment to Article IX of the Constitution of this State be, and the same is hereby proposed, as follows:

Resolved, That Article IX of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto a section to be numbered and known as Section 14, and reading as follows:

Section 14. From and after the date when this section shall be in force the powers of the General Assembly over the subject matter of the taxation of personal property shall be as complete and unrestricted as they would be

if sections one (1), three (3), nine (9) and ten (10) of this article of the Constitution did not exist: *Provided, however*, that any tax levied upon personal property must be uniform as to persons and property of the same class within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and all exemptions from taxation shall be by general law and shall be revocable by the General Assembly at any time.

Resolved, further, That the said proposed amendment to Article IX of the Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly in the manner now provided by law.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following resolution, which was read and under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 7.

WHEREAS, The number of divorces throughout the United States has been increasing during the past fifty years at an alarming rate, and under the present system there is no uniform law covering this subject in the several states, and,

WHEREAS, At the present time the several states are operating under laws so entirely divergent that the legitimacy of children is often made a serious question, and property rights are frequently uncertain, and

WHEREAS, The question is one that strikes at the very foundation of our social organization and we deem it necessary and proper that the law in relation thereto should be uniform throughout the United States, and that such law should be so safeguarded that fraudulent divorces cannot be secured, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, The House of Representatives Concurring Herein, That we instruct our Senators in Congress and request our Representatives at Washington to use their best endeavors to have Congress propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States, whereby the Congress may pass laws regulating the subject of marriage and divorce throughout the United States.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following resolution, which was read and, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 8.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of this State provides that each House of the General Assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published; and,

WHEREAS, Under the Constitution and Laws certain matters must be specifically set forth in said journals in reference to the passage of laws by the General Assembly; and,

WHEREAS, The recent decision of our Supreme Court in the case of *Neiberger v. McCullough*, 253 Ill. 312, it was there expressly held that unless certain matters were affirmatively shown by the journal of each House in reference to the passage of any law, that the same would be void; and,

WHEREAS, By reason of the decision in said *Neiberger* case a number of our laws have been attacked on the ground that they were not properly passed, as shown by the journals; and,

WHEREAS, No person is particularly blameable in the matter of keeping the journals, it was commonly understood that they were correct in every particular until said decision of the Supreme Court; and,

WHEREAS, To avoid any similar question arising in the future, it is necessary to see that the journals of each House comply with the matters set forth in the decision of our Supreme Court, as aforesaid; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives Concurring Herein, That a committee of six be appointed, three to be named by the President of the Senate, and three by the Speaker of the House, to examine the man-

ner of the keeping of the journals in both Houses, so as to comply with the holdings of our Supreme Court, and that the said committee report at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution, which was read and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 9.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives Concurring Therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Article IV of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto an additional section, to be known as section 35, to read as follows:

Sec. 35. The people reserve power to propose and to enact laws as herein provided. Eight per cent of the electors of the State may propose an act by initiative petition, verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days prior to the date of convening of any regular session of the General Assembly. The Secretary of State shall transmit a certified copy of the proposed Act to the House of Representatives and to the Senate at the convening of the next regular session of the General Assembly, and the same shall be treated as a bill introduced in the name of the People. Unless such proposed act shall, without change, become a law by regular legislative enactment within one year after the date of convening of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall submit the same by its title to the electors at the next general election: *Provided*, that if a proposed Act shall be placed upon its final passage in each House, and shall fail in each House to receive the affirmative votes of one-fourth of the members elected, it shall not be so submitted. If a proposed Act, when submitted to the electors, shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition, it shall become a law, and take effect on the first day of January next thereafter.

All laws enacted under the provisions of this section may be subsequently amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and they shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions and limitations as are Acts passed by the General Assembly: *Provided*, such provisions and limitations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

The people reserve power to reject laws passed by the General Assembly, and to stay the time of their taking effect, as herein provided. Five per cent of the electors of the State, by a referendum petition, verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an Act, may require that such Act shall not take effect until submitted to the electors. The Secretary of State shall submit such Act by its title to the electors at the next general election, and if rejected by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition it shall become void, otherwise it shall take effect on the first day of January next thereafter. Acts passed in case of emergency by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each House, and Acts making appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government or of any existing institution of the State, shall not be subject to referendum petition. All Acts shall take effect as provided in Section 13 of this Article, except that no Act subject to referendum petition shall take effect within less than thirty days after it becomes a law: *and provided further*, that one per cent of the electors of the State, by referendum petition, verified as to signatures and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an Act, may require that such Act shall not take effect until ninety days after it became a law, pending the filing of a petition supplementing and completing the said referendum petition.

The Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State shall constitute a board to pass upon the sufficiency of every initiative and referendum petition, and when approved by them its sufficiency shall not be questioned in

any court. A finding of the board that a petition is not sufficient may be reviewed upon a petition for mandamus filed in the Supreme Court within thirty days. The total vote cast at the last general election shall be the basis upon which the required per cent of electors herein specified shall be estimated, and not less than fifty per cent of the signatures required shall be of electors residing outside of the county of Cook. This amendment shall be self-executing, but appropriate legislation may be enacted regulating the details of its operation.

Mr. Cornwell offered the following resolution, which was read, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 10.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives Concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Illinois for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Illinois, as follows:

Resolved. That Section two (2) of Article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Illinois be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each House thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals; and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of the electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this Constitution.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 1, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby,"

Which, by unanimous consent, was read at large a first time, ordered printed, and,

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to second reading without reference.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 2, for "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners in cities and park districts of this State having a population of more than one hundred thousand, and prescribing the powers and duties of such board,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 3, for "An Act to provide for treatment of public intoxication and inebriety; establishing a Hospital and Industrial Colony for the care and treatment and occupation of inebriates,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 4, for "An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of ground and the erection of buildings and the equipment thereof for a Hospital and Industrial Colony for the care, treatment and occupation of inebriates,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 5, for "An Act to amend section fifteen of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the propagation and protection of fish in all the waters under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois,' approved June 7, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fish and Game.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 6, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 7, for "An Act to establish public service commissions to prescribe their powers and duties, to provide for the regulation and control of certain public service corporations,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 8, for "An Act to amend section 72 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and to repeal sections 73, 74 and 75 of said Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 9, for "An Act to provide for licensing and regulating private banking in the State of Illinois; and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 10, for "An Act in relation to the adoption, use and price of public school text books in the free public schools of this State,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 11, for "An Act to establish the Eastern Illinois Training School for Delinquent Girls and making an appropriation for the purchase of land and construction of necessary buildings and to regulate the commitment of delinquent girls thereto,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions and, after consideration by them, to be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 12, for "An Act to provide for the regulation and supervision of investment companies and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 13, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act relating to the assessment and collection of taxes,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 14, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to fire insurance,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 15, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, slips, wharves, docks, levees, piers, breakwaters and all harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith and for the purpose of carrying out such power to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and to authorize the use, occupation, recovery and acquisition of artificially made or reclaimed lands of the State and the reclamation and acquisition of submerged lands of the State, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, wharves, docks, piers, slips and other harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith, to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and the use, occupation, reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State in carrying out such power,' and to repeal all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith,' approved June 10, 1911."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Canals and Rivers.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 16, for "An Act making appropriations for the payment of employees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Which, by unanimous consent, was read at large a first time, ordered printed, and,

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to second reading without reference.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 17, for "An Act to provide for the incidental expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois,"

Which, by unanimous consent, was read at large a first time, ordered printed, and,

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, ordered to second reading without reference.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 18, for "An Act to provide for the location, erection, organization and management of a State sanatorium for persons afflicted with tuberculosis, making applicable thereto 'An Act to regulate State charitable institutions and the State Reform School, and to improve their organization and increase their efficiency,' approved April 15, 1875, and making an appropriation for the purchase of land and the construction of the necessary buildings and the maintenance of the sanatorium,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions and then to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 19, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding section 172a,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 20, for "An Act providing for the licensing, regulating and inspecting of cold storage warehouses and regulating the sale of articles of food stuffs which have been placed in cold storage warehouses and placing such cold storage warehouses and food stuffs under the control of the State Food Commissioner of this State,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Warehouses and Cold Storage.

Mr. Hurburgh introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 21, for "An Act to prevent the issuance of free tickets, free passes and free transportation by common carriers for passengers,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Hurburgh introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 22, for "An Act relating to hotels, inns and public lodging houses in cities, villages and incorporated towns in the State of Illinois having a population of not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, creating the office of State Hotel Inspector, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 23, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members for the General Assembly and the election of senatorial committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, by adding thereto a section to be known as section 7a,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 24, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to elections and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices,' approved April 3, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 1½,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 25, for "An Act to create a legislative and administrative reference bureau, to define its location, powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 26, for "An Act to provide for the publication of pamphlets for furnishing information to the electors,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 27, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 29, 31 and 56 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, and by adding thereto five sections to be known as sections 29 (a), 29 (b), 29 (c), 29 (d) and 29 (e),"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 28, for "An Act in relation to the files, records and record entries of courts of record,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 29, for "An Act to regulate and limit nomination and election expenses; to define and prevent corrupt and illegal practices in nominations and elections; to secure and

protect the purity of the ballot, and to require accounts of nomination and election expenses to be filed and providing penalties for the violation of this Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 30, for "An Act to regulate and limit nomination election expenses; to define and prevent corrupt and illegal practices in nominations and elections; to secure and protect the purity of the ballot, and to require accounts of nomination and election expenses to be filed and providing penalties for the violation of this Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Brady introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 31, for "An Act in relation to setting aside judgment and granting new trials,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 32, for "An Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and repealing certain Acts therein named,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 33, for "An Act to create a State Tax Commission and to define the powers and duties thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 34, for "An Act to amend sections 21, 28, 43 and 67 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 35, for "An Act to amend sections 9, 20 and 24, of Article II, and section 1 of Article IV, and section 1, of Article VII of an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating and holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891; as amended by an Act approved June 17, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved June 7, 1897, in force July 1, 1897; as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force

July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to add an additional article to said Act, to be known as Article IX,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 36, for "An Act to amend Division XI of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 9a,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 37, for "An Act in relation to actions in equity,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 38, for "An Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on County and Township Organization.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 39, for "An Act making an appropriation to Eliza Gest, widow of William H. Gest, late circuit court judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 40, for "An Act to prohibit the sale and other disposition of imitation leather in shoes or footwear unless properly stamped and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 41, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the marriage of any person of the white or Caucasian race, with any person of the African or negro race, or with any person having any mixture of negro blood,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 42, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for fees of clerks of probate courts in counties of the second class, having a population of seventy thousand or more,' approved June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,
Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the
Committee on Fees and Salaries.

At 11:15 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hay, the Senate took a
recess until 5:00 o'clock this p. m.

5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

At 5:05 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate
adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.

A message from the Governor by James Whittaker, Secretary to the Governor:

To the Honorable the Senate:

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed by the Governor to lay before your Honorable Body the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, January 8, 1913.

Gentlemen of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

The Constitution of the State provides that the Governor shall, at the commencement of each session and at the close of his term of office, give to the General Assembly information by message of the condition of the State and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. In compliance with this provision of the Constitution, I have to submit to your honorable body the following message.

In closing eight years of administration, it has occurred to me that I should present the condition of certain departments of the government for the entire period to show the growth in laws and administration therein, so that, in dealing with such departments, you may have a comprehensive view of the work of the departments as a whole.

CONDITION OF THE STATE TREASURY.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The Auditor's report covering last biennial period ending Sept. 30, 1912, gives the following summary of receipts and disbursements of funds in the State treasury covering said period:

Fund.	Amount in State treasury Oct. 1, 1910.	Amount received from Oct. 1, 1910 to Sept. 30, 1912, inclusive.	Amount dis- bursed from Oct. 1, 1910 to Sept. 30, 1912, inclusive.	Amount in treasury Sept. 30, 1912.
Revenue.....	\$3,837,629 35	\$21,318,929 10	\$20,491,463 68	\$4,665,094 77
State School.....	271,173 42	2,975,817 83	3,148,537 19	98,454 06
Unknown and Minor Heirs.....	6,806 07			6,806 07
State Game Protection.....	12,341 84	119,233 40	131,575 24	
State Fish Protection.....	1,473 14	908 40	2,381 54	
State Food Commissioners.....	5,901 76	11,038 70	16,940 46	
Board of Administration.....	33,823 98	256,807 45	290,631 43	
School Text Book.....	20 00			20 00
Fire Marshal.....		120,597 19	55,618 41	64,978 78
Road.....		401,162 22		401,162 22
Aggregate State Funds.....	\$4,169,169 56	\$25,204,494 29	\$24,137,147 95	\$5,236,515 90
Local Bond.....	252,069 65	1,729,430 70	1,743,889 57	237,610 78
Miners' Examiners.....	3,371 23	1,996 01	1,550 41	3,816 83
Kaskaskia.....		21,266 79		21,266 79
Total.....	\$4,424,610 44	\$26,957,187 79	\$25,882,587 93	\$5,499,210 30

WARRANTS DRAWN ON STATE TREASURER.

On the first day of October, 1910, there were Auditor's warrants outstanding amounting to.....	\$ 154,984 47
During the two years ending Sept. 30, 1912, \$6,801 warrants were drawn on the several funds, aggregating.....	25,924,575 91
Total.....	\$26,079,560 38
Of the above, the State Treasurer paid prior to Oct. 1, 1912.....	25,882,587 93
Leaving warrants outstanding Oct. 1, 1912.....	<u>\$196,972 45</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENSES, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The Auditor also reports the estimated expenses of the State Government, the assets and liabilities, from Oct. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, as follows:

For pay of members, officers, employes and expenses of the 48th General Assembly, State officers' salaries, clerk hire and expenses of executive departments, salary of judges, state's attorneys, expenses of the courts, printing, binding, heating, lighting, etc.....	\$2,207,040 37	
For balance of appropriations to State charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions.....	8,009,741 23	
For balance of miscellaneous appropriations including associations, commissioners, free employment offices and boards.....	1,402,800 31	
For expenses of the Illinois National Guard.....	643,038 38	\$12,262,620 29
For State School Fund, distributive to counties.....		2,000,000 00
Total.....		<u>\$14,262,620 29</u>
The above expenses are payable from funds as follows:		
General Revenue Fund.....	\$12,210,828 73	
State School Fund.....	2,000,000 00	
State Fire Marshal Fund.....	51,791 56	
		\$14,262,620 29

To meet the above liabilities the estimated assets are:

Balance in State treasury, Oct. 1, 1912, General Revenue Fund.....		\$4,665,094 00
Balance in State treasury, Oct. 1, 1912, Fire Marshal Fund		57,000 00
Collections from Oct. 1, 1912 to Jan. 1, 1913.....		1,862,530 00
Total.....		\$6,584,624 00
Estimated receipts from Jan. 1, 1913 to July 1, 1913, viz:		
From taxes, year, 1911.....	\$ 250,000 00	
From Illinois Central R. R.....	650,000 00	
From inheritance tax collections.....	600,000 00	
From fees, Insurance department.....	350,000 00	
From fees, Secretary of State.....	400,000 00	
From fees, Auditor Public Accounts.....	65,000 00	
From fees, other departments.....	100,000 00	
From other miscellaneous sources.....	75,000 00	
From taxes, 1912, account General Revenue Fund.....	4,500,000 00	
From taxes, 1912, account School Fund.....	2,000,000 00	
Probable lapses of appropriations, 47th General Assembly	500,000 00	
		9,490,000 00
Total assets.....		\$16,074,624 00
Excess of assets over liabilities, deducted.....		1,812,004 00
Total.....		\$14,262,620 00

GENERAL REVENUE FUND BALANCES IN STATE TREASURY, 1897-1913.

The cash balances of the general revenue fund on hand in the State treasury for the years given below are as follows:

January 1, 1913.....	\$4,258,664 21	January 1, 1905.....	\$2,057,999 43
January 1, 1912.....	3,337,627 00	January 1, 1903.....	2,812,315 49
January 1, 1911.....	3,753,285 40	January 1, 1901.....	1,820,272 53
January 1, 1909.....	3,207,695 43	January 1, 1899.....	1,786,605 27
January 1, 1907.....	4,342,750 20	January 1, 1897.....	175,847 03

CASH BALANCES ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1913, OTHER THAN GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

University of Illinois, Urbana.....	\$ 73,451 60
Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale.....	2,012 00
State Normal School, Normal.....	33,848 24
Eastern Illinois Normal School, Charleston.....	5,038 20
Northern Illinois Normal School, DeKalb.....	7,345 24
Western Illinois Normal School, Macomb.....	29,274 92
Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet.....	109,536 87
Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Chester.....	53,421 40
Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac.....	36,367 76
License Department, Employment Agency, Chicago.....	3,047 02
Grain Investigation, St. Louis, Mo.....	3,332 83
State Food Commissioner.....	56 40
Canal Commissioners.....	60,801 03
Barbers' Examining Board.....	2,054 00
Architects' Examining Board.....	1,610 00
Board of Dental Examiners.....	990 00
Registered Nurses' Examiners.....	280 00
Illinois Park Commission, Ottawa.....	2,087 50
Board of Pharmacy.....	5,838 31
State Board of Health.....	6,843 25
Live Stock Commission.....	165 00
State Board of Administration.....	51 52
Automobile Road Fund, in State treasury.....	439,260 62
Fire Marshal Fund, in State treasury.....	52,484 23
Miners' Examining Fund, in State treasury.....	3,911 48
Secretary of State.....	79,736 97
Total.....	\$1,012,546 39

STATE TAX RATE.

The tax rate for the year 1912 was fixed as follows:

State Revenue Fund, on the \$100.00 valuation.....	19 cents
State School Fund, on the \$100.00 valuation.....	9 cents
University of Illinois, on the \$100.00 valuation.....	10 cents
Aggregate on the \$100.00 valuation of taxable property.....	38 cents

INTEREST ON PUBLIC FUNDS.

Up to Feb. 1, 1912, the departments and institutions, having deposits in banks, reported that they had required the payment of interest on same as follows:

Grain office, Chicago.....	\$ 8,585 92
Grain office, East St. Louis.....	1,883 81
State Reformatory.....	5,084 81
Southern Penitentiary, Chester.....	4,236 91
Illinois Penitentiary, Joliet.....	24,041 56
University of Illinois.....	43,479 32
Insurance Department.....	35,631 77
State Treasurers.....	339,142 82
Illinois Central Railroad (paid State Treasurer).....	6,335 26
Seventeen charitable institutions.....	15,466 82
Canal Board.....	4,712 74
Total.....	\$488,601 74

Since Feb. 1, 1912, the State Treasurer has made an additional payment of interest of \$67,430.68, and there is also in process of collection approximately \$20,000.00 in interest, which, when collected, will be paid into the State treasury. The sum of these amounts, \$87,430.68, added to the interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1912, \$488,601.74, makes a total of \$576,032.42. Interest has also accrued to funds belonging to departments other than the State treasury, the exact amounts I have not at hand, but it is safe that approximately \$600,000.00 interest on public funds has accrued to the State since my administration began.

THE PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The present method of administering the State charitable institutions, as well as the character of the service rendered by them, has been the result of the adoption of a general program for their improvement. This program was of a comprehensive character. It embraced the physical rehabilitation of buildings, grounds and equipment; the re-organization of the medical and nursing service; and of a change in the method of general business administration, and the assumption by the State of the complete custody, care and treatment of all insane or feeble-minded persons in public institutions in this State.

The general features of the plan or program for improving the condition and service of these institutions were determined upon at a conference of the State Board of Charities, the superintendents of the State charitable institutions and the Governor in 1905.

The work was begun in 1905, when the State Architect and a consulting engineer, under my direction, made a complete survey of the State buildings used in this service and prepared a report to the General Assembly and the Governor. The report showed the present condition, the improvements necessary and the estimated cost of such improvements. The sum required to place the State charitable institutions in satisfactory condition was much larger than had been anticipated and the appropriations made by the General Assembly were inadequate to carry out completely the improvements required. Nevertheless, with such appropriation as has been made, the work has gone steadily forward ever since. The condition of the buildings and equipment

of the State charitable institutions has been much improved and Illinois institutions of this character will now bear favorable comparison with those of any other State.

In addition to the work of rehabilitating the old buildings used by the State charitable institutions, many new buildings have been erected and other permanent improvements effected at an aggregate cost during the past eight years of \$3,949,931.00.

These improvements have included special hospitals for insane patients suffering from tuberculosis; cottages for tuberculosis patients; the enlargement and improvement of heating plants; the making of buildings fireproof; the purchase of additional land; cottage homes for attendants and nurses; farm colonies; infirmaries; additional water supplies and improved systems of fire protection; fire-escapes; hospitals for the acute sick; power plants; the erection of power houses; the removal of old and installation of new plumbing systems; the erection of cold storage and ice plants; new paving in hospital grounds and in adjacent streets; sanitary dairy barns; and enlargement of old and building of new gymnasiums and play rooms; the establishment of workshops for industrial re-education of the insane; the establishment and equipment of psychopathic institute at Kankakee; and the erection of new hospital buildings and many other improvements.

In addition to this, an appropriation of \$500,000.00 has been made for the selection of a site and preliminary work upon a new State hospital, and an appropriation of \$75,000.00 for the buildings and equipment of a surgical institution for crippled children.

The medical and nursing service has also been reorganized and systematized in a most thorough and comprehensive manner, as shown below:

1. At Kankakee State Hospital there has been established a psychopathic institute for the education and training of State hospital physicians in nervous and mental disorders and symptoms, methods of treatment and cure, and for scientific research and investigation into the causes of insanity with the purpose of discovering cures for forms of insanity now deemed incurable. The physicians employed by the State are required to attend this institute from six weeks to three months each year. Each physician brings with him the experience gained in his work at the State hospital with which he is connected and takes away with him deductions as to the treatment of insanity which are the result of the combined experience of the physicians in all the State institutions.

It is worth comment here that when the Illinois Psychopathic Institute was established there was only one other such State institute in the United States, that at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

2. There have been established at each of the State institutions for the insane psychopathic hospitals where new patients are received, their cases carefully diagnosed by the entire hospital staff of physicians and the curable and non-curable cases classified before they are assigned to the hospital wards suited to their treatment.

3. Mechanical restraints have been abandoned and medical restraints also except when administered under the immediate direction of a physician. In place of these there has been instituted a mild therapeutic or water treatment of the insane. The apparatus installed in our State hospitals for this treatment is equal to that found in the best public or private institutions in the world.

4. There has been a complete reorganization of the medical administration in hospitals for the insane with uniform records and laboratories established in each, looking to the most humane and scientific system of care and cure.

5. The segregation of consumptives in quarters especially adapted to such purposes has been provided for, to protect those not having consumption from infection, and to cure or improve those suffering from the "great white plague."

6. Compulsory training schools for nurses and attendants at which nurses and attendants are required to pursue courses of study from two to four years have been established, with conferring of certificates and diplomas upon graduates therefrom.

7. New buildings of the pure hospital type for the treatment of new cases of insanity and of insane persons suffering from other forms of disease, such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, etc., have been erected.

8. Systems of industrial re-education of the chronic insane, which abolish the curse of idleness, fit many cases for discharge from the hospitals and save the State money, have been introduced.

9. Dietitians are employed to prepare a healthful, nutritious and varied dietary for the State charitable institutions, and a monthly statement is sent to each institution by the State Board of Administration, giving a summary of the dietaries of all institutions.

Besides the physical rehabilitation of the State charitable institutions and the reorganization of their medical and nursing service, a change has been made in the business administration of the institutions from the supervision formerly exercised by local boards of trustees at each institution to that of a central State body, the State Board of Administration, in which all general administrative powers are lodged and the members of which devote their entire time to the performance of this work.

The Act creating the State Board of Administration was passed at the 1909 session of the General Assembly and is known as The Code of Charities for the State of Illinois. As the powers and functions of the State Board of Administration are of a purely administrative character, there was also created by the same Act a Charities Commission, with powers of a visitatorial character and clothed with the responsibility of criticising defects and recommending improvements in the administration, service and equipment of the State charitable institutions.

The change has been beneficial in many ways. It has effected a great saving in the cost of maintaining the institutions. Comparing operating expenses for the years 1910 and 1911 with those for the year 1909, the last year under the management of boards of trustees, there has been a reduction of the per capita expense of maintaining the seventeen State charitable institutions (excluding the Chicago State Hospital at Dunning which came under State supervision on July, 1912) for the two years of \$483,106.89; or, comparing for the same periods the bills incurred for ordinary current expenses, there has been a saving of \$389,802.63.

The general result has been a great increase of efficiency accompanied by greater economy and uniformity of service, placing all institutions upon a level with the best similar institutions in this country or in Europe.

The taking over of the Dunning institution by the State was accomplished under the Act passed in 1907 providing for the complete State care of the insane. Previous to this enactment many insane persons had been kept in county almshouses and the care bestowed upon them there had long been a disgrace to the State. This law provided that the insane should be first removed from county institutions outside of Cook County. The work of transferring them began immediately after the passage of the Act and was completed on July 1st of the present year. At that time, under the terms of the Act, the Cook County institution was transferred to the State and was renamed the Chicago State Hospital. All together, no less than 5,000 persons have been removed from county almshouses and the institution at Dunning under this law.

The great advancement made in the State charitable service, of which some account has been given in the preceding paragraphs, has required the enactment of a great mass of new legislation upon the subject. In the past twenty years there were placed upon the Illinois statute books twenty-eight laws relating to the administration of our State charitable institutions, twenty-five of which were passed during the last eight years.

The burden of caring for the insane is a growing one. During the eight years of my administration the population in the State hospitals grew from

12,174 to 18,944 (the latter being the population Dec. 1, 1912), showing the gain in population of 6,770 against a gain of 8,074 in the preceding twenty years.

The net annual increase of insane—that is, the numerical excess of those admitted to State institutions over those discharged therefrom—is approximately 400. As the maximum number capable of being properly cared for in a well-equipped hospital was estimated by the State Commissioners of Public Charities at from 1,200 to 1,500 this increase of population will necessitate the erection of a new State hospital every four years or during each administration if the policy outlined by the Board of Charities is pursued. The present State institutions are crowded to their limits and a new hospital for the insane, which has been provided for and its location fixed at Alton by the State Board of Administration, is sorely needed.

The financial burden of this branch of the public service therefore, will never be less. Advancing years will entail greater expenditures for repairs on old buildings and new institutions will become necessary, both from a natural increase in the classes now under the State care and from an extension of the State's functions in response to a broadening sense of public duty.

There is now an urgent demand that the State take care of its epileptics. The necessity for this has been recognized for years. In 1899 an Act to establish a State colony for epileptics was passed and commissioners appointed to select a location; but no action was taken because no appropriation was made for the construction and equipment of buildings.

Since that time the matter has been repeatedly called to the attention of the General Assembly and the establishment of such a colony recommended. In 1907 the State Board of Charities requested an appropriation of \$365,000.00 for this purpose and I submitted their recommendation to the General Assembly with an urgent appeal for its favorable consideration, as I did also in my biennial messages of 1909 and 1911, and as I do in my present message. I cannot too earnestly recommend to this General Assembly the founding of such a charity. At present the epileptic is practically without State care. The epileptic child of the poor cannot be admitted to any orphanage maintained by the State, nor can he, when mature, be admitted to any State hospital for the insane for he is not insane. It is only when repeated convulsions render him demented that he is eligible for admission into any State institution. The establishment of an epileptic colony is one of the most urgent needs in public service of the State, and I trust that this General Assembly will not adjourn without passing the necessary legislation and making the necessary appropriations for this public necessity.

A new branch of the public service which has been placed under the supervision of the State Board of Administration is that in charge of the State Agent for the Visitation of Children, an office created in 1905 to visit children placed under orders of courts in public or private homes. In 1905 the General Assembly made an appropriation of \$4,500.00 per year for carrying on this work. In 1907 the appropriation was increased to \$5,500.00 per year, and in 1909 to \$11,300.00 per year. Prior to the last increase in appropriation there was but one visitor engaged under the State Agent to do this work. Now there are three. Four thousand five hundred children are now under the supervision of this department.

In 1911 another Act was passed providing for the maintenance of the children of poor and worthy parents at their own homes, subject to the friendly visitation of a public officer. The amount allowed in such cases has been left entirely to the discretion of the court, upon whose order the county authorities are directed to pay the amount designated to the parents of such dependent children.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The first State Civil Service Law enacted at the regular session of 1905 went into effect November 1st of that year. In my inaugural message I had recommended the enactment of a State-wide civil service law applicable to

the charitable and penal institutions of the State. The law enacted, however, was made applicable to the seventeen State charitable institutions only. Under this law 2,269 employees in the public service passed from a political to a merit basis of employment.

Two years ago I recommended to your honorable body that the Civil Service Act of 1905 be amended to extend the application of civil service to other State institutions, in harmony with the judgment of the people as expressed in their vote upon this question of public policy.

The amendment of 1911, which followed, added about 2,500 employees to the civil service of the State, making a total of 4,900 out of 5,700 State employees, or over 80 per cent of the entire State service, subject to the provisions of the State Civil Service Law.

The following comparisons of progress in the application of civil service principles to the public service show the unusual rapidity with which the principle has been applied in this State.

The federal civil service law was enacted in 1883. It now embraces 230,000 out of a total of 370,000 employees, or 60 per cent of the federal service. The Wisconsin civil service law was enacted in 1905. One thousand fifty-seven out of 2,831 employees in the public service of Wisconsin are now under civil service, or slightly more than 30 per cent.

This enlarged application of the Civil Service Law has greatly increased the work of the State Civil Service Commission. The number of persons applying for civil service examination is constantly increasing. During the year ending Dec. 1, 1912, 6,831 persons had applied for examination. During the six years ending Dec. 1, 1912, 29,808 persons had applied for examination. Approximately 11,000 appointments have been made and 3,000 civil service employees have been discharged from the public service for various causes. In the administration of the Civil Service Law an efficiency record of employees has recently been introduced, showing, as to each employee, the number of days worked and the character of the service rendered by him. If the efficiency record of any employee falls below 70 per cent for any month, it automatically supplies causes for bringing of charges.

Under this system the service has been greatly improved. No business institution in the State has a better system of checks upon its employees and their service. It is a wise economy for the State to have a department specializing upon the important subject of the service rendered by its employees, and supervision by the Civil Service Commission under this efficiency system should be advantageously extended wherever suitable.

There are many positions still exempt from the Civil Service Law which should be under it, and I recommend its further extension to include clerks, watchmen and all other positions routine in the character of their work and in which efficiency and quality of service are dependent upon security of office.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

One of the branches of the public business in which radical changes have been effected since the beginning of my administration is that over which the Railroad and Warehouse Commission exercises jurisdiction. Since that time a great variety of acts have added largely to the duties and responsibilities of this commission. These acts include:

Act providing for the inspection of equipment and operation of safety appliances on all railroads engaged in moving traffic between points in the State of Illinois and appointing an inspector of safety appliances;

Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes;

Act to establish and regulate the maximum rate charges for the transportation of passengers, reducing the rate from 3 cents to 2 cents per mile;

Act in relation to the crossing of one railway by another, requiring railroads to apply to the commission before such crossing can be established

and empowering the commission to regulate the kinds to be constructed. More overhead and subway crossings have been ordered by the commission during the last eight years than in all the former history of the State;

Act to regulate the size and manner of construction of caboose cars;

Act requiring common carriers of freight to maintain side tracks and connections for shippers and receivers of freight;

Act to provide for the punishment of any person who drinks any intoxicating liquors, or who is intoxicated in, or upon any railroad passenger cars or in or about any railroad station or platform, and conductors to make arrests therefor;

Act in regard to uniform bills of lading;

Act in regard to uniform warehouse receipts.

The entire act establishing a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners was, in a large measure, rewritten and amended in 1911.

This extension of the powers and responsibilities of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission was made in response to a growing demand for the more general public regulation of corporations exercising *quasi* public functions. This subject was discussed in my last biennial message and the recommendation there made that "the entire Act relating to the commission should be rewritten and revised and the powers of the commission very materially enlarged."

In the same message, in discussing the general question of the regulation of public utilities, I further stated "in my judgment authority should be given to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, or to a commission created for this specific purpose, to gather and publish all facts regarding the cost of construction, maintenance and operation of public utility corporations with power to require service adequate to the public needs, and to fix rates which will be fair to the public, will insure to investors a reasonable return upon their investment and will offer inducement for the investment of private capital in public service corporations and stimulate their growth as the public needs may require."

I also recommend specific enlargements of the powers of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, among which were the following:

1. Power to prescribe rules and regulations for installing telegraph and telephone wires, and trolley wires over railroad tracks.

2. That the commission be given power to compel railroad companies to install and maintain physical connections at crossings and junctions for the interchange of business.

3. That the commission should have authority to establish joint through rates for the movement of freight over two or more railroads.

4. That the commission should have power to compel railroads to file their tariff schedules with the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

5. That no increase of rates should be permitted to become effective in less than 30 days from the date of filing notice of such increase.

6. That the commission should have authority to compel all railroads to provide reasonable facilities at all stations on their line for the transaction of business.

7. That no railroad be permitted to discontinue stations or track facilities without, consent of the commission.

8. That there be such legislation as would place express companies under the supervision of the commission.

Through amendments to the Act creating the Railroad and Warehouse Commission passed at the following session of the General Assembly, the Legislature gave to the commission practically all of the powers recommended, and, in addition, the power to fix and establish rates and rules regarding demurrage, storage and the charges incident to the transportation of property in this State.

The additional powers then conferred by the General Assembly upon the commission also included the power to establish reasonable switching rules and regulations and to require reasonable limits for such switching and

reasonable rates therefor; also the power to inquire into the business management of all common carriers, their passenger and switching rates, the distribution of cars, the granting of sidings, etc.

The result is that the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission now possesses as much power in this State as the Interstate Commerce Commission exercises over interstate commerce and today but few states exercise more complete public control over transportation matters than Illinois.

That these enlargements of authority have worked satisfactorily is to be attributed largely to the fact that the amendments to the Railroad and Warehouse Act above referred to were drafted by the commission after thorough discussion of the subject at a meeting of the commission with the representatives of the railroads and shippers called for the purpose. The bill to amend the Act was there presented for consideration, and after a number of conferences between the common carriers, the shippers and the commission the bill afterwards passed by the General Assembly was agreed upon.

In the report of the commission will be found detailed information regarding the work of the commission under these numerous enactments and you are especially referred to that report for an account of the operation of the new laws relating to express companies, boat lines water transportation, freight rates, new methods of inspection, and the inspection of railroad accidents.

The purely administrative work of the commission has been very thorough and has been conducted along lines designed to make the advantages of this work more immediately and extensively available both to the general public and to those engaged in the transportation business. With this purpose in view the commission has recently catalogued its entire library, composed of 2,000 volumes, and has distributed such catalogues to all of the commissioners of the United States and Canada and to public libraries in the State of Illinois and to many colleges and high school libraries and many attorneys throughout the State. This catalogue, with the present indexing of the subject matters contained therein, is a very valuable acquisition to the State. But two other states in the Union have such a library as Illinois, and have it catalogued and indexed both by subjects and authors.

DECISIONS AND RULINGS.

The commission has also revised and compiled all its decisions and had them reprinted in one volume. This is now ready for distribution, and will be distributed to the railroads, shippers and other persons interested in transportation throughout the State. This volume is practically a library within itself, giving in concise form, thoroughly indexed, the decisions and rulings of the commission from 1889 to 1912.

PUBLICITY.

The commission realizing the need of the public for more information in relation to the power, authority and workings of the commission began the publication of a synopsis of its proceedings, containing a brief statement of each case disposed of and printing in full all important opinions. These have been distributed each quarter to the commissions of other states and throughout this State to railroad people, shippers and newspapers and have been of great value to the public generally. So far as I am informed Illinois is the only State publishing and distributing regularly such a synopsis for the use of the general public.

THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

This department which now has its principal office in the city of Chicago, has never been equipped with a sufficient amount of help to do the work

necessary to be done, yet with the addition of an assistant engineer the work of the department has been very materially increased during the last three years.

The question of protection to crossings and safe clearances is submitted to the Engineering Department for approval. During the last two years under the direction of the commission this department has inspected a large amount of railroad equipment, bridges, etc., touching 46 different railroads. Briefly stated, these inspections cover deficiencies such as the following:

1. Character of business performed.
2. Methods of operation.
3. Physical condition of tracks, bridges, buildings and equipment.
4. Stresses in bridges.
5. Methods in operating trains and cars over grade crossings.
6. Methods used in signaling.
7. Whether all grade highway crossings are equipped with cattle guards and crossing signs as required by law.
8. Concerning the physical condition of depot facilities.
9. Necessity for providing frogs and switches with foot guards.
10. Concerning horizontal and vertical clearances.
11. Necessity for the use of derails in side tracks having connections with main tracks on descending grades.
12. Need for maintaining vestibule doors of cars on electric railroads in closed position while cars are in motion, because of side clearances.
13. Lack of record of train orders issued and improper handling of same.
14. Where orders are issued by telephone, the necessity of spelling out names and numerals in train orders and repeating same back to dispatcher in order to reduce to a minimum all chances for error.
15. Necessity for introducing some form of dispatching system commensurate with needs of service where none is in force.

OVERHEAD ELECTRIC WIRES.

The question of proper clearances of trolley wires, electric wires and other metallic conductors carrying electric current spanning tracks of railroads was thoroughly investigated by this department and a set of rules and regulations prepared by them and adopted by the commission which are now in force throughout the State.

TRACK CONNECTIONS.

Within the last year special work has been done in this line and detailed information has been secured with respect to all track connections between railroads in this State. This information has been reproduced on plats of a standard size. A book of plats of track connections between electric roads and steam roads is practically completed and is a very valuable acquisition to the records of the commission.

INTERLOCKING APPLIANCES.

Interlocking devices are the most important appliances and are being more and more used every year. Their construction and the rules governing the same are important to the safety of public travel and Illinois was the first State in the Union to adopt rules governing the construction of interlocking plants. These rules are simple and concise. Such rules have been adopted by such states as Minnesota, Wisconsin and other northwestern states. During the past three years 255 plans have been received and approved for interlocking plants by this department. This department should be enlarged and given more assistants.

CAR SHORTAGE AND SUPPLY.

The commission has given a great deal of attention during the last year and a half to car shortage and supply throughout the State and has sent out various circulars, rules and regulations governing the movement of cars, and during the last half of the present year has had two inspectors making personal inspection of the cars on side tracks, the need of the shippers throughout the State and making daily reports to the commission of conditions found at each of the stations as to number of cars on track, number in condition, number of cars needed for shipment, number received. The information obtained is very valuable in determining the cause of car shortage.

The work of the commission has increased to such an extent during the last four years that it has been compelled to add to the clerical force and to open an additional office in the city of Chicago and in order to accommodate fully present conditions, the Engineering and Express Departments have been transferred to the Chicago office. The commission has also been required as a matter of convenience to the public and the commission to hold hearings both in Springfield and Chicago.

The docket of the hearings before the commission has increased gradually every month for the last three years.

The commission in order to do this work satisfactorily in the future, should have larger appropriations to enable it to employ more assistants, especially additional experts along transportation lines.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. I renew the recommendations made in my biennial message of 1911, that the Railroad and Warehouse Commission be authorized to gather and the street railway companies be required to furnish to the commission data sufficient to enable the public to ascertain their bonded indebtedness, income and expenditures.

2. I also renew the recommendation made in my biennial message of 1907, that before the issuance by railroads of additional stocks and bonds for improvement or extension purposes, a proper showing be made to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of the necessity for such issuance and that it does not exceed the reasonable cost of the improvement or extension for which it is issued, and that its approval of such issuance be secured.

3. The commission should be given jurisdiction of the crossing of railroads over highways and highways over railroads.

4. A law should be enacted requiring all railroads companies seeking permission to incorporate to make application for such permission to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission concurrently with their application to the Secretary of the State, and that duplicates of all papers and certificates required to be filed by them with the Secretary of State shall also be filed with the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Under the present law railroads are frequently incorporated through the office of the Secretary of State and the only means of knowing of such incorporation possessed by the commission is a search through the records of that office. Because of this, railroads have sometimes escaped making reports to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission for a considerable length of time after their incorporation.

GRAIN INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Since the beginning of the present administration, the system of grain inspections made by this department has been completely revolutionized. Under the old system of "track" inspections in use when my administration began, much complaint arose because of unsatisfactory gradings. An investigation of methods of inspection in use elsewhere was therefore made with a view to improving inspections under our own department. The result was the abandonment of "track" inspections for a system of office inspections. Very marked improvement followed. In track inspections, the gradings of

grain were determined by a single inspector whose work was done at the cars on railroad tracks. In office inspections, the grades are determined by a corps of inspectors at the central office of the Grain Inspection Department. Under the new system, much greater accuracy and uniformity of inspections is possible than under the old one, and it is not too much to say that its introduction has preserved annually to the producers of grain large sums of money, at the same time giving them a service very much more satisfactory.

As an illustration of the success of office inspections as perfected up to the present time, a single day's work in the Chicago Grain Inspection Department may be instanced. On Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1911, the total number of cars sampled in the Chicago yards was approximately 1,800, of which number 1,531 were inspected and samples delivered to the Chicago Board of Trade for early trading. Out of this number of cars, there were but forty-two reinspections called for, of which fifteen were changed by the supervising inspector. As a final result of this day's work, but one car was carried to the Board of Appeal.

The magnitude of the business done by this department is little known to the general public. During the last four years 1,533,466,000 bushels of grain have been inspected "in" and "out" of Chicago without the expenditure of one dollar by the tax payers of the State. So satisfactory is the present system that complaints have almost entirely ceased and the volume of grain handled by the Chicago market has increased forty per cent.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

At the last session of your honorable body, several bills were introduced, one of them embodying my own views, aiming at the regulation of public utilities' corporations. All failed of passage, but you created an investigating commission on public utilities. Although this was entirely the act of the Legislature itself, I have been deeply interested in the subject matter of the inquiry of the commission and do not doubt that your commission has collected and will lay before you a large amount of important information. Without doubt the time has come for some kind of supervision of the public service corporations of the State. The public demands it, the corporations themselves recognize its necessity and it is in keeping with the spirit of the times.

Whatever form the action of the Legislature may take concerning this matter, there are some fundamental points of great importance that should be kept in mind. In the first place, the usefulness of any commission is likely to diminish as time passes. A commission is effective only so long as it feels the spur of public opinion to keep it to a high pitch of efficiency. If a public utilities commission is created, it will be necessary, therefore, to make it of such a high character that it will attract men of ability and of high standard of devotion to the public service. Under no circumstances can the State afford to have a commission that is amenable on the one hand to political influence or, on the other, to corporate suggestion. A commission, therefore, should be composed of financial and technical experts, attracted by a sufficient salary to insure the best service to both the public and the corporations.

The next matter of importance concerns the scope of authority of such commission. Home rule is a fundamental principle of government in this country. It is important that this principle shall be conserved as far as possible in all governmental activities, national, State and local. In pursuance of the principles of home rule, we would naturally expect to let at least the more important municipalities of the State create and manage their own commissions on public utilities. On the other hand, the efficiency of such commissions might possibly be impaired by a limitation of their authority by city lines. However, the greatest advantage to the people would doubtless accrue from the creation of two commissions, one for the city of Chicago and the other for the rest of the State. The public utilities problems of the city of Chicago are so great and so complex as to require the entire attention of such a body of experts as would compose the commission.

It is a question whether we could not accomplish in Illinois all that is necessary or desirable by the appointment of a commission to supervise and regulate the issue of stocks and bonds of public service corporations and to secure for the public such information concerning their operations, and such auditing and supervision of their financial affairs, as to make it impossible for any such corporation in the future to mislead the public.

In my opinion, great care should be taken in framing legislation on this matter so as to insure the retention in the power of the cities of entire control of the franchises of such corporations. In my opinion, the State will do well to adopt the policy of granting franchises for a definite term of years, long enough to justify corporations in making all necessary expenditures, while permitting municipalities to retain the privilege of purchase at the end of the franchise. In order to make this right of purchase effective, the law should provide, from assessment upon the corporations, a sinking fund large enough to enable the city at the expiration of the franchise period to buy in the property if it seems best so to do. The law should further provide, however, that if purchase is not desirable the proceeds of this sinking fund can then be devoted to certain classes of public improvements and a second sinking fund should then be accumulated during the extension period of the franchise. By some such provision for amortization, the city will be put in a position of real independence in the matter of purchasing franchises and if the service of the companies continues good, a fund will be created which will be a vast utility in making public improvements.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

In legislation relating to insurance our State has been most active in recent years and much of the new legislation has been of great advantage to the insuring public, as well as to insurance companies. Since its enactment, our State takes rank as one of the foremost in the public supervision and regulation of the insurance business.

This is of the first importance to the citizens of our State for its benefits reach all classes, guard all lines of business and protect dependents in nearly every household. More than 900 insurance corporations of various kinds are now doing business in this State, in addition to licensed Lloyds and inter-insurers. In 1911 these companies collected over \$100,000,000.00 in premiums and disbursed correspondingly large amounts to their policy holders.

The nature of the insurance business furnishes the necessity for public regulation, and it is a subject of congratulation that our State has been so active in promoting and securing such regulation. I am informed by the report of the Superintendent of Insurance that more sound legislation upon this subject has been passed by our State in the last eight years than in any thirty years preceding.

This legislation was the result of investigations made by the State Insurance Department and the submission by that department to previous General Assemblies of seventeen bills revising life insurance laws in our State. The enactment of these measures was recommended by me in former messages to the General Assembly.

As an introduction to the further recommendations which I shall urge upon the consideration of the General Assembly in connection with this subject, a brief resume of some of this legislation will be of advantage. Among insurance measures, some of those of the greatest importance are:

1. The law fixing the standard of values of life policies, adopted in 1907 and now known throughout the country as "The Illinois standard," which has been adopted by many other states and voluntarily followed by companies domiciled in other states.

2. The law requiring life insurance companies to maintain a reserve on their policies upon a higher basis than heretofore required.

3. The law authorizing the Insurance Superintendent to enlarge the information called for in the statements of life insurance companies.

4. The law prohibiting misrepresentation through advertisements of the terms, benefits or advantages of policies of life insurance companies by their officers or agents.

5. The law regulating the investment of funds of insurance companies.
6. The law requiring the salaries paid to officers, trustees and directors of life insurance companies to be determined by their boards of directors.
7. The law regulating the provisions that must be contained in policies of life insurance issued in this State.
8. The law requiring the financial examination of fraternal societies by the Insurance Department.
9. The law establishing the office of fire marshall and prescribing the duties of that official.
10. The law regulating Lloyds, inter-insurers and other forms of fire insurance and employers' liability insurance hitherto unlicensed and outside of State supervision.
11. The laws establishing pension funds for firemen, policemen, police matrons and park policemen.
12. The law permitting the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and sanitariums for afflicted members of fraternal societies.
13. The law permitting the amending of the charters of life insurance companies and requiring that such amendments shall be submitted to and receive the approval of the insurance superintendent.
14. The law providing a plan for the reinsurance and consolidation of life insurance companies and life assessment associations.
15. The law permitting life insurance companies with sufficient capital to do a life and accident business.
16. The amendment of the Mutual Employers' Liability Act relieving the stringency of the provisions of the former law under which but one company had ever been organized to do business in this State.

The purpose of many of the laws above enumerated is obvious from their titles. Their beneficial effects will be found discussed at length in the report of the Insurance Department, to which the General Assembly is referred for full information upon that subject.

In addition to the insurance legislation enacted by the General Assembly, two commissions were appointed to investigate fire insurance conditions in this State.

One of these investigated these conditions with special reference to the advisability of the enactment of State rate-making laws.

The report of this commission has already been transmitted to the General Assembly. In brief this report recommended legislation including:

(a) A bill regulating varieties of fire underwriting then unlicensed, prescribing the conditions upon which they may do business in this State. Among these are classed mutuals, Lloyds, inter-insurance and indemnity companies. This has been enacted into law.

(b) A bill amending the Surplus Line Law.

(c) A bill providing for a measure of State supervision of all fire insurance corporations based on prevention of discrimination in insurance rates.

(d) A bill recommending the desirability of a revised building code.

(e) A bill recommending that appropriate action be taken by the General Assembly to enable the State to coöperate with other states in the formulation of a uniform fire insurance code.

There was also appointed by the General Assembly a commission which is to report to the present session to codify the insurance laws and further investigate fire insurance conditions.

The foregoing will indicate in a general way the present condition of our insurance legislation and the present activity of our State in insurance matters as well as the great advancement which has been made in the effort to provide protection to those holding fire and life insurance policies.

Inasmuch as the Forty-seventh General Assembly appointed a commission of an equal number of members of the House and Senate to codify the State insurance laws and further investigate fire insurance conditions, I do not deem it advisable to recommend any further insurance legislation. I, how-

ever, again recommend the enactment of some legislation which I have heretofore recommended to your honorable body, but which has so far failed of enactment:

1. The Life Insurance Law should be amended, as suggested in a former message, to the effect that a stock company of this State should always have an unimpaired capital stock of at least \$100,000.00. Under the present law a company of this kind is compelled to deposit securities with the Insurance Department worth at least \$100,000.00. There is no provision in the Act, however, to the effect that this fund shall be unimpaired, and it seems self-evident that as the State requires \$100,000.00 as a minimum amount of capital before chartering the company, it follows that this fund should remain intact in order to furnish needed security to the policy holders.

2. Legislation at various times has been recommended by me to the effect that assessment life associations should not be permitted to be organized in this State, nor should assessment life associations of other states be permitted to enter Illinois to transact business. Legislation of this kind has been passed by a large number of the more advanced states. It seems necessary because of the fact that as a rule assessment life companies are not satisfactory, either to their managements or to their members. The strongest of them are usually reorganized or reinsured on a legal reserve or old line basis and the weakest of them eventually go to the wall. Many such cases have occurred during the past eight years and the policy holders of such concerns have lost the protection they needed.

3. Not much beneficial legislation affecting fraternal beneficiary societies has been enacted into law. A strong effort is being made on the part of the management of many of the best of these orders to place them on an adequate rate basis with rates sufficient to insure the perpetuity of these orders. A great many of the members, however, have objected to these increases in rates which seem necessary to the management and to those skilled in insurance matters, and there is at the present time as a result much confusion and misunderstanding of these corporations.

The insurance commissioners of the various states, acting in conjunction with the heads of fraternal societies, have agreed upon what is known as the Mobile bill as a remedy for many of the evils affecting these orders. This measure is now a law in a number of important states. It has, however, failed of passage in this State.

I would suggest that if this amended measure could be passed, or the present statute amended, to meet the objection of those who do not wish to pay the National Fraternal Congress rates, and at the same time permit those members who prefer to pay the higher rates to do so, thus forming two classes in each order, it would solve to a large degree the difficulties of the present situation. There are those of our citizens who believe that a rate is adequate which is sufficiently large to pay death losses as they accrue. Such rates would necessarily increase as an order grew older, on account of the greater number of deaths. Insurance experts, however, construe an adequate rate to mean a rate sufficiently large to insure the perpetuity of the order charging them, and it would seem equitable to these members to permit them to pay the higher rate if they so desire. The surplus or reserve fund, however, created by this class of members should be held as the property of the members creating the surplus, and should not be used to pay the death losses of those members who prefer to pay a lower rate. If such a division of membership should be permitted by the statute, and each class of members, including new members, should be permitted to retain and use its own funds without reference to the other class, it would, as above suggested, in my opinion, solve a most perplexing problem.

4. A law should be enacted providing for standard provisions for health and accident policies, along the lines of the present law affecting policies of life insurance. The insured's rights in an accident policy should be fully and definitely set forth, and no provisions detrimental to his interests

should be allowed therein. These minimum standard provisions should be set forth in the law, together with those which are prohibited, and the Insurance Superintendent should have the authority, as he has in the Life Insurance Law, to pass upon these health and accident contracts, in order to see that the provisions of the law are complied with. His rulings should be subject to revision by the courts.

5. A strong Anti-Discrimination Law should be passed applicable to fire insurance companies. This measure should provide that all companies doing business in the State should file their schedules of rates with the Insurance Department, and the Insurance Superintendent should be given authority to see that the same rates should be collected upon exactly the same risks, no matter in what part of the State they are located. Such a measure would secure to our citizens uniformity in rates on the same classes of risks. There is great complaint now to the effect that the rates charged upon certain hazards, dwelling houses, for instance, are much higher in some parts of the State than in others, and such a measure as that referred to above would abolish much inequality of rates.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Marshal Department in the year of 1912 has investigated over four hundred fires reported as of incendiary origin. It has caused 194 arrests for arson and kindred crimes; has secured 97 indictments, thirty convictions and has fifty cases now pending in the courts. Deputies from this department have also made approximately 600 inspections over the State.

This department is supported by an assessment of one-fourth of one per cent of the gross premiums of all Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Illinois, and not by direct taxation. The Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Illinois paid into the State treasury during the year, 1912, approximately \$65,000.00 and of this sum, the Legislature appropriated \$49,500.00. This fund is treated as a special fund for the maintenance of the Fire Marshal Department only, and there is a balance of this special fund still in the treasury of approximately \$15,000.00. This amount is greatly needed to make a more complete organization of the department and enable it to increase the number of deputies for this work over the State.

The state of Ohio collects from the insurance companies \$69,000.00 and the legislature appropriates the total amount. Ohio has thirty-two deputies in its department while Illinois, the third State in the union in population and with greater property interests than Ohio, has but sixteen deputies. In the city of Chicago at least ten deputies are needed to cover the work of this department. Under the present limited appropriation it has been possible to have but three deputies in the city of Chicago and one of these has been called in from the country districts. Inasmuch as it is the intention of the law and the desire of the Fire Insurance Companies who pay for the entire support of this department to have all the money available for the department, I specially urge that the total amount of money collected by this special tax of one-fourth of one per cent be appropriated for the use of this department.

I call your attention to some changes in the Fire Marshall Law which would add greatly to the efficiency of the department. When the State Fire Marshall Law was framed it provided that township clerks of all counties of the State should report all fires occurring in their townships outside the incorporated cities and villages. Evidently, the fact that Illinois has seventeen counties not under township organization was not taken into consideration for no proper officer was designated to report fires in these counties. I would also suggest that the fees paid to the township clerks for reporting these fires is inadequate. They receive but fifty cents for reporting fires and mileage one way at fifteen cents per mile. I recommend that the law be amended so as to give each township clerk in counties under township organization, and each clerk of a road district in counties not under township organization, a fee of \$1.00 for reporting each fire and ten cents per mile each way of travel.

Considerable confusion has risen in this department with reference to the fees paid to mayors and chiefs of fire departments in cities and villages throughout the State by reason of the fact that many mayors and chiefs of fire departments receive only a very small salary and under the present law are excluded from receiving fees from this department for reporting fires.

I recommend that the law be amended so that all mayors and chiefs of fire departments in cities and villages who receive a salary of \$100.00 or less per annum shall receive the sum of \$1.00 for each fire reported from their cities or villages.

I would further recommend that the law with reference to the construction of fire escapes and for the maintenance thereof be placed under the jurisdiction and control of the State Fire Marshal department.

I further recommend that the State Fire Marshal Law be so amended as to confer police power upon the State Fire Marshal, the Assistant State Fire Marshal and all deputies of that department. Persons suspected of incendiarism often escape by reason of the fact that there is not a proper police officer at hand to make an arrest or serve a warrant, and in many ways police power would be a great aid in expediting the work of the department.

I believe that enduring work could be done for the reduction of the tremendous fire waste in this State and the consequent loss of life and property by the promotion of educational means of knowledge of the causes, dangers, and prevention of fire. To this end I believe that the State Fire Marshal Law should be so amended as to require instruction in this subject in all public schools of the State and making it obligatory upon teachers of public and private schools in all buildings of more than one story to have at least one fire drill each month of the school year.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Among the most notable evidences of progress in the eight years of my administration as Governor is the development of the State University and the auxiliary scientific and experimental bureaus. This is true not only of the technical departments, but also of the sciences and arts, which the people of the State have established and developed in order that their children who are seeking a general education should have opportunities equal to those offered in technical lines.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Interest is widespread and deep in the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1904 the student enrollment in the College of Agriculture was 406 and the staff of the College and Experiment Station together numbered thirty-seven. At present there are over 800 students enrolled in the college, and the staff now numbers 115.

Extension Work—The extension work of the College of Agriculture has assumed great importance. At present it is managing fifteen extension centers, or schools, in different parts of the State. Each of these runs one week under the direction of five people from the University. One of these is a woman who has charge of the domestic science instruction at the center. All who attend these schools are given instruction in crops and soils and in two other lines of agricultural work chosen by themselves.

In addition, the members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station have responded to a large number of calls from institutes and farmers' clubs to give addresses. Last year more than 600 such addresses were made in response to invitation.

Each year in the month of January a two-weeks' course is offered to all farmers and farmers' boys and girls at the University itself. All lines of agriculture are taken up here, special attention being paid to stock judging and lectures given on soils, dairying, animal husbandry and other lines.

Last year the attendance at this two-weeks' course was between eight and nine hundred. The value of all this work, part of it brought directly to the homes of the farmers of the State and the rest of it open to all comers at the University itself under the inspiring influences of its surroundings is incalculable.

Experimental Station—The Experimental Station of the University of Illinois has attracted the attention of the world by the excellence of its work in several directions, and has made contributions of untold value to the agricultural interests of the State. The work of the Soil Survey is so important that it is mentioned in more detail below, but admirable work has also been done in the Departments of Dairy Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Floriculture, etc. The public has benefited largely by the results of the work of the Dairy Department in securing better conditions of milk production and marketing, and the stock feeding and judging work of the Department of Animal Husbandry have added to the knowledge of the world on these subjects.

The Soil Survey—The Soil Survey, which has been conducted for several years under the direction of the Experiment Station, has been extended already over forty-one counties of the State, and has resulted in giving our farmers a knowledge of the elements of fertility necessary in the various soils to get the best results from their crops. The soil Survey makes it possible to farm intelligently by supplying directly the elements of fertility necessary for the different kinds of soils. The Soil Survey should be pushed to completion rapidly in order that the people of the State may, as soon as possible, get the benefits of its investigations. The publication of the county soil reports was made possible by the appropriation made by the Last Legislature, and three have already been issued. The fourth will soon be out. These publications are of great interest and importance to the farmers of the State.

EXPERIMENT FIELDS.

The supervision of experiment fields in various parts of the State, which was begun in 1902, has continued to expand during the past eight years.

Detailed information upon this subject will be found in this message under the title of agriculture.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

As remarkable a growth has been experienced by the department in engineering. Among its more important developments, are the establishment of the departments of railway engineering and mining engineering, and the extension of the work of the department of architecture and electrical engineering.

The Engineering Experiment Station also has had a large development. Beginning in 1904, it has published a total of sixty bulletins dealing with a great variety of important industrial subjects. Too much emphasis cannot be put upon the value to the industries of the State of the researches carried on by the Engineering Experiment Station. They parallel the Agricultural Experiment Station in agriculture. The work in reinforced concrete alone has been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the industries which use that material in the State.

The locomotive testing plant, upon which it will be possible to mount and to operate a steam locomotive of any type or size, is rapidly approaching completion. This installation is an important addition to the facilities of the State and country for the advancement of scientific information concerning locomotive action.

MINING ENGINEERING AND MINE RESCUE STATION.

The Mining Laboratory has been erected and equipped for the two-fold purpose of studying fuels and ores. The equipment of this laboratory is such as to permit a careful study of all the usual processes in coal washing,

sizing, or screening. On the ore side ample provision is made for handling and treating the more important types of ores. The laboratory has been designed not only for the instruction of students, but quite as much for the promotion of research.

There have been two mining commissions. The general commission, of which Professor Stock was a member, was appointed to report to the last Legislature upon such legislation as was desired and as was thought needful for the better protection of miners.

There is a second commission known as Mine Rescue Commission. Under the direction of this commission mine rescue stations have been established at four different points in the State, and mine rescue cars have been put into service. At each of these stations and upon each car there is a crew, with helmet and other rescue apparatus, always in readiness to respond to a call for help from any mine within the district they cover.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

This department established some years ago for women has been of great service, not only to the students in direct instruction, but also to the State at large. The enrollment in 1903-04 was 80. Today it is nearly 300. The staff now comprises twelve regular instructors, two institute workers and three student assistants, and offers in all eighteen courses for young women. It carries on correspondence work, gives addresses at farmers' institutes, and aids in the work of movable schools and in extension courses at the University. The school for housekeepers, lasting two weeks each winter, has become very popular, more than two hundred women attending last year. In addition to all this, the department assists the public schools in the establishment and management of their courses.

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS.

This department was established in 1905 and began work with two students and one instructor. Its registration this year is 74, and the number of instructors of all grades is four. In this department, students have an opportunity to become ceramic engineers or specialists in the manufacture of pottery, cement, glass, enamels for metals and other kindred industries. Each winter a course two weeks long is offered in ceramics to the workers employed in the clay working plants of the State.

The department has published a number of valuable bulletins which have promoted the clay industries of the State in all lines, and many more are under way. It coöperates with the geological survey in the investigation of the ceramic materials of the State and has made investigations on paving brick, clays and raw materials for Portland cement.

THE STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

This department of the University also is rendering public service in training librarians for public libraries as well as for other purposes. It has today 33 students with a staff of four instructors.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

This college is doing much, not only for the legal education of the young men who attend it, but for the elevation of legal practice and legal standards throughout the State. Its faculty are represented on committees and in associations for the improvement of legal education, social and legal reform, and other purposes. In these days of demand for legal reform, it is important that a law school under the direction of the State shall be fully equipped to give work, not only in technical law, but in all the collateral subjects which are necessary to the broad training of a lawyer today.

THE ARTS AND SCIENCE.

This department is maintained not only because the students in the technical courses need the work in their technical education, but also because a large number of the people of the State demand that their children shall have opportunities for a general education equal to those for technical instruction. Moreover, no institution would be worthy the name of university which did not offer well developed and complete courses in the arts and sciences. The students enrolled in the work in the arts and sciences have increased in number from 787 in 1905-06 to 1,395 in the present year, so that they constitute the largest group of students in the University. The work of the technical departments could not be carried on successfully without these departments. Chemistry, botany, bacteriology, physics, English and other subjects which are not only of a general educational character but are especially necessary as fundamental training for the technical arts and professions are all offered in this group of departments. Several of these departments contribute to the welfare of the State in a direct way. For example, the department of chemistry, for several years, has pursued a study of the coals of the State and has made many suggestions and contributions of great value to the coal miner and to the users of coal in industrial plants. Several instruments have been developed which have received wide adoption, such as coal calorimeters, apparatus for the determination of carbon in coal, the percentage of sulphur, etc.

THE SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The enrollment in the courses under the control of this school has increased from 210 in 1904-05 to 505 in 1912-13. The school has turned out many well equipped teachers who have gone into the public school work and elevated the standard of our public education.

There are 30,000 teachers in the State of Illinois and the majority of them are in the small schools of the villages and rural districts. Upon the quality of their work depends the quality of their elementary and secondary schools. The vast majority of these teachers get such education as they have in the high schools alone and it is upon the preparation and teaching afforded them in the high schools they are working and the welfare of our whole educational system depends.

In the work of preparing teachers for their duties in the high schools the University should find one of its most important functions and one which has been so far too little developed. The 532 high schools in the State of Illinois will, before many years, become 1,000 or more, and in these schools will be employed a large number of teachers who should have a scientific as well as professional training. This is a combination of equipment which the University alone can give and without it no teacher should be appointed in the public high schools.

The School of Education has no separate building and is very much in need of one, so that it can carry on its practice work. Moreover, the staff of the department needs to be extended to aid in training for vocational teaching.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The work of this school has largely increased. Here the students may receive professional instruction for mercantile life, banking, insurance, accountancy, railway traffic and accounting and transportation and for the public service like the consular service and municipal and other administration. Besides this, the School of Commerce offers similar courses to students in engineering and agriculture who wish to supplement their technical education with some knowledge of business organization and methods. At present a thousand or more students from all departments of the University are taking courses offered in connection with this school.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The Graduate School was organized some six years ago for the training of young men and women who are looking forward to teaching and research in various lines. It is the cap-stone, so to speak, of the University work, and its courses are taken by those who have already passed through the undergraduate classes in the various lines. Notable progress has been made in the development of this school, and its work includes all departments—engineering, agriculture, the arts and sciences. The aid which the establishment of this advanced work has given to the undergraduate departments is emphasized not only by the members of the teaching staff of the University, but by the educational world and by educational authorities in our own State. Several departments of the University are now in a very good condition to carry on this work. This is notably true of chemistry, physics, electrical engineering, zoölogy, mathematics, history, political science, some of the languages, certain departments of agriculture, especially animal husbandry and agronomy, and political economy. It is very desirable that other departments of the University should be put on as good a basis for this advanced work. To do so is to inspire the staff to set high standards for all the students, graduates and undergraduates, to strengthen the position of the University in the opinion of the educational world, and to enable the University, through its staff in their conduct of research, to contribute to the knowledge and the industrial progress as well as the culture of the State.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The library of the University is wholly inadequate for its purposes, although its growth for the past eight years has been very rapid. Eight years ago the number of volumes contained in it was a trifle over 70,000. Today, it is 220,000. Compared with the libraries of other great universities, however, it is very small and is wholly inadequate for the purposes of the work. The State should look forward in the near future, so the officials of the University inform me, to the accumulation of a million volumes at the University, as a basis for future development, if the University is to be a true center of higher educational interests, influence and culture. Moreover the present library building should be replaced with one consorting with the dignity and wealth and influence of the great State of Illinois. These books should be housed for safety in a great fire-proof building so constructed as to offer every facility for the student and the scholar, and such as would be a model to our sister states.

ILLINOIS SURVEY.

In six years the State will doubtless undertake to celebrate its admission to the Union. It is highly desirable that the records of the celebration should have dignity commensurate with the importance of our great State. Among other things that should be undertaken is the preparation of a monumental description and history of the State in all aspects of its life. For some years the authorities of the University of Illinois have believed that this should be done, and have desired to have ready for publication at the time of the celebration such a monumental work, giving a survey of the State geographically, historically, politically, socially, agriculturally, etc. In the conduct of its research, especially in the Department of History, the University has done considerable work in the early history of the State. The work of the Soil Survey, of the natural History Survey, of the State Entomologist, of the State Geological Survey, and of other departments of work which have been long established and are now carried on at the University, should be coördinated with the work of the other departments of the University for the purpose of producing this great record. It would necessitate the editing for publication of much of the work of the department mentioned, and entirely new work

in all. It is my opinion that the Legislature would do well to set aside a sum of money to be expended under the direction of the University for the prosecution of this work in anticipation of our centennial celebration.

THE STATE WATER SURVEY.

The work of the State Water Survey during the past eight years has been of incalculable value not only to the industries but the health of the State. The department has made nearly 12,000 sanitary analyses and over 700 analyses of mineral waters. One hundred seventeen inspections of public water supplies have been made and twenty-five conferences have been held with public officers concerning the installation and extension of such water supplies. Also twenty-four sewer systems have been inspected by the department and eleven special investigations of a sanitary character made on rivers or watersheds. On several occasions, the help of the survey has been called for by boards of health in checking epidemics.

In several cases, the survey has saved the public unnecessary expenditure. In one case, a city proposed to spend \$250,000.00 on its water supply; but the department was able to show that it would gain no advantage from this expenditure. At a State institution also some \$50,000.00 was saved by the advice of the survey in the installation of a water plant. Other similar examples could be given.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.

In my biennial message of 1911, I directed the attention of your honorable body to the advantage of establishing a Legislative Reference Bureau and the desirability of using the facilities for the work of such a bureau already to be found at the State University, both in its library and other equipment and in its staff of professional experts on law, political science, economics, sociology, engineering and agriculture. A bill for this purpose was introduced at my instance and passed the Senate but failed to pass the House.

The question of establishing a Legislative Reference Bureau has been before the General Assembly several times and I believe there are many reasons for creating it. If established at the University provision could be made for the transfer of an important part of the bureau to the State House during the session of the Legislature so that its facilities could be placed easily and directly at the disposal of every Senator and Representative.

The University, with its expert knowledge and large fund of experience and with its wide reach and touch with scientific bodies, can do this class of work far more effectively than any other organization.

An important feature, which it might be desirable to establish in connection with such a bureau, is a bureau for the drafting of laws. Such a bureau could also be easily established at the State University by taking advantage of its law faculty and utilizing the services of the faculty in drafting legislation.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

The growth of the University has been so rapid that it has never had sufficient room to carry on its work properly and to accommodate its rapidly growing number of students. Its experience has been that a new building given by a Legislature is usually outgrown before it is completed, although notable promptness has marked the erection of the buildings of the University. The small extent and the narrowness of the campus have made it necessary to begin to crowd buildings more than hitherto and consequently a change in the character of the construction has become necessary. The buildings must now be fireproof. No new building should ever be erected on the campus which is not so.

Since 1904-05 the following buildings have been authorized by the Legislature and appropriations have been made for them as indicated. These have all been erected or are in process of construction:

Ceramics Kiln	\$ 2,000 00	1906
Auditorium	100,000 00	1907
Farm Mechanics building	33,000 00	1906
Green houses (Horticulture)	12,500 00	1908
Natural History building	150,000 00	1909
Physics building	250,000 00	1909
Boiler house	75,000 00	1911
Ceramics building	12,000 00	1910
Lincoln hall	250,000 00	1911
Armory	100,000 00	1912
Locomotive Laboratory and Transportation.....	200,000 00	1912
Commerce building	125,000 00	1912
Addition to Woman's building	125,000 00	1912
Mining and Ceramics building	21,000 00	1912
Animal Husbandry building	80,000 00	1912
Rebuilding glass house	30,000 00	1912
Addition to Agronomy greenhouse	9,000 00	1912
Addition to Farm Mechanics building	8,000 00	1912
Dairy investigation barn	10,000 00	1912
Sheep building	2,000 00	1912
Cold Storage Horticultural Laboratory.....	9,000 00	1912
Animal Clinic building	5,000 00	1912

The last General Assembly enacted a law providing for the levying of a 1-mill tax to create a fund for the support and maintenance of the University of Illinois, which law provided that none of this fund should be appropriated for any other purpose. The State University has been receiving about \$1,700,000.00 per year. It is estimated that a levy of the mill tax will create a fund of \$2,225,000.00 per year. In view of the large additional sum which has been provided by the 1-mill tax, I have deemed it advisable to state in detail the work and needs of the University of Illinois in order to indicate to your honorable body the importance of adopting a broad policy for its future development and growth.

PRESSING NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

There are three fundamental needs of the University. First of all, a higher range of salaries for the instructional staff.

At the present time it is very difficult indeed to keep first class men for very many years in the faculty of the University. Only special conditions make it possible to retain them. The attractions which institutions like Harvard and Yale and Columbia and Princeton and Cornell offer to the best men in the various lines of work made it impossible to hold these men in considerable numbers, for the somewhat meager salaries which are paid, as a whole, by the State University.

Improvements in this respect have been made lately, but there is need for a broadly considered and wise policy of expansion in this respect.

The University also needs more land, both for its agricultural departments and as building sites for other departments, and it needs more money for these buildings, and much more money for the equipment necessary to the highest kind of scientific work. The fundamental sciences of agriculture, chemistry, zoology, botany and others are all inadequately provided with laboratory space and for the technical work itself, the College of Agriculture needs very much additional land and an adequate building plant which shall meet modern requirements.

It is very desirable that this condition be met at once, for the University has not in the last twenty years caught up with its growth in the matter of building space and building equipment.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

The law concerning this office was revised in 1909 in a way to define and enlarge the sphere of its operations. Its appropriations have been increased from an average of \$10,750.00 per annum in 1905-07 to \$25,000.00 per annum

in 1911-13. It has published since 1904 four biennial reports and a comprehensive index to Reports XIII-XXIV inclusive, and a fifth report—the twenty-seventh of the series—is now in press. Its reports of the past eight years comprise monographic papers on insects injurious to corn, to clover, to the contents of the granaries and warehouses, to shade trees and shrubs, to the truck-farm and vegetable garden, and to plants grown in greenhouses, together with important special articles on the corn root-aphis and the corn field-ant, on the bill-bug injurious to corn, on the white-grubs, on the black-fly as related to the distribution of pellagra, and on field experiments for the control of the San José scale and for the protection of apples against the plumcurculio. The investigations have covered practical studies of methods of control of the mosquito pest as related to the prevention of malaria, and of the house-fly pest as concerned with the conveyance of contagious diseases.

With the advice and assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture, a careful survey has also been made of the forest areas of the State with reference to the kinds and importance of insect injuries to forest trees.

An important and successful campaign against the cinch-bug was conducted, in 1911 and 1912, under a special emergency appropriation of \$8,000.00 with the result that large communities have for the first time been induced to coöperate in a contest with that insect, and have thus saved many thousand of acres of endangered crops, especially corn.

As required by law, annual inspections have been made of all the nurseries in the State, of considerable orchard districts, and insecticide operations have been required and conducted where these were necessary to the protection of endangered property. During the last four years all importations of nursery stock from foreign countries into Illinois have been inspected, a work necessitated by the appearance on imported stock of some of the most dangerous and destructive insect pests known to horticulture.

The department especially needs a small plot of land at Urbana on which to make experiments under outdoor conditions, and to rear food supplies for economic insects whose life histories it is studying. The department asks for a largely increased appropriation for inspection and insecticide work, since the fruit interests of the State are suffering heavily from insect injuries which are preventable, and I recommend the matter to the careful consideration of your honorable body. This is an important branch of the State conservation work and should be encouraged and expanded.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

The school law under which the educational system of Illinois had operated until 1906 had grown largely by accretion and was consequently incoherent and in many respects defective and cumbersome. It had been so declared again and again by those who were required to administer it. It was often obscure, sometimes ambiguous and sometimes contradictory. Some sections were exact duplicates of other sections. Some were inoperative, some had been repealed by subsequent legislation but still encumbered the pages of the statutes. The whole body of the school law had consequently long needed revision and codification. Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Illinois State Teachers' Association, I recommended to the Forty-fifth General Assembly that they authorize the appointment of an Educational Commission to make a thorough investigation of the common school system of Illinois and the laws under which it was organized and operated; to make comparative studies of other school systems as might seem advisable and to submit to the Forty-sixth General Assembly a report including such suggestions, recommendations, revisions, additions, corrections and amendments as the commission shall deem necessary. This commission was authorized by the Legislature and appointed by me. This commission has been at work since that time and has recommended of the following measures:

First—A complete codification of the school law, reducing the volume about one-third and greatly increasing its clearness and coherence.

Second—Fourteen amendments which greatly improved the operation of the new code.

Third—An increase of over \$40,000.00 annually in the county superintendents' salaries.

Fourth—A restoration of the two-mill tax for the State common school fund. The Forty-sixth General Assembly added \$1,000,000.00 annually to this fund.

The commission has made the following recommendations, which have not yet been enacted into law:

First—A comprehensive certificating law which encourages and recognizes preparation on the part of the candidates who wish to teach. This measure has passed the Senate twice and was on third reading in the House during the last session.

Second—A free high school tuition act.

Third—It has made a thorough study of vocational education and will recommend to the present session of the Legislature a measure providing State aid for encouraging the establishment and maintenance in the public school system of courses of instruction and training in agriculture, commerce, and in the domestic and industrial arts and trades.

I recommend that this commission be continued.

SCHOOL REVENUES.

A common school system supported by public tax is justified only upon the ground that such a system is necessary in order to establish and maintain those common standards of intelligence and citizenship essential to the welfare and safety of a self-governing state. The beginnings of the Illinois common school system were laid in 1827. It was not placed upon a complete public taxation basis until 1855. At that time the Legislature provided two ways of raising revenue; a local tax within the district and the 2-mill tax upon all the property of the State. In 1856 the total amount of money expended was \$921,297.00. Of this amount \$606,809.00 came from the proceeds of the 2-mill tax. It will be seen from this that the amount contributed from the State fund was 65.8 per cent and the amount raised by local taxation was 34.2 per cent. As local sentiment was created, the amount raised by local taxation became relatively a larger and larger part of the total expenditure until 1873, when the 2-mill tax produced 13 per cent and local taxation 87 per cent of the total amount expended. In 1873 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000.00 in lieu of the proceeds of the 2-mill tax, which during that year had amounted to \$900,000.00. Every subsequent Legislature since that time down to 1909 appropriated \$1,000,000.00 in lieu of the proceeds of the 2-mill tax. In 1909 the amount contributed by the State for maintaining the public school system was only 2.9 per cent of the total expenditures, while the taxable wealth of the property had increased seven times since 1856 and the school population had almost quadrupled and the expenditures for school purposes had increased thirty-five times, the amount contributed by the State has dropped from 65.8 per cent to 2.9 per cent. The inequalities in the distribution of wealth require that a large amount of the burden of maintaining the public school system shall be borne by the State. There are thousands of districts and some entire counties which are unable by local taxation alone to maintain an efficient system of public schools. These districts and counties help to build up the large centers of wealth but cannot, except through a State-wide tax, secure any return. It is in order to overcome these inequalities that the State Teachers' Association, the Congress of Mothers' Clubs, and the State Miners' Union have sought to secure the restoration of the 2-mill tax for common school purposes. This 2-mill tax would have given \$4,208,322.00 in 1911. As compared with other states, Illinois is far behind in the relative amount contributed by the State for public school expenses. New Jersey appropriated 68 per cent, Kentucky 69 per cent, California 54 per cent, Pennsylvania 22 per cent, Wisconsin 21 per cent, Indiana 20 per cent and Illinois 2.9 per cent.

TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

The insufficiency of local revenues to meet school needs was felt most keenly in those districts which maintained a high school in connection with the elementary school. Many of these districts found it impossible, levying every cent that the law allowed, to maintain their schools. With the adoption of a township high school act which authorizes the creation of a township high school district, including several elementary school districts, relief was afforded. This high school district is authorized to levy the same taxation for maintaining the high school which the sub-districts are allowed to levy for elementary schools. This high school act was greatly improved in 1911. Under this new law the number of township high schools has increased greatly.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In Germany and France and some other continental countries no person receives a certificate to teach who has not had from one year to four years of professional training. In some of the older states, like Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, a certain amount of professional training is required of every person who wishes to become a teacher. The newer commonwealths have faced a serious proposition in trying to secure a sufficient number of well educated, well trained young men and young women to teach their public schools. In Illinois we have 30,366 teachers employed in the public schools. Only 14,252 have had as much as a high school education and the number who have graduated from normal schools or colleges is surprisingly small. It is in order to afford opportunities for young men and young women, who are intending to teach the children of the State, to prepare themselves for this difficult task that normal schools were established in Illinois. The first one was located at Normal, Illinois, in 1857. Since that time four other normal schools have been established. It would be impossible to measure the influence of these five normal schools upon the quality and quantity of public education by any statistical measure. While they did not graduate more than 350 persons annually, many thousands of young people who have had a few terms' work or a year's work are going out into the public schools to do better service than they would have done without this Normal School experience. The Normal Schools are also affecting the character of public education through the work of the members of their faculties in teachers' institutes, teachers' associations, farmers clubs, and patrons organizations. Three hundred well trained men and women mingling with the teachers of the State expressing their ideas on the subjects to be taught and the methods of teaching cannot fail to influence public education profoundly. The Normal Schools are just beginning, notably the one at Macomb, a form of Normal School extension whereby the members of the faculties organize classes of teachers in near-by cities and give them instruction along professional lines. It is believed that in this way the Normal Schools can render the State a distinct service by improving the scholarship and the professional training of the teachers who are now in service. With a constant change in the point of view in educational theory and in the practices of education, it is necessary to have in any commonwealth men and women who are able to think clearly in these matters and to direct the lines of instruction and of public school procedure. Just now we are facing a demand for vocational and pre-vocational work. To introduce this into public education will demand the most careful thought of the leaders in education. When it is once established a renewed demand will come for teachers who are prepared in the matter and method of giving instruction in these new forms of education. The Normal Schools and University must be supplied with equipment and with facilities to enable them to meet this large demand which will be placed upon them. Within the last eight years the appropriations for Normal School education throughout the United States have increased two and one-half times; the value of the physical equipment three times, the number of teachers one and two-thirds times the enrollment in these schools

one and one-fourth times, the number of graduates three times. In Illinois the appropriations have increased only one and four-fifths times. The value of the plant has increased \$929,500.00, the number of teachers one and one-half times, while the enrollment has doubled and the number of graduates has doubled. The cause of public education as well as the interests of the children demand liberal appropriations to these institutions in order that they may prepare a larger percentage of the teachers for the work to be done by the public schools.

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

The Illinois State Historical Library, which may properly be called the department of State History, is a division of the State Library. In the eight years from 1905 to 1913, it has made marked progress in the numerical strength of its collections and in its equipment, membership, activities and influence, and is now one of the most important of such societies in the country. The present quarters of the library on the third floor of the capitol building are badly crowded and inadequate, but the rapid growth of this department has caused the congestion.

A series of historical volumes published under the title of Illinois Historical Collections and compiled and edited by special historical students and investigators was begun in 1903 under the editorship of the late Judge H. W. Beckwith, and since 1905 numbers two to seven inclusive have been published. These include volumes on the Cahokia, and Kaskaskia records; two volumes of the Letters of the Governors of Illinois from Bond, 1818, to Matteson, 1853, inclusive; the bibliography of newspapers published in Illinois, 1814-1880, and the authoritative edition of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. This last volume, edited by Prof. Edwin E. Sparks, has been one of the most popular volumes ever published by this State. The first edition of five thousand copies was quickly exhausted and the Legislature later made an appropriation for a new edition of 15,000, which was published and is now also out of print.

The last session of the Legislature appropriated \$2,500.00 to the Trustees of the Library for the purpose of sending an agent to inspect the records of the several counties throughout the State and to make a report on the condition and care of county and other local records. An historical survey of the State for such material is being made, in the hope of collecting original papers of historical value or copies thereof.

At the Lewis and Clark Exposition held in Portland, Ore., in 1905, this library prepared and placed an exhibit in the Illinois State Building which received a gold medal, the highest award of the exposition. The library also arranged and placed the Illinois State Historical exhibit in the Illinois State Building in 1907 at the Ter-Centennial Exposition at Jamestown, Va.

The library contains the State's collection of manuscripts, books, pictures, etc., relating to Abraham Lincoln. This collection during the past few years has become one of the most noted Lincoln collections in the United States. It is the ambition of the officials of the library that Illinois own the greatest collection of Lincolniana in the world.

As a supplement to this report there is added a tentative list of volumes to be published in the Illinois State Historical Collections, which will give an idea of the plan and scope of the future work of this office:

Bibliographical Series—

Newspapers of Illinois.*

Inventory of County and Municipal Archives.*

Calendar of Laws.

Calendar of State and Territorial Archives.

Calendar of Materials in National Archives.

Inventories or Calendars of other unpublished materials.

Calendar of historical material in early newspapers.

Special Bibliographies.

* Already issued.

Ethnological Series—**French Series**

4 or 5 volumes.

British Series—

"Trade and Politics. Two volumes.

Virginia Series—

Cahokia Records.*

Kaskaskia Records.*

George Rogers Clark Papers.†

Oliver Polluck Papers.†

Territorial Series—

Reprints of Laws, Journals, and other legislative documents.

Judicial Records.

Public Lands and Land Companies.

Politics, Slavery, and the Division of Indiana Territory.

Fur Trade and Indian Relations (to 1818).†

Statistical Series, 1818-1880.

Election Returns.†

Census Schedules and Compilations.

Executive Series—

Governors' Letter-Books.*

Messages and Papers of the Governors.

Judicial Series—

State Trials.

Documentary Series—

Reprints of Rare Volumes of House and Senate Journals, Laws, etc.

Political Series, 1818-1880—

Convention Struggle, 1818-1824.

Crystallization of Parties, 1824-1840.

Democrats and Whigs, 1840-1852.

Reorganization of Parties, 1840-1852.

Civil War Parties, 1860-1865.

Reconstruction and the Liberal Republican Movement, 1865-1873.

Independent Movements, 1873-1880.

Lincoln Series—

Lincoln-Douglas Debates.*

Economic Series—

Fur Trade and the Indian Relations, 1818-1834 (except the Black Hawk War).†

Land.

Internal Improvements.

Finance.

Agriculture.

Commerce.

Manufacturing and Mining.

Military Series—

Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars.

Mexican War.

Civil War.

Ecclesiastical Series—

Methodism in Illinois.

Catholicism in Illinois.

Mormons in Illinois.

Etc., etc.

Educational Series—

Public Schools.

Higher Education, Private.

Higher Education, State.

* Already issued.

† In preparation.

Settlement Series—

New England Element.

Middle States Element.

Southern Element.

German Element.

Etc., etc.

THE PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL BUILDING.

At the session of the General Assembly a commission was created to procure plans for a suitable State building for the reception and preservation of all State property pertaining to history, science, literature, education and patriotism. At present, a great mass of historical material is scattered through the various State departments, rendering it almost unavailable for the use of the students of or writers upon historical, economic or political subjects. To render it readily accessible to such persons and to the general public, it should be collected and catalogued under competent supervision and placed in charge of a custodian and assistants thoroughly qualified for this work.

Some attempt has been made to provide a place for this historical material in the State Historical Library. Only a part of it, is at present kept there, and even for the limited space occupied by the Historical Library is entirely inadequate. Lack of space for the proper housing of the historical data and material already in their custody has been one of the standing complaints of those in charge of the State Historical Library.

The idea of a central repository for the storing of historical archives and for the filing of public documents for preservation as a record of the State's history and development has been put into extensive use both in this country and Europe. Public buildings for this purpose are to be found in many of the European capitals and in our own country Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana, Texas, Maryland, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Oregon, Iowa, Alabama, Mississippi and West Virginia have all made provision for such repositories.

A report of the work and recommendations of the Educational Building Commission will be presented to your honorable body at the present session, together with plans prepared by the State Architect. I think early action upon this matter on the part of your honorable body is of great importance. In 1918, our State will celebrate the centennial anniversary of its admission to the Union, and the completion of the proposed building and the transfer to it of the historical matter contemplated in the act would be a fitting and impressive expression of our appreciation of the significance of that important occasion.

ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**INTRODUCTION.**

The mineral industry of Illinois is important as a basis for commercial and manufacturing strength. The minerals produced in 1911 exceeded \$145,524,000.00 in value, placed the State third in rank in mineral production, and gave direct employment to over 100,000 workmen. In my inaugural message of 1905, I recommended the creation of a Geological Survey, which should make an inventory of the developed and undeveloped mineral resources, and act as a free information bureau for landowners and investors. The survey was created, therefore, to conduct research and disseminate information, so that our mineral wealth might have orderly development without unnecessary danger or waste. Since 1905 the value of mineral production has increased as follows:

Mineral Output in Illinois.

1905	\$105,065,567 00
1906	121,188,306 00
1907	145,768,464 00
1908	122,900,688 00
1909	143,051,729 00
1910	141,809,121 00
1911	145,524,000 00

A review of the work of the Geological Survey covering the years 1905 to 1912, together with recommendations for the future is presented:

COMMISSIONERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The State Geological Commission, as provided by law is composed of the Governor, as *ex officio* chairman; the president of the University of Illinois, and one other competent person appointed by the Governor. In 1905, Professor T. C. Chamberlin, head of the Department of Geology at the University of Chicago was appointed by me as the third member of the commission.

Dr. H. Foster Bain, of the United States Geological Survey, was appointed director of the State Survey Nov. 1, 1905, and served until the close of March, 1909, when he resigned to enter private work. Mr. Frank W. DeWolf, assistant State geologist and previously geologist with the United States Geological Survey was selected to succeed Dr. Bain and has remained in charge of the work to the present time.

The staff has been drawn from educational and research centers of the country and its work has proceeded rapidly and with recognized efficiency. Since July 1, 1911, the entire organization has been under the State Civil Service Law. It has been the policy to employ specialists on certain phases of work and to make use of geologists of the various universities of the State during such spare time as they have had to offer. In a few cases it has been necessary to secure experts from outside the State. The large number of employees has been due to the fact that the majority of them were employed for only two or three months of any one year. The scientific members of the survey, excluding clerical help and the large force of topographers furnished in the cooperation by the United States Geological Survey, permanently or temporarily employed, are as follows:

Prof. C. W. Rolfe, University of Illinois, Consulting Geologist in clay investigations.

Prof. R. D. Salisbury, University of Chicago, Consulting Geologist in preparation of educational bulletins.

Prof. U. S. Grant, Northwestern University, Consulting Geologist in lead and zinc work.

Prof. S. W. Parr, University of Illinois, Consulting Chemist in coal investigations.

Dr. Edward Bartow, University of Illinois, Consulting Chemist in water investigations.

Dr. Stuart Weller, University of Chicago, Geologist.

Dr. T. E. Savage, University of Illinois, Geologist.

Dr. W. W. Atwood, University of Chicago, Geologist.

Dr. J. A. Udden, Augustana College, Geologist.

Prof. Ross C. Purdy, University of Illinois, Ceramist.

Mr. F. C. Van Horn, Assistant Geologist.

Mr. A. W. Lewis, Assistant Geologist.

Mr. H. B. Fox, Assistant Geologist.

Mr. F. F. Grout, Assistant Chemist.

Prof. W. S. Blatchley, State Geologist of Indiana.

Mr. E. T. Hancock, Michigan College of Mines.

Dr. H. H. Barrows, University of Chicago.

Mr. J. C. Carman, University of Chicago.

Dr. J. W. Goldthwaithe, Northwestern University.

Mr. M. J. Perdue, South Bend, Indiana.
 Dr. N. M. Fenneman, Wisconsin University.
 Mr. J. C. Jones, University of Illinois.
 Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Yale University
 Mr. Chester A. Reed, Yale University.
 Mr. E. M. Scheflow, Elgin, Ill.
 Mr. Jon A. Udden, Rock Island, Ill.
 Dr. J. J. Rutledge, Johns Hopkins University.
 Prof. A. V. Bleininger, University of Illinois, Ceramist.
 Mr. E. F. Lines, U. S. Geological Survey, Assistant Geologist.
 Mr. W. F. Wheeler, University of Illinois, Chemist.
 Dr. A. C. Trowbridge, University of Chicago, Assistant Geologist.
 Mr. G. H. Cady, Northwestern University, Assistant Geologist.
 Mr. R. S. Blatchley, Assistant Geologist.
 Prof. G. H. Cox, Missouri School of Mines, Assistant Geologist.
 Prof. R. T. Stull, University of Illinois, Ceramist.
 Mr. J. M. Lindgren, University of Illinois, Chemist.
 Prof. J. G. Hutton, University of Illinois, Field Assistant.
 Mr. A. J. Ellis, Northwestern University, Field Assistant.
 Mr. L. G. Donnelly, University of Chicago, Field Assistant.
 Mr. F. H. Kay, formerly with U. S. Geological Survey, Assistant State Geologist.
 Mr. K. D. White, formerly with Kentucky Geological Survey, Assistant Geologist.
 Mr. D. G. Thompson, University of Illinois, Field Assistant.

SCOPE AND CHARACTER OF THE WORK.

The general program of the survey has included the preparation of maps and reports as follows:

(a) A topographic map, in quadrangle units of 225 square miles each, showing altitude and configuration of the surface of the State, as a base for accurate engineering and geological studies.

(b) Detailed geological maps, by quadrangles, showing depth, extent, and availability of mineral deposits, including water and petroleum.

(c) Preliminary maps and reports covering the whole State as a unit, for each of the following important resources:

Coal.	Cement materials.
Petroleum and gas.	Building stone.
Clay and shale.	Road material.
Underground water.	Lead, zinc, silica, fluorspar, etc.

(d) Educational bulletins, especially prepared for the use of teachers, students, and non-technical readers, to describe the physiography and geology of local areas.

(e) Maps of overflowed lands as a basis for their reclamation.

(f) Reports in cooperation with the University of Illinois and the U. S. Bureau of Mines, regarding coal-mining practices, in order to show means of preventing gas and dust explosions and other dangers and wastes.

PROGRESS OF SURVEYS AND REPORTS.

Topographic Mapping—A topographic map for geological studies, and also for general use by the public, is being prepared in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, which carries half of the expense and relieves the State of the cost of engraving. This map is surveyed in small units called quadrangles, measuring about 12 by 18 miles and including 225 square miles each. The work has been done in all sections, but has been located chiefly so as to serve our growing mineral industries.

The progress of topographic mapping to the end of June, 1912, is illustrated by the accompanying map, Plate I. Survey has been completed for thirty-five quadrangles, comprising 7,875 square miles. Maps for twenty-eight of

these have been published, and the other will be ready in the near future. The entire area, covered by cooperative surveys, comprises over 11,000 square miles, or about one-fifth of the entire State. The distribution of quadrangles which have had attention is shown, commencing in the northwest corner of the State, in the following list:

Quadrangle maps completed or in progress, 1905-1912.

Name.	Including part of the following counties:
Galena	JoDaviess.
Elizabeth	JoDaviess.
Lena	JoDaviess, Stephenson.
Freeport	Stephenson.
Waukegan	Lake.
Dixon	Lee, Ogle.
Rochelle	Lee, Ogle.
Wheaton	DuPage, Cook.
Edgington	Rock Island, Mercer.
Milan	Rock Island, Mercer.
Hennepin	Bureau, LaSalle.
Ottawa	LaSalle.
Marseilles	LaSalle, Grundy, Kendall.
Avon	Fulton, Warren, Knox, McDonough.
Canton	Fulton, Knox.
Glasford	Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell.
Colchester	McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler.
Macomb	McDonough, Schuyler.
Lincoln	Logan.
Mahomet	Champaign, Piatt.
Urbana	Champaign.
Rood House	Greene.
Staunton	Macoupin.
Litchfield	Montgomery, Macon, Bond.
Rose Hill	Jasper, Cumberland.
Hardinville	Crawford, Lawrence, Richland.
Belleville	St. Clair, Madison.
Breese	Clinton, Madison, Bond, St. Clair.
Carlyle	Clinton, Washington.
Centralia	Marion, Clinton, Washington.
Sumner	Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Edwards.
Vincennes	Lawrence, Wabash.
Kimmswick	Monroe.
Waterloo	Monroe, St. Clair.
New Athens	St. Clair, Monroe.
Okawville	Washington, St. Clair.
Renault	Monroe, Randolph.
Baldwin	Randolph, St. Clair, Monroe.
Sparta	Randolph, Perry, Washington.
DuQuoin	Perry, Franklin, Jefferson, Washington.
Carmi	White.
Murphysboro	Jackson, Perry.
Herrin	Franklin, Williamson, Perry, Jackson.
West Frankfort	Franklin, Williamson.
Galatia	Saline, Hamilton, Franklin, Williamson.
Eldorado	Saline, Gallatin, White, Hamilton.
New Haven	Gallatin, White.
Alto Pass	Jackson, Union.
Marion	Williamson, Johnson.
Stonefort	Saline, Pope, Williamson, Johnson.
Equality	Gallatin, Saline, Pope, Hardin.
Shawneetown	Gallatin, Hardin.

Detailed Geological Maps and Reports—Colored geological maps of quadrangle units have been published or are in preparation for various parts of the State extending from the northwest corner to the extreme south. They have been made in the coal fields, the oil and gas districts, the lead and zinc region, and other important mineral-producing areas.

Although this work proceeds slowly, surveys have already been completed for twenty-nine quadrangles, comprising about 6,500 square miles. Economic reports have been published by the State for thirteen of these quadrangles, and reports on all of the others will be completed during the year. The first of the colored maps to be published by the government will appear during the winter 1912-13 and will be followed by the others in rapid succession.

Preliminary Maps and Investigations—Investigations of preliminary character have been made rapidly for most of our important mineral resources, so as to supply general information during the period while detailed maps and reports are being prepared. These investigations relate to drill and shaft records, stratigraphic surveys, coal resources, petroleum and gas, clay and shale, underground water, cement materials, stone for ballast and building, lead, zinc, silica, etc.

Records of drill holes and mine-shafts are important because valuable coals, oil-sands, and other strata are more or less concealed by glacial drift throughout most of Illinois. The survey, therefore, has secured records of over 6,000 drills holes in various parts of the State. The number available for general reference of the inquiring public is increasing rapidly. Many records have been given confidentially and not for publication, but they throw light on general problems.

Considerable attention has been devoted to stratigraphic study of the rocks of the State by means of drill records and field examinations. Such work is fundamental, since any investigation of more than temporary usefulness must be founded upon an accurate and adequate study of the stratigraphy.

Since coal is the most important mineral resource of the State, with a production in 1911 amounting to more than 53,679,000 tons, the survey has devoted a large share of its work to the coal field. A study of drill records has shown the general facts regarding the distribution and identification of the various coal beds in the mining districts, and the probable depth and condition of the coal in those territories which are undeveloped. Important information relating to the chemical quality of Illinois coal has likewise been collected and published in coöperation with the University of Illinois. Reliable samples from almost all of the mines of the State have been collected for analysis, with a view to showing the producer and the general public what may be expected from Illinois coals and how the competition with other states may best be met. Coöperative investigations have been made of the manufacture of gas from coal, and also regarding the behavior of coal under conditions of weathering and storage. In general, the mode of occurrence, methods of mining, and manner of market preparation of coal have all been investigated in a preliminary way.

The petroleum resources of Illinois are at present second in importance. In 1911 the State ranked third with a production exceeding 31,300,000 barrels. After preliminary study of the main oil fields of Clark, Crawford and Lawrence counties, the survey announced that the oil accumulation was controlled by the dip of the underground rocks and that its probable location could be anticipated in many cases before drilling. Colored maps have been made to show position of wells, and depth and dip of the various oil sands of the main fields. This is bound to save much loss by drilling in unfavorable territory.

Another report of the survey suggested that the conditions of Carlyle were favorable for the accumulation of oil; and shortly thereafter the first producing well of this important field was drilled. Four oil reports have been published and the most important is now in press. Oil-producers and land-owners of the State have been greatly benefited by the work of the survey.

The investigations of clay and shale have shown that the State is abundantly provided with materials suited to nearly all of our needs in this line. The value of our output exceeds \$15,000,000.00 per year and this will doubtless increase rapidly as we come to use more permanent building materials. It has been shown that a valuable bed of fire-clay extends from the vicinity of St. Louis through our western counties to the vicinity of Rock Island, and thence east to LaSalle. It is predicted that a great expansion will follow in the clay industries of the region, and that Illinois will cease importing millions of dollars worth of clay wares from adjoining states. Reports so far issued include papers on fire-clay, paving brick, sand-lime brick, and other subjects of technical character.

Since underground water resources of the State are becoming more and more important, as our municipalities grow and find the surface supplies inadequate for sanitary needs, the Geological Survey has given the subject considerable attention. Public officials and commercial concerns are finding a great stock of information in the survey files. Reports have been published on the water resources of the East St. Louis area and on the artesian supplies of Illinois was published in coöperation with the State Water Survey.

Cement production in Illinois has more than trebled since the organization of the survey and now exceeds 5,000,000 barrels annually. Several hundred samples of materials thought to be suitable for cement manufacture have been selected in various parts of the State for test from time to time, and the results have just been published. Many favorable locations for new plants are pointed out; and the factors which will control the success or failure of such plants are presented. There can be no doubt as to the conclusion of the survey, that the resources within the State will enable Illinois to take front rank as a producer of Portland cement.

The production of other natural building materials have a value each year of approximately \$6,000,000.00. This includes sandstone, lime-stone, sand and gravel. The survey has collected numerous samples of building materials for laboratory tests and has announced the results from time to time. In one instance, an examination of available materials in the vicinity of fifteen large towns was made in coöperation with the United States Geological Survey. A number of important quarries of the State are producing building stone despite the general increased use of Portland cement. Promising undeveloped localities in southwestern Illinois offer stone of identical age and similar texture to the famous Bedford stone of Indiana and are believed to be commercially available.

The occurrence of lead, zinc, silica, fluorspar and other miscellaneous materials have been investigated by the survey, and in the case of the first subject, two reports have been issued, and a third complete report on the northwestern lead and zinc district is now ready for printing.

Educational Bulletins—Six educational bulletins have been published by the survey. Their purpose is to put useful information concerning the geology and geography of the State before those who are not special students of those sciences. A second purpose is to place the schools of the various parts of the State in possession of a general account of the principal geographic and geological features of their regions which may serve as a sort of field book. Regions of particular interest and those which are educational centers were selected for the first of the reports. Those published have been devoted to the following areas:

The north-shore region of Chicago.

The DesPlaines valley to its mouth near Joliet.

The St. Louis-East St. Louis area.

The Mississippi valley between Savanna and Davenport.

The middle-Illinois valley, extending from near Peoria to the bend near Hennepin.

The Wheaton area near Chicago.

Reclamation of Overflowed Lands—Millions of fertile acres in Illinois are subjected to overflow of streams, and therefore are not utilized to any appreciable extent. Feeling the need of reclamation of such lands, I recommended

to the General Assembly that joint study of the problem be made by the State Geological Survey, the Internal Improvement Commission and the United States Department of Agriculture, and that an appropriation be made therefor.

The special appropriation by the General Assembly for this work was made in 1907 and has been continued in varying amounts by later Legislatures. The original plans contemplated that the Geological Survey should make large-scale contour maps of the Kaskaskia and Big Muddy valleys which would serve as a basis for engineering studies by the Internal Improvement Commission. At the same time the Department of Agriculture arranged to make surveys and reclamation plans for the Little Wabash and Skillet Fork valleys with a view to comparing methods and results with those obtained by the State agencies. The work of the federal department was limited to one season, and its report is already in print. The State Survey's maps of the Kaskaskia valley were made in connection with the coöperative topographic work by employees of the United States Geological Survey, and were submitted to the Internal Improvement Commission in 1909. Their illustrated report on the reclamation problem is now published.

Similar maps have been made by the Geological Survey for the valley of the Big Muddy, Embarrass and Spoon rivers. A report on the Big Muddy is in preparation by the Rivers and Lakes Commission while a similar one for the Embarrass Valley is being prepared under the direction of the Geological Survey. A report for the Spoon River valley has not yet been possible because of lack of funds. Similarly, work is partly completed for the Saline and Sangamon valleys. Approximately 1,000 square miles of overflowed lands have been surveyed accurately at a cost of about 4 cents per acre. It is conservatively estimated that if these bottom lands are reclaimed and protected from overflow, there will be added to our taxable land values more than \$100,000,000.00 above the cost of doing the work, besides the resulting benefits to health from improved sanitary conditions throughout the recovered areas.

Coöperative Mining Investigation—The coal production of Illinois places the State third in rank with an output valued at about \$59,000,000.00 per year. It engages over 70,000 miners. Under existing conditions which have grown up gradually, there have been a large number of serious mining accidents, and a waste of approximately 50 per cent of the coal in the ground. The causes for losses of life and property in mining are complex, and it is not to be supposed that either operators or miners submit to them willingly. Nor is to be expected that losses of lives and property can be entirely done away with. At the same time experience has abundantly shown that careful impartial investigations of all conditions will point the way to remedies of many of the evils.

Plans were made under which the Geological Survey coöperated with the University of Illinois and the United States Geological Survey in efforts to solve the difficulties. The first efforts were made in the establishment of a mine rescue station at Urbana in the spring of 1909. The results of this station in actual service were so successful that the State has now established three rescue stations for work of this kind.

A coöperative investigation of the mining industry on a larger scale was authorized by the Forty-seventh General Assembly and is now proceeding under the direction of the Geological Survey, the Department of Mining at the University, and the United States Bureau of Mines. Under this arrangement a large number of mining engineers, geologists, chemists, etc., are making a thorough study of present methods and efficiencies of mining in Illinois. Investigation is being made of mining waste, both of human life and of the coal itself. The occurrence of gas, the explosibility of coal dust, the numerous other problems regarding which Illinois operators and miners desire information, are being studied with a view to devising remedies for existing evils.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUANCE OF THE WORK.

Since 1904, the year preceding the creation of the Geological Survey, the mineral output of Illinois exclusive of pig-iron and spelter originating outside the State, has increased more than 100 per cent; the value in 1904 being \$56,400,829.00 and in 1911 \$114,371,597.00. It is not claimed that this increase is due to the activity of the survey, though the latter doubtless had some influence. It may be pointed out, however, that this increase in production has very greatly increased the work of, and demands on, the survey. At the time this bureau was established and the size of its annual appropriation fixed, there was no oil production in Illinois. We now produce more than 31,000,000 barrels annually and rank third among producing states of the country. This has brought millions of dollars into the State, and has also brought hundreds of requests into the office of the survey for information regarding depth to various horizons, location of anticlines, etc. These facts are cited to illustrate the new and unexpected demands made on the survey, which require additional funds if the work now undertaken is to go forward.

It is further true that the work of the survey has become so well known that more citizens of the State are making demands on the time of the members of the force. It may be expected, therefore, either that additional funds must be provided or the work deliberately cut down. I recommend that the regular appropriation be increased from \$25,000.00 to \$50,000.00 per annum.

Another matter thought to be to the advantage of the State is the publication of topographic and geological maps on the county unit, planned so as to yield county groups for publication by the State. Material is now in hand, or shortly will be, which should result in very valuable reports and colored maps showing the mineral resources of the various counties. No adequate provision has been made for the expense of this work and since it is impossible for the State Survey to receive an income from the sale of maps and illustrations, contrary to the condition in many of the other states, it is very desirable that the General Assembly should provide liberally for the best form of publication for the results which have been accumulated. I therefore recommend that the annual appropriation for maps and illustrations be increased from \$2,500.00 to \$6,000.00 per annum.

The Forty-sixth General Assembly appropriated to the Geological Survey \$15,000.00 for the biennium to be used in the preparation of maps of overflowed lands. The amount was reduced one-half by the following Legislature and work has proceeded to completion for the Wabash, Skillet Fork, Kaskaskia and Embarrass valleys. Unfinished work remains on the Saline, Sangamon and Spoon rivers, and a few streams bordered by important overflowed lands still remain to be surveyed. It is recommended that the original appropriation to the Geological Survey be restored so that the work of making maps and reclamation reports can be finished during the next biennium.

I am convinced that the cooperative mining investigation, which has been under way during the past two years, is making important contributions to problems of the coal mining industry, and I urgently recommend that the work be continued and the appropriation to the Geological Survey be increased from \$4,500.00 to \$6,000.00 per annum.

RIVERS AND LAKES COMMISSION.

The Rivers and Lakes Commission was created by an Act of the Forty-seventh General Assembly in 1911 which gave to the commission jurisdiction over all the rivers and lakes of the State of Illinois wherein the people of the State have any rights or interest.

In view of the fact that this commission was so recently created and will submit its first report to the present session of the General Assembly, and because of the great importance of the subject matter with which the commission deals, I have deemed it proper to present to your honorable body a brief summary of the work accomplished since its appointment.

Before entering upon the presentation of the data collected and recommendations made by the commission, the report sets forth the text of the Act under which it was created and also calls attention to the passage by your honorable body of another Act at the same session making an appropriation of \$25,000.00 to the Attorney General for special work, the collection of evidence, etc., in relation to investigation and litigation concerning submerged and made lands in connection with the navigable waters of the State of Illinois. In the opinion of the commission, this Act removed from it all power and duty which might be, or might have been, conferred upon the commission by the Rivers and Lakes Commission Act, excepting so far as it is the duty of the commission to respond to the request of the Attorney General for aid in the collection of evidence or in the presentation of surveys. It is important to call your attention to this matter because looking to the provisions of the Rivers and Lakes Act alone, it would be natural to seek in the report of the commission for an account of such investigation and litigation.

Since its appointment the commission has collected a large amount of data dealing with the great variety of subjects coming under its jurisdiction. Its report, which will be transmitted to the present session of your honorable body, has classified the material gathered in such a way as to make it readily available for your use.

The data collected furnishes abundant information upon such subjects as:

1. River profiles giving tables of elevations of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers bordering on our State.

2. Undeveloped water power, showing all undeveloped waterpower within the State.

3. Gazetteer of 500^{*} streams showing the source, direction of flow and drainage areas about the mouths of streams.

4. Drainage areas showing the drainage areas of Illinois streams of any size and in each instance to what drainage basin the stream is tributary.

5. Inventory of the levee and drainage districts within the State, giving such information as location as to township, and county, whether the project is completed and if not in what state of progress and the probable date of completion; the total area of land in the district; annual rain fall; cost of improvement; obstructions met and best means of economical drainage for the district; many maps of levee and drainage districts, etc.

6. An inventory of water power plants within the State, giving the name of the company or corporation; the date of the charter and of construction; the site of dams; the area flooded; whether wheel or turbine method; the location of lines for the transmission of power; the amount of power produced, etc.

7. A water supply and street lighting inventory of towns with a population of over 1,000 within 100 miles of a possible water power development on the DesPlaines and Illinois rivers between Lockport and Utica.

8. Survey maps of the following rivers: Little Wabash and Skillet Fork, Kaskaskia, DesPlaines and Illinois, Big Muddy, Illinois and Mississippi Canal; also a rain-fall map of the State covering a period of 20 years, 1881-1910.

9. Run-off maps of 21 stream gauging stations maintained under a cooperative arrangement with the United States Geological Survey.

10. Precipitation records and evaporation records.

From the data secured the commission has issued for public use bulletins and reports concerning:

1. Survey water supplies of Illinois, central and southern portions.

2. Report upon the prevention of overflow covering the Little Wabash and Skillet Fork rivers.

3. Report and plans for reclamation of land in the Kaskaskia Valley subject to overflow.

4. A general report upon the water resources of Illinois.

This last report, which is now in the hands of the printer, was prepared in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey. It covers all the subjects heretofore mentioned as well as others, and is a comprehensive treatise on stream improvement, water power development, land reclamation and river drainage, embracing the drainages of the Mississippi River, Rock River, Illinois River, Kankakee River, DesPlaines River, Fox River, Sangamon River, Kaskaskia River, Big Muddy River, Ohio River, Wabash River, Embarrass River and Little Wabash River.

In addition to this work the commission has published bulletins as provided in the Act, for the purpose of disseminating information to the people of Illinois. These publications are as follows:

Bulletin No. 1, Oct. 1, 1911—"The Conservation of Water Power in the DesPlaines and Illinois Rivers and the Improvement of these Rivers for Navigation."

Bulletin No. 2, Oct. 15, 1911—"Prospectus of a Project for a Deep Waterway and the Conservation of a Natural Resource of the State of Illinois," prepared by Lyman E. Cooley.

Bulletin No. 3, March 25, 1912—"The Uses of the Great Lakes" by Gardner S. Williams, M. A. S. C. E.; "Discussion on 'The Uses of the Great Lakes,'" by Robert R. McCormick; and, the "Argument of Isham Randolph, M. A. S. C. E., supporting the Plea of the Sanitary District of Chicago for the Right to withdraw 10,000 Cubic Feet of Water per second from Lake Michigan."

Bulletin No. 4, April 1, 1912—"Land Drainage in Illinois," by Robert Isham Randolph.

Bulletin No. 5, April 5, 1912—"A Compilation of Money Spent by the Government on Various Harbors, Rivers and Canals, and the Riparian Property Holders Benefited," by George B. Hills, Junior Engineer.

Bulletin No. 6, April 3, 1912—"Argument on Behalf of the State of Illinois Supporting the Prayer of the Sanitary District of Chicago for a Permit to take 10,000 Cubic Feet of Water per second from Lake Michigan," presented to the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, by Isham Randolph, C. E., under the authority of Governor Charles S. Deneen.

Bulletin No. 7, July 8, 1912—"The 1912 Flood on the Lower Mississippi," by A. L. Dabney, Consulting Engineer, and "The 1912 Floods in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers," by H. C. Frankenfield, in charge of the River and Flood Surveys of the United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C. Reprinted by courtesy of the Engineering News.

Bulletin No. 8, July 15, 1912—"Proceedings of the Organization Meeting of the Association of Mississippi Valley States for River Control."

Bulletin No. 9, July 31, 1912—"The Illinois Waterpower-Waterway." An attack by Ebin J. Ward and Defense by Robert Isham Randolph.

Bulletin No. 10, Dec. 1, 1912—"The Illinois Waterway." A guide for navigators of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River via the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the Illinois River. Also an Alternate Route via the Illinois and Mississippi (Hennepin) Canal, by Robert Isham Randolph.

Bulletin No. 11, Dec. 1, 1912—"European Harbor Development," by Robert R. McCormick.

Bulletin No. 12, Dec. 1, 1912—"Practical Canal Building," by Robert R. McCormick.

Bulletin No. 13, Dec. 15, 1912—"The Illinois Waterway, A Review," by Isham Randolph.

All of these reports and bulletins have been published in editions of three thousand copies and mailed to a carefully prepared mailing list of persons who have indicated a desire to receive these publications and bulletins.

In addition to the distribution of these reports and publications, the commission has from time to time furnished information maps, plats and data to various sundry persons desiring the same.

DRAINAGE LEGISLATION.

The report of the commission favors the revision and codification of the State drainage laws by some competent authority and recommends that "the entire subject should be gone into by all parties interested and these persons should all be given a hearing before a committee composed of members of both houses of the Legislature."

The commission concludes its report with a declaration in favor of a State waterway policy which will carry out the provisions of the constitutional amendment adopted Nov. 3, 1908, and that the work be commenced and carried to completion with all possible speed.

It also advocates the improvement of the Illinois River to its mouth by the national government by the removal of the four dams at Henry, Copperas Creek, LaGrange and Kampsville.

The Act creating the commission provides for the hearing of all complaints regarding alleged invasions and encroachments upon the rights of the State in its public streams and waters. Numerous complaints have been made to and investigated by the commission, including:

Complaint regarding the pollution of the DuPage River by drainage from the village of Plainfield. The commission held that the pollution and defilement complained of constituted a public nuisance and ordered its abatement.

Complaint regarding the pollution of the north branch of the Chicago River, by sewage from various towns.

The matter was disposed of through communication with the Sanitary District of Chicago and the Board of Local Improvements of the city of Chicago which are taking steps to abate the nuisance.

Complaint regarding the pollution of the DesPlaines River. The hearing upon this complaint led to a tentative agreement between the several towns concerned to create a drainage district to be maintained by a joint tax rate to be expended for the correction of the conditions complained of.

Petition for the removal of obstructions to navigation resulting from the fixed railroad bridge of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. across the Illinois River at LaSalle.

After a public hearing upon this petition it was determined by the commission that the railroad bridge constituted an obstruction to navigation and formal complaint was sent by the commission to the Secretary of War, who ordered a public hearing with result that the War Department issued an order for the removal of the fixed bridge and the construction of a movable bridge in its place.

Complaint by the owners of eleven miles of frontage upon the Fox River of the pollution of that stream by the towns of Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, Aurora, North Aurora, the State Training School for Girls and the Kane County Almshouse. The commission found the complaint well founded and having no jurisdiction directly to abate the nuisance recommended the creation of a sanitary and drainage district in the Fox River Valley.

Complaint by the Quincy Chamber of Commerce in reference to encroachment upon the harbor lines of Quincy Bay. Upon the hearing of this complaint a survey was authorized by the commission but could not be made because no funds were available for the purpose.

Complaint regarding the encroachment on the Pecatonica River by the Pecatonica Power Co. After a hearing the commission held that the complaint was well founded; ordered a survey and report and directed that suits be instituted against the power company to compel the removal of the unlawful encroachments.

Petition for the removal of the encroachments at Goddard's Dam in the Pecatonica River in the vicinity of Freeport. After a hearing a survey and the institution of suits were ordered.

The Act creating the commission also directs that all plans for the erection of any structures or improvements in any public bodies of water shall be submitted to the commission for approval. Under this provision plans were

submitted to the commission for the improvement of what is known as the Banner Special Drainage District located on the right bank of the Illinois River just below Peoria. The plans for the improvement contemplated by this district were submitted to the commission and after modifications, which were assented to by the representatives of the district, the plans were approved.

There was also submitted to the commission by the engineer for the city of Plano, plans for a sewerage system, which were approved, and a certificate of approval issued by the commission.

Under the provisions of the Act the commission has also erected danger signals at various points along Illinois streams as an aid to navigation and has distributed its bulletin No. 10 as a guide to navigators. This covers the Chicago River, the Chicago Sanitary District and the Ship canals, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the Illinois River and the Illinois and Mississippi Canal.

The attention of your honorable body is also called to certain defects in the Act and recommendations made by the commission for their correction. These refer particularly to limitations upon the powers of the commission which interfere with the discharge of its duties. It is suggested in this connection that the commission or its representative should have power:

1. To cross all lands within the State and to enter and inspect any water power plants or factories using water power within the State.

2. Also to require farm levee and drainage districts to file one set of plans and information regarding the districts at the office of the commission.

3. The various powers necessary to the discharge of its duties incident to its "jurisdiction and supervision over all rivers and lakes of the State of Illinois wherein the State of Illinois or the people of the State of Illinois have any right or interests." These powers should include certain police powers, the power to summon persons who have encroached upon public rights under the jurisdiction of the commission, etc.

In the performance of its duties to prevent invasion or encroachment upon the public rights in Illinois bodies of water, the commission now must resort to the institution of suits in the courts, which is a right equally enjoyed by any private citizen.

To correct the defects in the Act and to enable the commission to carry out effectively the duties imposed upon it, it is urged by the commission that the General Assembly confer upon it the police powers: power to compel attendance of witnesses; the right of representatives to cross lands for purpose of survey and investigation and the right to enter water power plants for inspection hereinbefore referred to.

This brief and by no means complete summary of the report of the commission will indicate in a general way the importance of the work confined to its care. The commission has performed the survey required of it with zeal, intelligence and success as far as the limitations upon its authority and its appropriations have permitted. Because of the great interest of our State in the conservation of its natural resources with which so much of the work of the commission is directly concerned, I earnestly commend to the favorable consideration of your honorable body the recommendations made by the commission with the purpose of increasing its power and providing it with suitable and adequate appropriations to carry on its work in an effective manner.

VIOLETIONS OF LAW ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

The following resolution has been passed by the congress of the United States:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the consent of the congress of the United States is hereby given to the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, or any two or more of them, by such agreement or compact as they may deem desirable, or necessary, or otherwise, not in

conflict with the constitution of the United States, or any law thereof, to determine and settle the jurisdiction to be exercised by said states, respectively, over offenses arising out of the violation of the laws of any of said states over the waters of Lake Michigan."

Upon receiving a copy of the resolution, I referred the same to the Attorney General to secure his opinion upon the subject matter of the resolution and a suggestion as to such legislation as might be properly recommended to carry out the object and purpose of the resolution, and I am in receipt of a letter from the Attorney General from which I quote the following for the information of your honorable body:

"From a consideration of the resolution and the correspondence it occurs to me that the most feasible plan to be recommended would be the creation, by joint resolution or otherwise, of a commission to communicate with the proper legislative and executive authorities of the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

"The power, authority and duty of such commission would be defined by the terms of its appointment. The resolution or other legislative act authorizing the commission, would provide, in general, that the commission should meet with like commissions of other states or the agents of other states duly authorized for that purpose, to agree upon some scheme of legislation to be adopted by each of the states respectively providing for an agreement as to jurisdiction over crimes committed on or over the waters of Lake Michigan."

The purpose of the resolution is to permit agreements between the states named which will more effectively secure the punishment of crimes committed on or over the waters of Lake Michigan. This is important. Owing to questions of jurisdiction many such crimes now go unpunished. I trust that your honorable body may see fit to create a commission to confer with similar commissions of the states concerned in respect to this subject.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

For some time past there have been many indications of an increasing use of this canal for commercial purposes, and the steady decline of traffic which has been experienced by the canal during the past twenty years is now giving way to a revival of activity. This is a natural outgrowth of present commercial and transportation conditions. It is in part due to the development of new types of canal boats and barges and in part due to the steady advance in freight rates by rail on slow moving bulky commodities and in part due to the inadequacy of the present railroad equipment to meet the demands of our domestic commerce. Car shortage has become almost a chronic condition confronting shippers and business men, and was more acute in 1912 than at any time since 1902.

During the summer and fall of 1912 the Morton Salt Company of Chicago made extensive experiments to determine the feasibility and profitableness of using the Illinois and Michigan Canal for the transportation of their products and before the close of last season was running boats on the canal at a good margin of profit.

In response to the increased demand for canal transportation, old and disused canal boats were patched up and pressed into service. Even with these the use of the canal was found advantageous to shippers.

The advantages of such use, however, are very limited as compared with what would be possible under improved conditions, and the suggestion is now made by the canal commissioners that the canal be improved and the dimensions of its locks enlarged, a work quite feasible in view of the fact that the locks were originally planned in such a way that they can be doubled in size whenever the traffic conditions warranted the expenditure.

To determine the amount of future Illinois and Michigan Canal traffic available under improved conditions, the canal commissioners have made a thorough canvass of the shippers along Illinois waterways and have prepared

a table of traffic estimates which will be found incorporated in the report of the commission which will be made to the present session of the General Assembly.

Summed up this canvass shows that the increase of traffic on the improved canal would be approximately three million tons in 240 days of navigation and would provide a revenue, under toll charges now existing, of about \$200,000.00 per year.

The improvements recommended by the commissioners are the enlargement of the eleven locks of the canal to the same size as those of the Illinois and Mississippi or Hennepin Canal.

The estimated cost of this improvement as made by the canal commissioners and appearing in their report is based upon the investigation made by federal government engineers at the request of the canal commissioners. This cost is given at approximately \$1,000,000.00, an amount that, it is estimated, would be returned to the State in the form of surplus revenues within seven or eight years, after making liberal allowance for increased cost of operating the improved canal.

The report also deals in detail with the points from which increased shipments would be received and the benefits conferred upon shippers from such points in the shape of reduced transportation charges and more adequate transportation facilities.

Particular attention is given to the benefits which would be experienced by the city of Chicago from the contemplated improvements. Chicago possesses all the conditions necessary for a great trans-shipping point between canal boats, rail and lake carriers. The city of Chicago is now planning for modern harbor facilities with adequate provisions for handling arriving and departing canal, as well as lake traffic, and it is believed that the improvement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal would constitute an important factor in restoring the business of that port which has steadily declined since canal carriers ceased to go into that city.

The General Assembly, at its last session, recognized the necessity for improvement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal by the passage of an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for the dredging of the LaSalle Basin. This recognition was accorded largely because of the revival of interest on the part of shippers and their declared intention to use the canal more largely for the transportation of commodities when such improvement had been effected.

The maintenance of the canal as a commercial highway and the improvement of its present condition to meet the requirements of such a highway, has, moreover, recently been the subject of communications from the federal government. The attitude of the federal government upon this subject is clearly shown in the following letter:

“DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 4, 1912.

“The Canal Commissioners, Lockport, Ill.:

“GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of a communication from the War Department calling my attention to the condition of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and suggesting that some action be taken to enforce the government's rights therein. From this communication it appears that the canal was constructed in pursuance of an Act of Congress approved March 2, 1827, (4 Stat., 234), which made a grant of land to aid the State in said work, and providing that when completed the canal should be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the United States and of all persons in their service. It is further stated that owing to legal complications arising from a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, there are not sufficient funds of the State available to keep the canal in condition as a public highway, that it is greatly deteriorated, and that, unless some action is taken by the State within the immediate future, it will have to be abandoned.

“It would appear that, by the acceptance of the said land grant together with the enjoyment of the proceeds of the sale of a considerable portion of the land, the State assumed a contractual obligation to the United States

to maintain the canal as a public highway for the use of the United States which would be violated if the canal be allowed to become unfit for use or be abandoned. If, therefore, the facts I have stated above be correct, it would seem to be a proper case for some action by the United States to enforce the performance of the contract or to recover the consideration given.

"With this in view, I write you to learn whether my understanding of the situation is correct and whether there is a possibility of an adjustment of the matter, without the necessity of legal proceedings on the part of the government.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General,

WILLIAM R. HARR,
Assistant Attorney General."

"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 6, 1912.

"The Canal Commissioners, Illinois and Michigan Canal, Lockport, Ill.:

"GENTLEMEN—Referring to the subject matter of your visit to the department on the 5th instant, I beg to advise you that I think it desirable that, in connection with the question whether the Illinois and Michigan Canal shall be improved or abandoned, the attention of the Legislature of the State of Illinois should be called to the fact that the United States appears to have a substantial interest in the maintenance of the canal.

"The Act approved March 2, 1827, c. 51, (4 Stat., 234), granting certain lands to the State in aid of this work, provides that 'the said lands shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of the said State, for the purpose aforesaid, and no other,' and also that 'said canal, when completed, shall be and forever remain a public highway for the purpose of the government of the United States, free from any toll, or other charge, whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service, passing through the same.'

"It would seem that the State received and holds these lands subject to the trusts stated, and, as indicated in the department's letter to you of June 4th, the War Department, under date of April 29, 1912, called the attention of this department to the condition of this canal and suggested that some action be taken to enforce the government's rights therein.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney General."

Upon the receipt of the first of the above letters the canal commissioners took up the matter with the Attorney General at Washington and he sustained the views expressed in Mr. Harr's communication above quoted.

In effect the opinions expressed in these letters mean that the State of Illinois must restore the Illinois & Michigan Canal to its original condition and usefulness or the federal government will begin proceedings to recover from the State the proceeds of the grant of 1827 together with the canal lands still remaining in possession of the State.

To place the canal in its original condition would require the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars and would result in giving the State a canal adapted only to the demands of commerce as they existed when the canal was originally constructed.

According to the plans of the commissioners hereinbefore outlined, the expenditure of \$1,000,000.00 would not only comply with the demands of the federal government, but would give the State a canal which would meet the demands of modern commerce and navigation and would enable shippers to use barges of sufficient size to compete with railroads and other transportation lines which run parallel with the canal.

As the amount involved in the event of an abandonment of the canal and the enforcement of the demands of the federal government is prohibitive,

the alternatives open to the State are improvement costing several hundred thousand dollars, which would be of merely temporary benefit, and an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000.00 for improvements of a modern type and character and of permanent benefit.

In this connection attention may be directed to the contention that in view of the fact that the construction of a deep waterway paralleling the canal is contemplated by the State, the Illinois & Michigan Canal improvement should be only sufficient to save the State's interests which are endangered at present under the federal ruling. This view not only ignores the present demand for an enlarged use of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, but the fact that the engineering work of the proposed deep waterway would take at from five to seven years to make the route usable by carriers, a period which will be indefinitely and no doubt greatly extended, since the State Legislature, the national congress and other boards have yet to act on the deep waterway question. Moreover, the engineering plans already suggested for the construction of the proposed deep waterway, involved the use of the Illinois & Michigan Canal as a means of carrying supplies to various points. The improvement of the canal would not only facilitate this use, but would at the same time, pending the consideration of the deep waterway, enable the Illinois & Michigan Canal to carry a very largely increased tonnage and develop a very profitable business on its own account, as is clearly shown in the tables of estimates contained in the report of the canal commissioners to your honorable body.

In view of the necessity for meeting the federal demands and of the matters herein summarized from the report of the canal commissioners, it is manifest that the General Assembly should give this subject immediate and careful consideration and I urge that in your consideration you avail yourselves of the very complete information and valuable recommendations made in the report of the Illinois & Michigan Canal Commissioners.

LAKE TO THE GULF DEEP WATERWAY.

On a number of occasions I have submitted to the General Assembly information and recommendations concerning the so-called Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway with plans for the improvement of the DesPlaines and Illinois rivers between Lockport and Utica. This information and recommendations are to be found in my message transmitted to your honorable body, the Report of the Internal Improvement Commission and in my biennial messages of 1907, 1909 and 1911, as well as in special messages of January 26, April 25, May 31 and June 14, 1911, and I refer you to those messages for fuller information upon this subject than can be given here. These messages deal at length with the various questions which have arisen in the discussion of all matters pertaining to the proposed waterway construction and waterpower development.

With this reference to my former messages, it will be necessary here to state only the present situation of this project.

Under the provisions of the Rivers and Harbors Act of June 25, 1910, a federal commission was appointed to "confer with the authorized agency of the State of Illinois and determine the extent to which the United States may properly cooperate with the State of Illinois in securing the construction of a navigable waterway from Lockport to the mouth of the Illinois River in conjunction with the development of water power by the State between Lockport and Utica."

In view of the failure of the General Assembly to create a commission or agency for this conference, I appointed Mr. Isham Randolph to act as the State's agent in the proposed conference, who was permitted to represent the State through the courtesy of the President and the federal authorities. I was particularly desirous of such a conference because of the contentions of opponents of the waterway project:

1. That the cooperation of the federal government should be secured before the State should enter upon the undertaking.

2. That the sum of \$20,000,000.00 provided for by the constitutional amendment would not complete the work, and

3. Because the report of the Federal Commission stated that the federal plans for the improvement of the Illinois River below Utica should not be undertaken "until an equal or greater depth above Utica has been assured by the plans and operations of the State of Illinois."

Pursuant to the federal invitation, therefore, Mr. Isham Randolph, Mr. Robert Isham Randolph, the Secretary of the Illinois Internal Improvement Commission and myself appeared before the Special Board of Engineers at Washington, Dec. 10, 1910, and made an explanation of the policy and plans of the State in connection with the waterway project. Mr. Isham Randolph also filed with the Federal Board of Engineers a letter and plans embodying the State's proposals.

On the 9th of February, 1911, the Federal Board of Engineers made its report and, among other things, stated that:

"In the opinion of the special board the \$20,000,000.00 authorized to be appropriated by the State should be sufficient to entirely complete this section of the waterway, including the locks and bridges over the waterway; but if, through unforeseen contingency, this fund prove insufficient, the United States would be warranted in assisting the State by contributing such part of the cost as might be eventually found necessary to complete the construction of suitable locks in the dams below Lockport and all bridges over this section of the waterway."

On April 15, 1911, I also addressed a letter to the President of the United States upon this subject as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1911.

The President:

SIR—The report of "A Special Board of Engineers on Waterway from Lockport, Illinois, to the mouth of the Illinois River," published as H. R. Doc. No. 1374, Sixty-first Congress, third session, describes the project of the State of Illinois for a waterway from Lockport, Illinois, via the DesPlaines and Illinois rivers, to Utica, Illinois, and states that after an examination of the plans for said improvement and of the estimates of cost based thereon, it, the said board, considers that the work proposed can be done for the \$20,000,000.00 which the people of Illinois have authorized the General Assembly to expend for that purpose. The recommendation of said board for federal aid to the project contains these words: "Should the State of Illinois be unable to complete the locks suggested by the board or the bridges required by navigation, the United States might then properly undertake to complete these parts of the project; but as the authorized appropriation of \$20,000,000.00 by the State is considered sufficient for all work above Utica, no estimates are submitted for these parts." The project proposed by the board for a continuation of the waterway from Utica to the mouth of the Illinois River contemplates a retention of the four dams now existing in the Illinois River, erected some twenty years ago to provide slack water navigation therein.

As, during recent years, the introduction of water from Lake Michigan through the Chicago River and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal has provided a volume of flow sufficient, if aided by dredging, to maintain a navigable depth in the river of eight feet or more without the use of dams, it is the desire of the people in the Illinois valley to have these dams removed, because, under existing conditions, they (the dams) hold the surface of the water up to a level much above that which existed before the introduction of this artificial supply of water and cause the overflow of large tracts of land, greatly to the hurt and loss of the owners thereof.

In view of the facts as stated, I urge upon you the propriety of recommending to the congress that the term of service of the special board of engineers be continued, with power to confer with a commission, hereafter

to be created by the General Assembly of Illinois, and to agree upon terms under which there may be coöperation between the United States and the State of Illinois, both as to the aid, if any, to be extended to said State in carrying out the project above Utica, and the relief to be afforded the people of the Illinois valley in the matter of removal of the dams when the work of extending the waterway to the mouth of the Illinois River is undertaken.

I am, with high respect,

Yours very truly,

CHARLES S. DENEEN,
Governor.

THE HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT,

President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

On April 17th I received the following reply from the President:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, April 17, 1911.

Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois:

SIR—I have had your communication of April 15, 1911, under advisement.

The project for a navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Illinois River, and thence via the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, is one of national importance and commands my sympathy.

In view of the work already accomplished by the Sanitary District of Chicago, an agency of your State, which has constructed the most difficult and costly stretch of this waterway and made it an asset of the nation; and in view of the fact that the people of Illinois have authorized the expenditure of \$20,000,000.00 to carry this waterway sixty-two (62) miles further to Utica, I feel that it is fitting that this work should be supplemented by the government and that the expenditures recommended by the special board of engineers on the waterway from Utica to the mouth of the Illinois River be made upon lines which, while providing a waterway for the nation, should otherwise benefit the State to the fullest extent.

On behalf of your State, there has been no legislative commission with whom the board of engineers could negotiate, and that board has reported a project for the lower river which, I learn from your letter, is not satisfactory to the State.

In view of this fact, I shall recommend to the congress that the term of service of said board be continued and that it be empowered to re-open the question of the treatment of the lower Illinois River, and to negotiate with a commission hereafter to be created by your General Assembly, and to agree with such commission upon a plan for the improvement of the lower Illinois River and upon the extent to which the United States may properly coöperate with the State of Illinois in securing the construction of a navigable waterway from Lockport to the mouth of the Illinois River in conjunction with the development of water power by the State between Lockport and Utica.

Very truly yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

HON. CHARLES S. DENEEN,

Governor of Illinois.

The continued failure of the General Assembly to enact legislation either to carry out the waterway project on behalf of the State, or to create a commission to confer with the federal government, together with the fact that private waterpower companies were active in efforts to secure the waterpower sites necessary to the development of the water power to be created between Lockport and Utica by the expenditure of the State's money led to my suggestion that pending the solution of the other questions relative to waterway construction and waterpower development, a commission be created with power to acquire these waterpower sites by purchase or condemnation, so that the power incident to waterway construction should inure to the benefit of

the people of Illinois, as was contemplated in the constitutional amendment, and not pass into private hands. Bills for this purpose were introduced at the special session of the General Assembly but all failed of passage.

In brief the present situation, therefore, is that the State has provided funds which, both in the judgment of the Illinois Internal Improvement Commission and the Commission of Army Engineers appointed by the federal government to investigate the subject, are ample to carry the State's project to completion;

That the federal government is ready to coöperate with the State and provide additional funds should any unforeseen contingency necessitate the expenditure of a greater sum than \$20,000,000.00; and that it is unwilling to carry out its own plans for the improvement of the Illinois River below Utica until the State has provided for the improvement of that stream above Utica as contemplated in the constitutional amendment and by the State's plans for waterway construction and waterpower development; and

That in the interim created by the legislative deadlock over waterway legislation, private waterpower companies are seeking to gain possession and control over the waterpower, the acquisition of which by the State would defray the entire cost of the waterway construction and waterpower development which was primary inducement to the adoption by the people of the constitutional amendment.

In this connection it seems to me that one of two things should be done: Either a commission should be created to confer with the federal government and agree upon a plan for going forward with the work and completing it without delay, or steps should be taken to repeal the constitutional amendment.

Power to expend the \$20,000,000.00 provided by that amendment, upon the express condition that the waterpower should be conserved for the public benefit, should be withdrawn in the event the waterpower is allowed to pass out of public control. And, furthermore, the State should make a pronouncement defining its attitude toward this whole project, and in the event it abandons it, an opportunity should be afforded the federal government to take such action as it may deem proper in view of such abandonment.

One other matter in connection with this subject should be mentioned, that is the present condition of the suit against the Economy Light and Power Company. This matter was dealt with at length in my special message of April 25, 1911. Since that message was submitted to your honorable body the appeal of the case to the supreme court of the United States has been perfected and it is now pending before that court.

I have heretofore pointed out to your honorable body the situation of our State with relation to the improvement by the national government of our domestic waterways. Three-fourths of our State is bounded by water courses and all around us the federal government is expending large sums of money for their improvement. A continuing appropriation of \$60,000,000.00 is being expended in this way for a 9-foot channel in the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo; a continuing appropriation of \$12,000,000.00 for a 6-foot channel in the Missouri from its mouth to Kansas City, and a continuing appropriation of \$20,000,000.00 for a 6-foot channel in the Mississippi from the mouth of the Missouri to St. Paul. A conditional appropriation has also been made by the national government of \$1,000,000.00 and \$40,000.00 per year for the improvement of the lower Illinois from Utica to Grafton, provided our State does its share of the work above Utica.

The Sanitary District of Chicago has also expended \$66,000,000.00 in the construction of the Chicago Drainage and Ship Canal, extending from Chicago to Lockport, and, in addition the city of Chicago has made provision for the improvement of its harbor and of the Chicago River for modern navigation purposes.

The federal government has, for a number of years, been insisting that the city of Chicago shall lower its tunnels under the Chicago River and remove its center pier bridges. The city has asked the federal government to appropriate \$7,000,000.00 toward the building of an outer harbor when this

work has been carried out, and in November, 1911, the people of Chicago voted on a bond issue of \$4,665,000.00 to remove the bridges. The city council has passed an outer harbor ordinance and a proposition to issue bonds for harbor construction purposes is to be submitted to the people of Chicago at the coming spring elections.

This great work of waterway improvement is going on at the present time with the exception of that upon our own stream, the Illinois River, whose improvement awaits action by our State. Within a short time the Panama Canal is to be completed. Its opening to navigation will undoubtedly be followed by a great increase of water-borne commerce in the United States. In view of this situation and of the advantageous position of our State with reference to the navigation of the Great Lakes, the Atlantic Ocean, the Mississippi River and its tributaries and the waterways connecting that river with the Great Lakes; in view also of the preparations which are being made by the national government and the states of the Gulf, Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, as well as by South American governments, to take advantage of the commercial opportunities afforded by the impending opening of the Panama Canal, it is manifest that our State should no longer delay taking such action as will place it in harmony with this movement for waterway improvement. The attitude which we have so far maintained toward this subject is not consistent with our position and advantages nor creditable to us as a great industrial State.

LAWS FOR SOCIAL BETTERMENT.

There will be submitted for your consideration various measures for improving the conditions of employment. The great changes which have been brought about in our industrial methods in recent years have created conditions which have called for the passage of legislation dealing with new problems of employment. The industrial states and countries have found it necessary to enact a large amount of legislation designed to protect the health and safety of those engaged in industrial occupations.

For your guidance in the consideration of measures of this character which will be submitted to you, I have deemed it desirable to bring to your attention what Illinois has done in recent years along the lines of adapting our industrial legislation to modern conditions, as indicating the policy of our State and as a guide to you in reference to the general direction which our industrial legislation is now taking:

1. Child Labor Legislation.

Laws have been passed providing for compulsory education and for the prevention of truancy; prohibiting employment in coal mines and regulating employment in sweat shops and factories. The enforcement of these and other laws affecting children has reduced child labor in our State to the lowest percentage found in any state in the United States.

2. Employment of Women.

A woman's ten-hour law was passed in 1911.

A question having arisen as to the constitutionality of the law regulating employment of women, the General Assembly of our State enacted a law similar to the one enacted in the state of Oregon whose constitutionality had been upheld by the supreme court of the United States. Our own Supreme Court has upheld this law and thus established the right to regulate the hours of employment of women in Illinois under our present constitution.

A law has also been enacted providing for a pension fund to enable poor mothers to keep their children at home instead of sending them to charitable institutions.

3. The Health, Comfort and Safety Act.

This Act relates to employment in shops, mills, factories, foundries, stores and mercantile establishments, and other places of employment. It is far reaching in its scope and is regarded as the model of its kind in this country.

4. The Hazardous and Dangerous Machinery Act.

This law is designed to lessen the risks of accident and afford better protection to those engaged in occupations using such machinery.

5. The Safety Appliance Act.

This affects employment on railroads, requiring the use of safety appliances, automatic couplers and other devices for the protection of railroad employees and the traveling public. It also created the office of Inspector of Safety Appliances to enforce compliance by railroads with the terms of the Act.

6. Structural Iron Workers' Law.

This law relates to the erection of buildings and requires the use of various means for the safety of those engaged in the building trades, and especially those engaged in structural iron work.

7. Mining.

The mining laws of the State have been completely revised and are now considered the most advanced either in this country or elsewhere. The revision relates to such subjects as ventilation, safety, gas explosions, shot-firing, regulation of the use of blasting powder, miners' qualifications, prevention of the employment of women and children in mines, the examination of mine superintendents, provisions for the inspection of mines by county and State inspectors, the erection of mine rescue stations at LaSalle, Springfield and Benton to furnish prompt aid in case of mine accidents.

8. Occupational Diseases.

This includes the appointment of an Occupational Diseases Commission and the passage of an Occupational Diseases Act, the first of its kind in the United States.

9. Vocational Training and Education.

This subject was investigated by the Educational Commission, which has been engaged in its study for about six years, and will submit its report for your consideration.

10. Workmen's Compensation Law.

The enactment of this law has provided for the speedy adjustment of claims and the payment of compensation for injuries suffered in the course of employment.

11. Laws regulating employment and conditions in the so-called sweat shops.

These have been of great benefit to those engaged in this employment, and also to the general public.

12. The creation of Free Employment Agencies in cities of over 50,000 population.

This classification is not exhaustive. It is meant to indicate only the general subject matter with which industrial legislation is concerned and not to recite the many laws which have been passed by our State in reference to industry. Neither has any attempt been made to detail the beneficial results which have followed their enactment and enforcement. This information will be found in the reports of the various departments concerned.

Our State has taken an advanced position in all matters relating to industry and employment, and is fully abreast of the times and conditions in dealing with the problems of our new industrial development.

The laws enacted have stood the test of experience because, for the most part, they were passed after they had been carefully investigated and considered by commissions appointed for that purpose. These commissions represented all interests concerned and their investigations and conclusions have therefore avoided the theories of those who are not familiar with the practical conditions which confront industry. On account of the preliminary care which has been bestowed on these questions, these laws, although they represent a radical departure from old theories of industrial relations and their regulation, have been put in operation and have been administered without disturbing industrial conditions. We have not been hampered in the development of our industrial legislation by the passage of laws based simply upon theoretical opinions or considerations which would not meet the test of practical operation and administration.

I recommend that this policy be pursued in the future consideration of measures for social and industrial betterment which may be submitted to your honorable body.

STATE FACTORY INSPECTION.

The State Factory Inspection Department has had to do with the enforcement of a great many of the laws above referred to and its work has been greatly increased by their enactment. During the past eight years, the department has made 487,562 inspections as against 128,327 inspections during the entire previous history.

The laws now under its jurisdiction have been faithfully administered and in addition to its administrative work it has been constantly studying conditions in other states and countries and has presented reports in reference to its investigations and formulated bills for submission to the General Assembly in connection therewith.

The department will submit to you a number of measures which have been under consideration in relation to enlarging the scope of laws of this character in our State and also for increasing the facilities for discharging the duties imposed upon the department, and these should receive careful consideration at your hands.

STATE FOOD COMMISSION.

The present State Food Law went into effect in 1907 and is modeled upon the provisions of the national food law, which went into effect the same year. The resulting uniformity of standards has been most beneficial in securing greater simplicity and effectiveness in the administration of both laws in this State. As most of the other states have followed closely the lines of the federal enactment in the enactment of food laws, substantially one set of labels will now suffice for the various food products in every state and territory in the Union.

During the past two years, under the confiscation and condemnation sections of our new State Food Law, such unwholesome food has been condemned and destroyed. The work of seizure, confiscation and condemnation has been frequently extended to carload lots of illegal foods which were destroyed under the provisions of this Act, so that the food markets of the State have been greatly purified by these provisions in the law.

A further requirement necessary to secure more complete control over the purity and wholesomeness of food products in this State is a law regulating the cold storage of all food products.

In the last General Assembly, a cold storage bill was introduced and passed in the Senate and went to third reading in the House, but owing to the crowded calendar, in the last day of the session, it was not reached. Such a law has been enacted by nearly every other state and I urge that the matter receive the consideration of your honorable body at the present session.

I would also urge upon your attention, the necessity of revising the State Pharmacy Law and placing the inspection of drug stores and places where drugs are sold under the Inspection Department of the State Food Commission as under the present law there is no provision for the inspection of drug stores and drugs and this condition should not exist.

The federal government has placed the enforcement of laws pertaining to both of these classes of merchandise in the Department of Agriculture. No laws controlling the sale of merchandise and requiring chemical examination for their enforcement can be equitably and justly enforced throughout the State without the administration of the law being placed in the hands of an executive provided with the proper inspection force and proper laboratory force. The Food Department is so provided. The Board of Pharmacy, which is at present empowered to enforce the Drug Law has never been so equipped. Forty of the other states of the Union, following the lead of the

Department of Agriculture, have seen fit to place the administration of both of these laws in the hands of a single state department. In the interest of economy in the administration of the law, and effectiveness in its enforcement, I would suggest that these two laws be placed under the same administrative body. The Food Department with little added expense to the State could enlarge its force and effectively administer both the Food and Drug laws of the State.

The conservation of our State and national wealth depends on maintaining the richness and fertility of our soil, and more adequate provision should be made for the enforcement of laws pertaining to the sale of commercial fertilizers. This, like the Food and Drug acts, requires the assistance which can come only from the chemical analysis and expert testimony based thereon. From experience in other states I believe that this law could best be enforced by the State Food Commission which is equipped with a body of chemists and inspectors who are gathering and analyzing samples as they are offered for sale. I would accordingly recommend that the law with reference to commercial fertilizers be so amended as to place the enforcement of the Act in the hands of the Food Commissioner and that he be vested with power to appoint such additional assistants and chemists as may be necessary.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

With a general scope of the work of this board the General Assembly is familiar but with a view to subsequent recommendations your attention may be directed to some of the more important changes in the law which have been introduced during the present administration. In that period laws have been enacted:

1. Providing a penalty for manufacturing, compounding or offering for sale in the United States Pharmacopoeial or National Formulary, medicine or preparation which differs from the strength or purity required by these standard publications.
2. Providing a penalty for substituting drugs, medicines or chemical preparations without direct notification to the purchaser.
3. Limiting the sale by wholesale druggists of cocaine or eucaïne and their compounds or derivatives to registered pharmacists, licensed physicians, licensed dentists and licensed veterinarians.
4. Prohibiting registered pharmacists from refilling prescriptions containing cocaine or eucaïne or their compounds or derivatives.
5. Making it unlawful for physicians to prescribe cocaine, eucaïne or their compounds or derivatives for any person addicted to the habitual use of these drugs.
6. Requiring registered pharmacists to keep on file for a period of five years the original of every prescription filled so that it may be produced in court when necessary.
7. Requiring all moneys received by the Board of Pharmacy to be paid into the State treasury.

From the organization of the board, in 1881, until July 1, 1911, it was self-sustaining. During all that time the General Assembly did not make any appropriation for its maintenance. Since July 1, 1911, all moneys received have been paid into the State treasury. From July 1, 1911, to Oct. 1, 1912, \$28,826.50 was paid into the State treasury and in the same period the board had expended \$19,938.76 of the \$31,560.00 appropriated to maintain the office until July 1, 1913. By that date it is estimated that the board will have paid into the State treasury \$45,000.00. As its work has been limited by lack of sufficient appropriations, the Board of Pharmacy requests that the General Assembly appropriate for its support at least as much as it pays into the State treasury, a suggestion which I submit for the consideration of your honorable body.

In order to aid the Board of Pharmacy in its efforts to elevate the standard of requirements of applicants for examination; to administer more effectively the cocaine and eucaïne provisions of Pharmacy Law; to provide better

facilities for conducting examinations in compounding prescriptions which is a necessary part of its examinations; and to keep pace with the growth of its work and the changing conditions it is required to meet, I recommend:

(a) The law should provide that every applicant for examination as registered pharmacist must be a graduate from a school or college of pharmacy that is recognized by the board.

Any law which should be enacted along this line should protect the young men who have recently become registered as apprentices and assistant pharmacists and are now preparing themselves for examination as registered pharmacists under the present law, which does not require graduation from a school or college of pharmacy.

At its last annual meeting the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association went on record as favoring the above graduation requirement and instructed its legislative committee to have a bill for such a law introduced at the coming session of the General Assembly. This action was taken following a referendum vote by the registered pharmacists of Illinois, the result of which was in the ratio of approximately four to one in favor of such a legal requirement.

The law in regard to the sale of cocaine and eucaïne and their compounds and derivatives cannot be made too drastic. I further recommend:

(b) The present minimum penalty for their illegal sale should be made larger.

Fines of from \$25.00 to \$200.00, which have been imposed upon notorious sellers of these drugs, will not stamp out the traffic in them.

(c) A penalty should be provided for a person not a registered pharmacist, licensed physician, licensed dentist or licensed veterinarian having in his possession at any time more of these drugs than can be obtained by means of a prescription.

There is no law against unauthorized persons having in their possession cocaine and eucaïne undoubtedly held for sale. Neither is there any provision in the United States Statutes which in any way regulates the interstate traffic in these drugs.

Investigation shows that during the year 1911 a wholesale druggist in Chicago sold to a retail druggist just across the State line in Indiana 150 ounces of cocaine, a large proportion of which found its way back into this State to supply the needs of illicit sellers. In a raid upon the home of one of the largest illicit sellers of cocaine in Chicago there were found over thirty ounces.

(d) A penalty should be provided for a registered pharmacist, licensed physician, licensed dentist or licensed veterinarian having in his possession at any time more than an extremely limited amount of these drugs. It should also provide the maximum amount that may be sold or prescribed by authorized persons in a given time.

(e) A limitation should be placed upon the amount of these drugs that may be sold by wholesalers to a single purchaser within a given time.

(f) An appropriation of not less than \$7,500.00 annually should be made for investigating the illegal sale of cocaine and eucaïne and other habit forming drugs.

(g) An appropriation should be made for a laboratory where Pharmacopœial and National Formulary preparations may be analyzed.

(h) An appropriation of \$1,500.00 should be made for two new prescription cases, one in our office in Chicago and one in the Springfield office.

(i) An appropriation of \$4,000.00 per annum should be made for expenses of the members of the board and its officers.

I direct your attention to the recommendation that the analysis of medicines, drugs, etc., should be made by the State Food Commission, which you will find in that part of this message dealing with the work of the State Food Commission.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The needs of this important department are increasing yearly. Created originally in 1877 as a public health organization and charged with the general supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of the

State, and with general duties concerning the control of the quarantine and the registration of births and deaths, its powers and duties have been so increased by subsequent acts that, at present the State Board of Health performs functions which in other states devolve upon two, three and often four separate boards of seven to nine members, with a secretary to each.

Within the province of the State Board of Health at the present time are to be found the following departments of service, all conducted with the same general aim and purpose—the protection of the lives and health of the people:

I. The protection of the public health; the supervision of sanitation and sewage disposal; the investigation as to the causes of contagious and infectious diseases and the suppression of epidemics; the framing of rules and regulations for the protection of the public health and the enforcement of such rules and regulations; the establishment and maintenance of quarantine; the control of epidemics in cities, villages and townships when local authorities fail to take proper steps for their suppression; the maintenance of laboratories for the diagnosis of communicable diseases and the free distribution of antitoxin.

II. The supervision of the transportation of dead bodies and the examining and licensing of embalmers.

III. The supervision of the cubic air space and certain general sanitary conditions in lodging houses, taverns, inns and hotels in cities of 100,000 population or over.

IV. The maintenance of a department of vital statistics for the registration of all births and deaths occurring within the State and for the compilation of statistical data essential to the proper and intelligent supervision of the public health.

V. The enforcement of the Act (1899) regulating the practice of medicine; the examining and licensing of physicians, midwives and other practitioners; the licensing of physicians through reciprocity with the examining and licensing boards of other states; the investigation of the standards of literary and scientific schools and colleges; the enforcement of standards of preliminary education in medical colleges; the investigation of the courses and curricula of medical schools; the prosecution of unqualified physicians, midwives and other practitioners.

Up to July of this year, the State Board of Health acting in conjunction with the State Water Survey, made provision for the examination of public and private water supplies, free of all charge—this particularly for the purpose of pointing out sources of danger and preventing the invasion and spread of typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases. This work is now carried on by the State Water Survey, which received an appropriation for the purpose from the Forty-seventh General Assembly.

The laboratory of the State Board of Health, created and maintained for the early diagnosis of communicable diseases, offers service without cost to the people of the State, and affords early and accurate diagnoses in cases of diphtheria, typhoid, tuberculosis and other contagious or infectious diseases.

In my opinion, there should be material increase in the appropriations of the State Board of Health for sanitary work. As an illustration of the needs in this connection, I will call your attention to the fact that the board has available for the purpose of sanitary investigations and investigating the cause and preventing the spread of contagious and infectious diseases throughout the State, less than \$15,000.00 per annum, which sum is barely one-third that appropriated to the State Board of Health of Massachusetts for similar purposes. Of this amount, the Illinois State Board of Health expended over \$1,000.00 per month during the summer and autumn of 1912 in the inspection of dairies in the State for the purpose of insuring a better quality of milk supply and continuing the work begun in the summer of 1911.

I repeat my recommendation originally made to the Forty-fifth General Assembly that a law be enacted providing for better methods of registration of mortuary statistics, such as shall be in conformity with the methods adopted by leading states and the requirements of the Census Bureau. The

value of such statistics is lost unless they are accurate and complete, and uniform with similar data with which they are constantly subject to comparison. Under the present law, the reporting of deaths in Illinois may be said to be voluntary except in cities having ordinances requiring a death certificate as a prerequisite to the issuance of a burial permit. Reports should, in my opinion, be compulsory everywhere throughout the State. While the State Board of Health is able through an effective administration of the present inadequate Act to obtain about 80 per cent of the reports, Illinois is not classed by the Census Bureau with the registration states.

I once more call the attention of the General Assembly to the need for revision of that section of the Medical Practice Act of Illinois that enables the board to revoke certificates of physicians for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. In accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court, the jurisdiction of the board is limited to those physicians who were licensed subsequent to July 1, 1899. This decision deprives the board of power to discipline for unprofessional and dishonorable conduct the large majority of those now in practice in the State, however justifiable such action might be. Bills amending the defect in the Act were introduced in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh General Assemblies at the instance of the State Board of Health, but failed to become laws. I recommend that the desired amendment be now enacted, so that the people may be adequately protected against charlatanism and fraud and that the authority of the State Board of Health may be uniform in its application to all practitioners.

I would further repeat my recommendations to the General Assemblies of 1909 and 1911, that the appropriation for the free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin for the treatment and prevention of diphtheria, originally granted by the Forty-fifth General Assembly, be continued—this distribution to be among all classes of people for the sole purpose of preventing the spread of a dangerously communicable disease which has cost the lives of many thousand children. The free distribution of antitoxin in Illinois has become the most effective means not only for the treatment, but the prevention of diphtheria. There can be no doubt that during the past five years, free antitoxin has saved the lives of many hundreds of children. In my opinion, it is necessary that the present appropriation of \$23,000.00 (\$8,000.00 for the city of Chicago, and \$15,000.00 for the State at Large) should be increased, as during the past year the fund appropriated was not sufficient, and the Secretary of the State Board of Health was required to make private arrangements with the contractors whereby the distribution could be continued until another appropriation became available.

As stated in my message to the Forty-seventh General Assembly, the State Board of Health for several years past has recommended the creation of a State Sanatorium for Consumptives in Illinois, and this recommendation has been repeated in its annual report for 1912. The recommendation has been made not as a charity measure alone, for the purpose of caring for the consumptives who are unable to care for themselves, but with a view of protecting the public against the ravages of a dread disease which causes between eight and ten thousand deaths every year in Illinois. State sanatoria have been created, in over twenty states, including all those bordering on Illinois. The experience of these institutions shows that a majority of the patients admitted in the incipient stages of the disease, completely recover. These institutions have been a success in other states. Massachusetts which was the first to create a sanatorium, in 1898, passed an Act, in 1907, providing for the establishment of three additional sanatoria and appropriating \$300,000.00 for the purpose. It seems indeed significant that a State which has given this movement fourteen years of critical study and nine years of trial, felt justified in making this expenditure to quadruple its facilities for the care of its consumptives.

I recommended a State sanatorium in my message to the Forty-fifth General Assembly, but hesitated to do so in 1909 as I believe that municipalities and counties should be given time to create local sanatoria under laws enacted in 1908 and 1909. Finding, however, in 1911, that no counties and but one

or two cities had availed themselves of the opportunity given them, I suggested that the matter be given consideration by the Forty-seventh General Assembly. As no further steps have, to my knowledge, been taken by cities or counties to create local sanatoria, and as several counties have voted adversely on the proposition, I feel as does the State Board of Health that the consumptives problem is one which must be solved by the State, and I therefore recommend to your consideration whether the State, which for years have provided for those whose weaknesses and ailments are far less dangerous to the public at large than is consumption, should establish a suitable sanatorium for the care of consumptives. As stated in the report of the State Board of Health, the people of the State of Illinois are obliged to pay a far greater sum annually for the present unsatisfactory methods of caring for these unfortunates than would be required for the maintenance of a hospital. Through the influence of such a sanatorium, much sickness would be prevented, hundreds of lives which are now sacrificed would be saved, and men who under the present conditions can look forward only to invalidism and almost certain death, would become bread winners and useful citizens.

STATE GAME DEPARTMENT.

Prior to 1905, the salary of the State Game Commissioner was paid from the general appropriation fund for State officers. Since that time the strict enforcement of the game law has so greatly increased the revenue of the department from the increased sale of hunters licenses and from fines secured from violations of the game law, that the department has become entirely self-supporting, no appropriation being made from the general fund from taxation until in 1911, when the Legislature passed a law that all funds of the department should be paid over into the general fund. The amount appropriated in 1911 for the maintenance of the game department was \$149,380.00.

Under the present administration the first game propagating farm in the United States was established. It comprises approximately a section of land devoted to the rearing of all kinds of upland game birds and water fowl. Approximately one hundred thousand dollars have been expended by the department for game birds and their eggs since 1905. Among the birds purchased by the department were 26,000 quail which were purchased from other states and distributed throughout Illinois, greatly adding to our native stock of quail.

The number of game birds produced annually at the State game farm depends greatly upon the season. During a favorable hatching season between eighteen and twenty thousand upland game birds and water fowl are produced, and from one hundred thousand to one hundred twenty-five thousand eggs of the various species of game birds are distributed throughout the State.

From the information obtainable from other states, Illinois does more in the way of purchase, propagation and distribution of game birds than all the other states combined.

Nearly 400 prosecutions are made annually by the department and from 12,000 to 15,000 complaints are investigated.

The sale of hunters licenses has increased from 100,000 to 200,000 for the year ending June 1, 1912.

The Game Department is at the present time securing large tracts of land in various portions of the State on which to establish game preserves or refuges that will be posted, patrolled and stocked with wild game birds and animals. The object of this work is to rear in their wild state the game birds that are especially adapted to this climate. The game and animals will be trapped yearly from these preserves and distributed to other parts of the State where a scarcity of them exists. The department believes, and the sportsmen generally are in accord with the idea, that this is one of the most practical means of increasing game in this State.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that pheasants are the only game birds that can be reared in large numbers in captivity. They are doing well

wherever they have been distributed throughout the State. The imported Hungarian partridges are also doing well, and are the only game birds that will in any way approach our native Bobwhite quail—from a sportsmen's standpoint.

Much time and money have been expended by the department in the last few years in feeding the native game birds in the winter time. Farmers throughout the State are taking great interest in the protection of these birds and are assisting the department in every way possible by protecting them against unlawful hunters and in feeding them during the severe winter weather.

It is recommended that the General Assembly appropriate a sufficient amount of money for the leasing of 50,000 acres of land in tracts of 10,000 acres each, located in different parts of the State where the country is suitable for propagation in their wild state of the various species of native and foreign upland game birds, animals and water fowl. Heretofore a sufficient appropriation has not been made to maintain the deputy game wardens on full pay. The present appropriation was only sufficient to place the deputies on an average of 15 days per month each. It is thought best that the deputy game wardens be placed on a per diem of \$3.00 per day and necessary expenses, allowing them full time each month and turning over one-half the fines which now go to them from convictions for violating the game law into the general fund. The district wardens should receive at least \$125.00 per month and expenses. The maintenance of the deputies on full time would, without doubt, increase the revenue from the sale of hunters licenses to such an extent as to supply the extra amount of money expended.

It is also recommended that the Legislature amend the game law so as to allow the shipping of game birds and animals by sportsmen from their hunting grounds to their homes. It is further recommended that the law be amended to allow corporations or private persons under the supervision of the State Game Department to rear in captivity all kinds of native and foreign game birds and animals and sell them on the open market. It is further recommended that the protection of fur-bearing animals be placed under the jurisdiction of the State Game Commissioner.

FISH COMMISSION.

The protection and propagation of food fishes in our State is of great importance to all citizens and great advancement has been made in the method of carrying out the work under the supervision of the Illinois Fish Commission.

Owing to the conversion of a large area heretofore used as spawning ground in the levee districts, the output of coarse fish has been greatly reduced during the past seasons, and in order that this may be overcome and large commercial interests protected it would be necessary to arrange to preserve some of the water not as yet taken up, by acquiring such either by lease or purchase, and making reservations of some of the valuable ground and water yet outside of levee districts and to avoid practical depletion of the waters.

I would recommend such legislation as would enable the commission to purchase or lease such breeding grounds as may yet be controlled with provisions for their absolute protection.

The hatcheries at Havana and Meredosia will engage in the artificial propagation of wall-eyed pike and buffalo and several hundred millions of fry of these species will be turned into the waters of the State. Coöperation of the United States Bureau of Fishes has been assured in this work and will offset to some extent the unusual draft made upon the fish cultivation areas by the drainage districts as noted.

An extensive and effective system has been put into operation by the Fish Commission for the extermination of the gar, one of the greatest enemies known to the fry of other fishes, with most favorable results.

Such work should be State-wide and I would recommend that careful consideration be given the matter of providing for their complete extermination.

I would also recommend such license measures as would fully protect the industry.

THE STATE REFORMATORY.

In my last biennial message the attention of the General Assembly was directed to the fact of decreasing population in this institution and the causes to which the decrease was attributable. The present report of the General Superintendent of the reformatory shows that the population is now almost stationary, the number of inmates in the reformatory on July 1, 1910, being 698, the number on June 30, 1912, 681.

The reformatory was built to accomodate a population of approximately 1,000 and, if the law remains as it is now, it is thought by the superintendent that the population will continue to decrease until it reaches about one-half of the capacity of the institution. As stated in my previous message, the principal cause of this decrease is the sentencing of boys found guilty of crime by the municipal court of Chicago and the criminal court of Cook County to Cook County institutions, and the creation of the juvenile courts throughout the State from which boys between the ages of ten and sixteen years are sent to the St. Charles School for Boys. A further cause of decreasing population is the improvement of the conduct of inmates of the reformatory themselves with the result that "good time" entitles them to earlier release than formerly. All of the changes noted which have led to decrease in population are commendable, but the report of the superintendent suggests that certain changes in the law will be of benefit to the community and afford the benefits of this institution to a larger number of those needing them. The law as it is at present fixes the age limitation at ten to twenty-one years. It also limits admissions to first offenders or those with no serious criminal record and excludes capital offenders. As a change which will secure the utilization of the reformatory to its full capacity and at the same time be of great benefit in extending the reformatory idea of punishment to a larger number of those found guilty of crime, it is suggested that the age limit of admission be made sixteen to twenty-five years.

Among the benefits resulting from this change, it is suggested that it would keep out of the reformatory boys from ten to sixteen years of age and at the same time, extend its benefits to a large class of offenders who are now sent to the penitentiaries.

As this change relates solely to the question of admission to the State Reformatory, it would in no way interfere with the administration of the Juvenile Court Law or with the Act relating to delinquent children.

With its purpose to extend the operation of the reformatory principle to first offenders over the age of twenty-one and not over twenty-five years of age, of which there are a large number who must now be sent to the penitentiaries, I am in entire sympathy; and as this purpose is sufficiently guarded from abuse by present legal limitations relating to those guilty of repeated, serious or capital offenses, I think the suggestion is well worthy the consideration of the General Assembly.

The character of the work done at the reformatory will further indicate the importance of utilizing the opportunities afforded at this institution to such offenders as can be benefited by a course of educational and industrial training. Manual training schools have been established, consisting of foundry, work shop, forge shop, machine shop, wood working shop as well as departments for clay modeling, raffia work, sloyd work, mat weaving, etc. The instructors of these departments are mechanics and men of excellent character. The mechanical training schools and the trade school furnish an abundance of healthful work adapted to fit the inmates for useful occupations after they have left the reformatory.

An extensive printing plant has also been established in which the greater part of the printing for other State institutions is done.

The Reformatory School for the teaching of the common school branches of education has also been much improved recently by the employment of high grade teachers. Eleven teachers are at present employed, all of whom have had either normal school or college training.

In connection with the proposal to extend the modern idea of reformation to a larger number of inmates of the penitentiaries, it is suggested that a step in this direction would be taken if a better classification of prisoners was adopted, especially with a view to the removal of first offenders from the association and tutelage of prisoners who have served two, three or more terms in State penitentiaries. To secure such classification would necessitate a radical change in our present method of administering the State penal institutions and the enactment of legislation changing one of our present penitentiaries into an institution for first offenders, not eligible to admission to the State Reformatory or other correctional institutions, and the other into an institution for the imprisonment of those guilty of repeated offenses with perhaps certain limitations as to those guilty of serious and capital offenses.

Another matter of great importance to the most beneficial administration of the State Reformatory is that of acquisition of additional land for farming purposes. There is a general consensus of opinion among those familiar with reformatory work that the best work for the average young man is out-of-door employment and that this acts as the best of all correctives for vicious or criminal tendencies. The State now owns at the State Reformatory 279 acres, 243 of which are in cultivation. In addition about 300 acres are rented. The superintendent of the institution recommends the purchase of adjacent land, if it can be bought for a reasonable figure, and says that 1,500 acres can easily be used in connection with the State Reformatory.

The limits of this message will not permit consideration of these questions at length, but a very full discussion of all matters affecting this institution will be found in the report of the superintendent of the State Reformatory and I urge that the General Assembly take up these questions in the light of this discussion and of the recommendations there made with a view to the improvement of this branch of the public service.

NATIONAL GUARD.

During my administration our military and naval establishment has progressed rapidly and now conforms to the standards of the regular army. Advance has been made not only in equipment, but in the matter of better organization and care for stores and other equipment.

As a result of this policy the State troops are now accustomed to service in the same camps with soldiers of the regular army and have been so aided by this contact that the standard of efficiency in the National Guard has been very effectually raised.

Moreover, the advantage of joint participation in the manoeuvres on the Great Lakes has proved of great service in the training of the Naval Reserve.

During the past eight years, the funds appropriated for the National Guard and Naval Reserve have been so wisely expended that the soldiery of Illinois is now equipped and drilled so that at a moment's notice all could take the field prepared for any emergency.

PRISON LABOR.

In addition to the industries established at the State penitentiaries for the supplying of the various State institutions and departments with furniture, clothing, books, stationery and other things for which the State institutions and departments furnish a constant demand, with which your honorable body is familiar from the reports of the State penitentiaries and of the State Board of Prison Industries, there are two industries of comparatively recent establishment which call perhaps for special mention. These are the manufacture of crushed stone for road-making purposes, now carried on at the State penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester, and the manufacture of limestone dust for fertilizing purposes, first established in 1906 at the Southern Illinois Penitentiary.

These industries I deem of great importance because they furnish employment to a very large number of prisoners in a class of work which brings them less into competition with outside labor than would ordinarily be the case. They are also important because in both there is a very great and growing demand for these products, which can be met with great advantage to the penal institutions as well as to the welfare of the State generally.

The crushed stone manufactured at the penitentiaries is furnished free to the State Highway Commission for distribution, upon application to the commission by the local road authorities. Since the installation of this industry, 703,865 cubic yards of this product, with a market value of \$457,512.25, has been produced and shipped; material sufficient to construct 295 miles of roadway 12 feet wide and 10 inches thick, a distance equal to that between Chicago and St. Louis.

The production of limestone dust has also been steadily increasing as the following table will show:

Year.	Tons.
1906	325½
1907	1,477
1908	2,461
1909	4,926
1910	14,283
1911	19,795
1912	21,849

For both these productions the demands far exceed the supply. The present capacity of the machinery is estimated by the penitentiary authorities at 45,000 to 50,000 tons. In all probability this demand will be a permanent and increasing one. The fertility of six million acres in twenty-three counties in southern Illinois is greatly diminished by the acidity of the soil, and for its correction the application of limestone dust has been found most effective. The material is furnished to farmers, upon application, at the cost of distribution.

The employment of prisoners in such a way as to prevent, as far as possible, their competition with outside labor, has always been one of the perplexing problems of penal administration, and the manufacture of crushed stone and limestone dust seems to solve this problem in an exceptionally satisfactory way. At the same time the benefits conferred by an improvement of the public highways and by an increase in soil fertility of so extensive an area are matters of first importance to the State at large.

In this connection I would also call the attention of the General Assembly to the reports of the State penitentiaries which deal generally and at large with the employment of prisoners. These show in greater detail than can be given here the work and products of their industrial departments. The reports of both penitentiaries show the earnings from this source, and the report of the warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet shows that during my administration the productive industries there located, employing only a part of the inmates, have produced a sufficient amount so that that institution will be able to return at once to the State treasury \$225,000.00, exclusive of the capital investment and after leaving an ample working fund.

These reports also contain statements of appropriations received for the maintenance of the penitentiaries; of the receipts and disbursements of the institutions in the course of the last two years administration, and many recommendations for appropriations for the ensuing biennial period. I refer your honorable body to these statements and recommendations for the information necessary to your intelligent consideration of the question of maintaining and improving their service.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

This commission, established in 1905, was created to investigate the subject of highway improvement. The need of such a commission was great.

Rural taxpayers in Illinois have been spending upwards of \$6,000,000.00 per annum without securing benefits at all commensurate with so large an expenditure.

The commission now enjoys the full confidence of our citizens in all parts of the State, although only so short a time ago as 1906, there was a very widespread opinion in many parts of the State adverse to its establishment and to its work.* It was felt at that time by those entertaining this opinion that with such soil conditions as exist in Illinois it was impossible to build roads at any reasonable cost. A campaign of education was necessary to change this adverse opinion to the favorable one which is now entertained.

As shown in another part of this message, mills for the manufacture of crushed stone for road making purposes for distribution under the supervision of this commission were installed in the State penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester, and with the material thus placed at its disposal, the commission was expected to inaugurate a system of experimental road work designed to demonstrate the practicability of durable road construction in various parts of the State.

In furtherance of this purpose several thousand dollars was expended by the State Highway Commission in the purchase of heavy road machinery with which to build the most approved types of road.

Besides the building of experimental roads, the commission has also been of great service to local road authorities in the designing and supervision of construction of durable and economical types of bridges, particularly concrete bridges, which are now so rapidly displacing the old abandoned wooden type of bridge.

In this branch of work the commission has examined for local road officials 1,324 bridges and has made designs and supervised the construction of 632 such bridges, 533 of which were of concrete.

The total value of the roads and bridges constructed under the supervision of the commission is shown by its records to be \$2,840,000.00.

The creation of a public sentiment favorable to the improvement under State supervision of our public highways has been one of the most important benefits resulting from the work of this commission. The commission has sent speakers to no less than 779 public meetings, held in every county in the State, to discuss the possibilities and best methods of local road improvement and what could be practically accomplished with the small sums of money which are usually all that are at the command of local road officials.

One of the results of this work has been the improvement of many thousands of miles of earth roads which are today in far better condition than ever in the history of the State. The importance of dragging such roads at a proper time has been urged and its benefits demonstrated and full directions given for this most simple, inexpensive and effective method of earth road improvement.

The appropriations for the maintenance of the department have been comparatively small. They were at first \$25,000.00 and are now \$100,000.00 per year. With the limited funds at its disposal the amount of work accomplished by the department has been surprising. With the coöperation of this department there have been constructed over 400 miles of stone road, of which 142 miles were built with the machinery furnished by the department. In the 142 miles so constructed, there are included several miles of the latest type of bituminous construction as well as concrete work. Plans and specifications have also been prepared for the construction of brick roads.

The information gathered by the commission, both in regard to physical conditions and the sentiment in relation to improved highway construction in different parts of the State, will be of great advantage in encouraging the further prosecution of the work. In other words, the work of the department has laid the foundation for the introduction of a comprehensive system of highway improvement which will secure a vastly greater return per dollar

for expenditure than has heretofore been secured in this State and will be a boon to all classes of citizens who use our public highways either for pleasure or for business purposes.

The method of road improvement work at present conducted by the State Highway Commission has commended itself to some of our sister states which have followed the plan adopted here. Two features of this work in particular have attracted wide attention; the designing and supervision of bridge construction afforded to the local authorities by the State Highway Department and the use of convict labor in the manufacture of road-making material.

In this connection I would call the attention of your honorable body to the present situation of the automobile license fund. The amount of this fund now in the public treasury is \$439,260.62 and it is estimated that by the first of July next there will be on deposit to the credit of this fund \$850,000.00. Some disposition should be made of this fund by the present General Assembly and I am sure that the State Highway Commission will be pleased to offer its services to your honorable body in the consideration of this matter and in the framing of a law which will be in harmony with public sentiment and be adapted to meet the needs for the improvement of our public highways.

AGRICULTURE.

Public works for the improvement of agriculture are chiefly under the supervision and direction of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station of the University of Illinois. The service rendered by them has witnessed a remarkable development in recent years. During the eight years covered by my administration, the combined faculty of the college and experiment station has increased from 37 to 101, and the number of students registered from 406 undergraduates with no graduate students to a total of 825 undergraduates and 17 graduate students.

As this service has been improved and extended it has been necessary to pay much larger salaries to instructors than heretofore, or else place second-class instruction before students in these departments. Increased appropriations made by the last General Assembly prevented the recourse to the latter alternative and it is to be hoped that the present satisfactory classroom and laboratory work may be maintained.

The benefits of the work done at the Agricultural College and Experiment Station have been extended through our farming communities generally and through the farmers' institutes at which about 600 addresses were delivered last year.

In addition to the agricultural instruction and experimental work done at the University, twenty-six experimental fields have been purchased or leased in various parts of the State. All of these are now in operation and out of the total area of 533 acres, 370 acres are held by deed. In this connection it is important to state that all the land held by deed has been donated to the University without a dollar of expense to that institution.

The following tables give the location and amount of land used for experimental purposes, the first showing those acquired previous to the year 1904; the second those acquired since that time:

Table No. 1.

Field.	Year located.	Number acres.	Method of holding	In operation or discontinued.
Vienna.....	1902	5½	By rent.....	Discontinued.....
Cutler.....	1902	15	Permanent lease with rent.	In operation.....
DuBois.....	1902	4½	Rent.....	do.....
Odin.....	1902	20	Permanent lease with rent.	do.....
Edgewood.....	1902	13	By rent.....	Discontinued.....
Virginia.....	1902	11	do.....	In operation.....
Mascoutah.....	1902	14½	do.....	do.....
Sibley.....	1902	7½	do.....	do.....
Bloomington.....	1902	4	do.....	do.....
Green Valley.....	1902	5½	do.....	Discontinued.....
Tampico.....	1902	1½	do.....	do.....
Momence.....	1902	5½	do.....	In operation.....
Antioch.....	1902	2	do.....	do.....
Lincoln.....	1902	2	do.....	Discontinued.....
Manito (old).....	1902	10	do.....	do.....
Galesburg.....	1904	18½	do.....	In operation.....
Rockford.....	1904	13	do.....	do.....
Myrtle.....	1904	13	do.....	Discontinued.....

Table No. 2.

Field.	Year located.	Number acres.	Method of holding.	In operation or discontinued.
Auburn.....	1905	9½	By rent.....	In operation.....
Fairfield.....	1905	40	do.....	do.....
DeKalb.....	1906	36	do.....	do.....
Vienna.....	1906	16	By deed.....	do.....
Manito (new).....	1907	12½	By rent.....	do.....
Magnolia.....	1907	6	do.....	do.....
Union Grove.....	1907	19	do.....	do.....
Ewing.....	1910	20	do.....	do.....
Carlinville.....	1910	20	Permanent lease.....	do.....
Raleigh.....	1910	14	By deed.....	do.....
Unionville.....	1910	24	do.....	do.....
Minonk.....	1910	15	do.....	do.....
LaMoille.....	1910	15	do.....	do.....
Mount Morris.....	1910	20	do.....	do.....
Dixon.....	1910	21½	do.....	do.....
Lebanon.....	1910	20	do.....	do.....
Aledo.....	1910	21	do.....	do.....
Carthage.....	1911	20	do.....	do.....
Clayton.....	1911	20	do.....	do.....
Hartsburg.....	1912	20	do.....	do.....
Oblong.....	1912	20	do.....	do.....
Newton.....	1912	36	do.....	do.....
Pana.....	1912	29½	do.....	do.....
Sidell.....	1912	20	do.....	do.....
West Salem.....	1912	24	do.....	do.....
Enfield.....	1912	20	do.....	do.....

Besides the experiment fields above mentioned, there are in use for horticultural purposes the following:

Lying one and one-half miles east of town of Olney is a farm of eighty-six acres secured by purchase and used for orchard and vegetable investigations.

About five miles west of the city of Flora are the fertilizer experimental plats, covering some sixteen acres in what were known as the Hanon Orchards, and immediately to the west are thirty acres where spraying experiments have been in operation for a number of years.

Near the village of Anna investigations for spraying and orchard heating are being carried on in fourteen acres of orchard owned by F. P. Anderson.

At Kinmundy melon and tomato investigations are in progress on the farm of W. B. Lloyd.

At Neoga are twenty acres of experimental orchards on the farm of H. A. Aldrich, where spraying experiments are in constant progress.

Near Griggsville are twenty plats, of nine trees each, devoted to spraying experiments.

The Agricultural College and Experimental Station is also engaged in making a soil survey of the State. This survey is made by counties and the following table shows the progress of the work:

Counties Surveyed.

1904.		1909.	
Co.	Sq. Mi.	Co.	Sq. Mi.
Lake	463	Hamilton	438
Kankakee	692	McLean	1,166
Edgar	648	Winnebago	540
Montgomery	702	Johnson	340
1905.		1910.	
Whiteside	700	Saline	380
Bond	372	Jersey	360
Clinton	498	Tazewell	650
1906.		Knox	729
St. Clair	680	Massac	238
Clay	468	DuPage	347
Richland	360		
LaSalle	1,156	1911.	
JoDaviess	656	Mason	570
Moultrie	354	Edwards	232
Lawrence	362	Perry	430
1907.		Bureau	877
Jackson	558	Kane	540
Alexander	230		
Hardin	194	1912.	
Cumberland	347	Monroe	385
Hancock	756	Brown	306
McDonough	574	Iroquois	1,123
1908.		Cook	(In part)
Sangamon	860	Shelby	(In part)
Marion	570		
Pike	815		

Total, 22,656 miles.

Per cent of State, 40.4.

Per cent during the last eight years, 36.2.

The foregoing will give some idea of the practical character of the work of the agricultural department of the State University. This work is regarded as of vast importance to the agricultural interests of the State and plans are under way for its further extension through the introduction of short courses in agriculture at the five State normal schools and through the introduction of elementary branches of agricultural education in the public schools.

This is also in harmony with the recommendations of the Educational Commission created to revise and codify the school laws of the State and to offer suggestions for the improvement of our public school system. Among the recommendations made was that of the introduction of vocational training in normal schools, high schools and country schools where it is suggested that courses in instruction adapted to the conditions in such schools be introduced in agriculture, manual training and domestic science.

Agriculture is the basis of industrial prosperity. Our State is one of the great agricultural states. Attention of the entire country is being directed

more and more to the placing of agriculture upon a permanent scientific basis. The soil, the seed, the live stock, the machinery, diversification of farm productions and their transportation to market, and the broadening of farm conditions generally, are matters of the first importance to the State. And facilities should be afforded by the State to promote research, experiments and teaching, as well as for the dissemination of information regarding all phases of agricultural work and life.

I have given this detailed information regarding the work of the Agricultural and Experiment Station because there will be presented to you recommendations for a considerable increase in the appropriations for the support of these departments. The work already done has been approved by the people of our State and will serve as the best guide to your honorable body in determining its character, scope and value and the necessity for its extension.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

In the number and excellence of its exhibits the Illinois State Fair is one of the best in the country. These exhibits embrace agricultural productions including domestic animals, the domestic arts, labor saving machinery and other inventions connected with agriculture.

At the 1911 State Fair, the value of the exhibits aggregated \$2,528,848.00 and considerable difficulty was experienced in providing space and facilities for their proper accommodation and display. For a number of years the live stock exceeded the accommodations provided. A new horse barn is now being erected. It will be ready for the fair of 1913 and will take care of all the horses. Additional cattle barns are badly needed. Last year about 300 head of cattle had to be accommodated in tents temporarily erected for the purpose.

The State Fair Grounds are over-crowded with exhibits for which accommodations are now provided and in this connection the attention of the General Assembly is directed to the necessity for the purchase of additional land. During the session of the last General Assembly an effort was made to pass a bill for an appropriation for the purchase of 160 acres of land between the State Fair Grounds and Oak Ridge Cemetery, immediately north of Lincoln Park for relieving the congestion of the fair and increasing its facilities.

The State Architect and Mr. Jens Jensen, landscape gardener of the West Chicago Park System made a preliminary survey of this land and a tentative sketch of his plan for its improvement. The plan included, the creating of an agricultural experiment station of twenty acres; an athletic field for athletic contests of high schools, colleges and universities of the State; concrete buildings for stock and buildings for permanent improvement so that the fair might become in a measure a permanent exhibition place for the agriculture and other industries of the State.

It was understood at that time that should the appropriation be made, the citizens of Springfield would enlarge Lincoln Park by condemning a tract of land immediately east of it for park purposes. The enlargement of the fair grounds and the extension of Lincoln Park would preserve for public purposes a large area of land which would furnish a fitting site and surroundings for a fair of such growing importance as would be worthy of a great agricultural and industrial State. The fair is a great educational feature and I commend this matter to your careful consideration.

The important place held by agriculture among the industries of this State warrants a continuance and enlargement of the liberal support which has been accorded to the State Fair in recent years by the General Assembly.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

The work of this commission has been prosecuted vigorously with great advantage to the live stock interests of the State. Within the last year a large veterinary barn and laboratory have been erected on the laboratory grounds, near Springfield, for the manufacture of hog cholera serum. The erection of this building has permitted the manufacture of more and better

serum and other laboratory products; but, as was the case when I last had the honor of addressing your honorable body on the subject, the supply of this product falls far short of meeting the demand. Hog cholera, which has been the bane of this branch of the live stock industry, has not prevailed so extensively during the present year as formerly, owing to the use of the serum and the adoption of what is known as the simultaneous method of treatment, the records disclosing a loss of 4 per cent out of a total of 132,000 hogs treated. I recommend that appropriations be made for the continuation and extension of this work and for the proper care of the buildings and grounds of the State Laboratory.

I would also again call the attention of the General Assembly to the necessity for legislation for preventing the importation into this State of dairy and breeding cattle affected with tuberculosis. Practically all of the states in the Union have laws in force protecting their people against such menace. The result of the absence of such legislation in our State, one of the great live stock states of the country, is that infected animals from other states are sold to our citizens indiscriminately. The consequence is not only deleterious to the public health but is of great detriment to the live stock industry itself in losses consequent upon the purchase of infected cattle and in the infection of healthy herds as well.

In view of the rapid growth of the dairy interests of the State, this is a very serious matter. The number of dairy cows approximates 1,500,000 with an estimated value of \$60,000,000.00. State and local agencies are coöperating in an effort to enforce the establishment and maintenance of sanitary conditions in the operation and equipment of this industry. Under these agencies progress has been rapidly made in the protection of dairy products against insanitary conditions, but these are handicapped to a large extent by the failure to enact the restrictive legislation asked for. Its work is of such importance to the public health that the Live Stock Commission should receive proper encouragement and support and such legislation as is necessary to aid it in the successful prosecution of its duties.

STATE MINING LAWS.

The general revision of our mining laws prepared by the Mining Investigation Commission created in 1909 and enacted by the General Assembly at the 1911 session, has been one of the principal features of an endeavor to place the mining legislation of this State abreast of that of any state in the Union in the protection afforded to those engaged in this dangerous occupation.

The Mining Investigation Commission was composed of miners, operators and experts upon mining questions, so that the revision was as thorough and complete as the united effort of all interested in the proper management of this industry could make it.

The Mine Rescue Station Commission, also created at the 1909 session of the General Assembly, has erected mine rescue stations at LaSalle, Springfield and Benton. These stations are fully equipped with apparatus and men trained in the service for the rescuing of miners in cases of accident. All applicants for appointment to positions in this service are required to pass a rigid examination and up to Jan. 1, 1913, no less than 675 applicants passed successfully the examinations held for these positions.

Illinois is the first of the States to protect its miners by the erection of mine rescue stations under State control.

In addition to these stations the Mine Rescue Commission has procured three rescue cars which are equipped with apparatus and men and constantly kept in readiness for the carrying of rescue parties upon telegraphic notice to the scene of any mine accident.

The general administration of the State mining laws is placed under the jurisdiction of the State Mining Board and in recent years this has been one of the most active departments of the State Government. Since 1905 this board has held 39 examinations for mine managers, mine examiners and hoisting engineers.

In 1906 the board adopted a resolution governing the granting of certificates to local mine managers, and these are now required to go before the board for examination as to their knowledge and ability to manage mines employing less than 10 men. In this way the standards of efficiency required in all classes of mines have been gradually raised and the loss of life in coal mines in comparison with the tons of coal produced has constantly decreased.

The general revision of the mining laws enacted in 1911 provided for an increase in number of State mine inspectors from 10 to 12, one for each of the twelve districts into which the State has been divided.

Since these enactments also the board has introduced a uniform system of inspection reports and requires their filing, at the end of each month, in the office of the State Mining Board at Springfield.

Every effort is made to secure the immediate inspection of a mine concerning which complaint is made and more prompt inspections have been followed by a great reduction of accidents, losses and complaints. Other laws of comparatively recent enactment which have been of special benefit to miners are:

The Shot-firers' law;

The Miners' Qualification Act;

The Act establishing miners' and mechanics' institutes for the training of men engaged in the coal mining industry, which are to be conducted at every local mining center following the plan adopted for the benefit of agriculture by the State farmers' institutes;

The Act regulating the use of black blasting powder;

The Act in relation to oil and gas wells in the vicinity of coal mines, providing for the keeping of a record of each of these by the State Mining Board;

And the law providing for the keeping of a permanent record of all mining investigations made under State authority.

Altogether our State mining service has been placed upon a very high plane by these enactments and will now bear favorable comparison with that of any other state.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

This law, enacted by the last General Assembly, did not become operative until May 1, 1912.

With the general provisions of the law and with its general purpose to eliminate the element of uncertainty of compensation in cases of industrial accident, which has always been found incident to litigation of such cases, you are familiar.

The law is automatic in its operation and no means has been provided for its administration. It requires employers of labor, belonging to the classes included in its provisions, to file notice of their election not to accept its provisions with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the absence of such notice such employers of labor are deemed to have accepted it as a condition of the contract of employment.

From May 1 to Dec. 1, 1912, inclusive, 5,384 employers of all kinds filed notice rejecting the law. During this period of seven months 1,213 employers requested the withdrawal of their notices of rejection, leaving a total of 4,171 employers now operating outside of the law. This number represents but a small per cent of those engaged in the industries covered by the Act and includes many whose business probably is not affected by its provisions. Of employers now under the law fifty-five have served notice that, commencing Jan. 1, 1913, they will discontinue compensation payment. A total of 126 fatal accidents have thus far been reported and complete settlements effected in thirty-three cases, for which \$82,967.12 has been paid. A total of 5,909 non-fatal accidents have occurred and recovery in all but 572 cases reported, involving an expenditure of time lost of \$132,911.60, or a cost of nearly \$25.00 per accident exclusive of medical service.

While this record covers over 6,000 accidents, in only fifteen cases was it found necessary to resort to the arbitration provisions of the law to deter-

mine the amount to be paid on account of injury. Considering that no provision is made for administering the law, the limited number of cases brought under its arbitration provision indicates a general acceptance of its terms and a willingness both on the part of the employers and employees to observe and comply with its requirements.

In this, like all new legislation, a little actual experience develops defects and emphasizes the need of amendments which in time will be submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly.

I desire to call your attention, however, to the tentative draft of a uniform Workmen's Compensation Act adopted by the conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws held at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1912 as prepared in cooperation with the legal committee of the National Civic Federation and with the assistance of the special committee on workmen's compensation of the American Bar Association and of the Legislative Drafting Association.

An objection which has been constantly urged to laws safeguarding employment by imposing conditions upon employers is that they interfere disadvantageously with domestic employment in competition with employers of other states which do not impose such legal burdens. It is an advantage, therefore, to maintain conditions as nearly alike in competitive fields which embrace more than one state, where such conditions are satisfactory to all our people. I therefore direct your attention to the provisions of the tentative Act in so far as they meet the conditions and sentiments of the people of our State.

STATE ARCHITECT.

During the past eight years, almost every type of buildings, structure and improvement has been erected under the supervision of the State Architect. The total outlay made by the State for these purposes in that period has been approximately ten million dollars.

In order to secure the fullest competition possible, due notice of all work was given to constructors by advertisement in local and contractors papers and in other ways. The result has been that the State has, in every instance, received very satisfactory bids and the public work has been done at less cost than could reasonably be expected and again and again at less cost than similar work done for private owners.

The greatest care has been exercised in preparing specifications in such a manner as to give all concerns dealing in building materials an equal opportunity and not limit the general contractors to special makes or brands of material. Aside from its fairness to all parties concerned, this policy has secured free competition between the building material dealers and building contractors, at the same time lessening the cost and insuring the high quality of the public work. Public work of this satisfactory character is possible only when the contracting bidders and material men are assured that the lowest responsible bidder will receive the work. In not a single instance has a contract been let on account of favoritism or influence.

It will be evident to any one who visits our public institutions that the buildings erected in recent years are of a higher type than those formerly constructed. These buildings compare well with the best work undertaken by other states and are recognized as models of their kind. Many plans of our State buildings are in demand for other communities and have been sent to and approved by experts in all parts of the world.

The work of the State Architect in making the survey of the buildings of our State charitable institutions previous to the physical rehabilitation of those institutions which has been going on for some years and is still in progress, is alluded to in this message in the discussion of the public charities. It may be further said that our State now builds its hospitals and similar buildings of fire proof construction and allows them to be only two stories high thereby lessening to a minimum the danger from fire to the inmates and buildings.

The work of the State Architect's office has been moreover improved along other lines than those of practical utility. All the work of this department

must now receive the full approval of the State Art Commission which is made up of eminent specialists in architecture. This is a requirement which insures a certain artistic merit in the architectural design of our future public buildings. The large number of public buildings erected in all parts of the State for a great variety of public purposes makes this a very important consideration, a fact which is apparent from the effort now being made by many cities and municipalities to remodel their public buildings and thoroughfares with a view to artistic effect as well as convenience.

The following partial list of buildings constructed and improvement work done during this administration as well as those at present under way, under the supervision of the State Architect's office will give an idea of the importance of this department and of the activity of the State in this class of work during the period of my administration:

Andersonville, Ga.—Illinois-Andersonville Monument Commission—

Monument—Trigg Marble & Granite Co. and Charles J. Mulligan	\$ 12,000 00
Anna, Ill.—Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane—	
Hospital bldg.—V. Jobst & Sons	45,800 00
Cow barn—R. Z. Gill	5,000 00
Anna State Hospital—	
Kitchen and bakery—J. L. Simmons	37,000 00
Kitchen and bakery—Elevator and doors, (Meeker)—Otis Elevator Co.	1,509 00
Amusement Hall—Fire escape—F. P. Smith Wire & Iron Works	259 00
Benton, Ill.—Mine Rescue Commission—	
Mine Rescue Stations car houses—Scott-Morledge Lumber Co..	10,600 00
Camp Lincoln, Ill.—Rifle butts, bullet shield, target house, side-walks—Frank Fitzsimmons	4,500 00
Camp Logan, Ill.—Armory—Robt. H. Aiken	4,700 00
Two barracks bldgs.—Robt. H. Aiken	15,200 00
One barracks bldg.—Lake Co. Flat Wall Builders	7,900 00
Protection to ditch outlet—Sieber & Taylor	3,600 00
Construction of one barracks bldg., No. 1 type and one No. 2 type—Lake Co. Flat Wall Builders, rifle abutments.....	13,000 00
Carbondale, Ill.—Southern Illinois State Normal School, Model School bldg.—Hanson Bros.....	48,300 00
Charleston, Ill.—Eastern Illinois State Normal School—	
Dormitory and Gymnasium—English Bros.	92,000 00
Chicago, Ill.—Illinois Eye & Ear Infirmary, Operating, Service and Ward bldgs.—	
Warren Construction Co.....	59,700 00
Remodeling building and installation of elevator—J. G. Eagerter	2,100 00
Iron stairways—Hanke Iron & Wire Works	3,500 00
Seventh Regiment Infantry, Ill. N. G.—Armory and boiler house—J. P. & J. W. O'Connor	156,000 00
Illinois Naval Reserve—Boat House—Henry F. Bushing.....	9,800 00
DeKalb, Ill.—Northern Illinois State Normal School—	
School bldg.—W. M. Allen, Son & Co.....	75,000 00
Elgin, Ill.—Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane—	
Farm and Woman's cottages—W. H. Williams.....	39,800 00
Heating system—L. H. Prentice Co.....	20,000 00
Cold storage and ice plant—Misc. contracts and patient labor..	25,000 00
Acute cottage—Misc. contracts and patient labor.....	35,000 00
Elgin State Hospital—Laundry bldg., Bakery bldg., Tuberculosis sanitarium, Psychopathic laboratory and morgue—Chas. E. Giertz & Son	47,060 00

Edwardsville, Ill.—Edwardsville Historical Monument Commission—	
Monument—Charles J. Mulligan	4,650 00
Geneva, Ill.—Illinois State Training School for Girls—	
Rewiring of Administration bldg.—Wallace & Kavanaugh....	1,850 00
Two cottages—J. L. Simmons	60,000 00
Chapel—J. L. Simmons	15,000 00
Power house and smoke stack—J. L. Simmons.....	25,000 00
Four cottages	78,000 00
Cottage—Hazleton & Walin	25,000 00
Jacksonville, Ill.—Illinois School for the Blind—	
Alterations to building—R. L. Gonsalves	5,100 00
Jacksonville State Hospital—	
Nurses' Home—Joseph De Goveia	39,800 00
Tile work in main bldg.—National Mosaic Tile Co.....	7,100 00
Addition to Nurses' Home—W. C. McCullough	40,000 00
Jamestown, Va.—First Centennial Exposition—	
Illinois State bldg.—Thos. E. Young & Co.....	11,200 00
Kankakee, Ill.—Kankakee State Hospital—	
Cottage—J. C. Poll.....	50,000 00
Hospital bldg.—English Bros.....	72,000 00
LaSalle, Ill.—Mine Rescue Commission—	
Mine Rescue Station and car house—Noonan Bros.....	13,000 00
Lincoln, Ill.—Lincoln State School and Colony—	
Hospital for Females—W. M. Allen, Son & Co.....	48,168 00
New terrazzo floors in Main and Hospital bldgs.—National Mosaic Tile Co.....	2,690 00
Logan County—Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children—	
Gymnasium—V. Jobst & Sons	20,000 00
Menard, Ill.—Chester State Hospital—	
Piggery	3,000 00
Metropolis, Ill.—Fort Massac Park Commission—	
Pavilion—A. J. Gibbons	5,740 00
Normal, Ill.—Illinois State Normal University—	
Training School bldg.—J. L. Simmons	121,654 00
Manual Arts bldg.....	97,000 00
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home—	
Coal shed	695 00
Laundry bldg.—Bloomington Construction Co.	7,725 00
Alterations and refurnishings, plumbing—John O'Neill & Sons	3,200 00
Peoria, Ill.—(South Bartonville)—Peoria State Hospital—	
Two hospital bldgs.—W. M. Allen, Son & Co. (1907).....	84,000 00
Industrial bldg.—V. Jobst & Sons	10,000 00
Psychopathic bldg.—V. Jobst & Sons, (1909).....	30,000 00
Dining Hall bldg.—V. Jobst & Sons	25,000 00
Hospital for Advanced Consumptives—	
Earle D. Stout	6,000 00
Men's dormitory—V. Jobst & Sons	46,700 00
Sanitary dairy barn—W. M. Allen Son & Co.	7,850 00
Quincy, Ill.—George Rogers Clark—	
Monument—Charles J. Mulligan	5,500 00
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—	
Two cottages—V. Jobst & Sons	107,000 00
Hospital for women—Buerkim & Kaempfen	17,000 00
St. Charles, Ill.—St. Charles School for Boys—	
Three cottages—R. B. Watson Co.....	75,000 00
Industrial bldg.—J. L. Simmons	9,700 00
Root cellar and storehouse—J. L. Simmons.....	5,700 00
Mill bldg.—J. L. Simmons	5,000 00
Gymnasium—R. B. Watson Co.....	50,000 00
Two cottages—R. B. Watson Co.....	42,000 00

Artesian well—J. P. Miller A. Well Co.	3,100 00
Hospital—J. L. Simmons	19,000 00
Administration bldg.—Hanson Bros.....	35,000 00
Cottage—Hanson Bros.	20,000 00
Plumbing, sewerage system, heating and lighting—Abramson & Chrystal, (Cottages "B" and "C").....	2,100 00
Kitchen and bakery—Fitzsimmons-Wheeler Construction Co..	28,291 00
Laundry bldg.—Wilson Bros.....	10,040 00
Springfield, Ill.—State Board Live Stock Commissioners—	
Hog sheds—J. F. Duncan	2,690 00
Veterinary Hospital—J. F. Duncan	7,300 00
Veterinary barn—Edward Houston	5,040 58
Illinois State Board of Agriculture—	
Sheep and swine pavilion—J. F. Duncan	123,680 00
Supreme Court bldg. and finishing—V. Jobst & Sons.....	381,000 00
Remodeling heating system of Supreme Court bldg.—Illinois Plumbing & Heating Co.	2,356 00
State Capitol bldg.—Alterations and refurnishing—	
Plumbing—The Patterson-Stewart Co.....	\$ 5,154 50
Sheet metal and copper work—Sykes Steel Roofing Co.	48,847 00
Smoke consumers and boiler repairs—Jas. McMillan & Co.....	1,519 00
Steam heating apparatus—John O'Neill & Son...	28,013 00
Pointing and stone repairing—Culver Construction Co.....	14,593 96
	98,127 46
Mine Rescue Commission—Mine Rescue Station—Scott-Morledge Lumber Co.....	
Car house—J. F. Duncan	9,600 00
2,000 00	
Urbana, Ill.—University of Illinois—	
Physics bldg.—V. Jobst & Sons.....	181,000 00
Addition to Natural History—V. Jobst & Sons.....	123,000 00
Addition to Museum—V. Jobst & Sons	24,000 00
Lincoln Hall—English Bros.	204,000 00
Ceramics and power house—	
School of Commerce—A. W. Stoolman.....	93,880 00
Addition to Woman's bldg.—English Bros.....	83,936 00
Ceramics and Mining Laboratory bldg.—A. W. Stoolman...	22,019 00
Transportation bldg.—V. Jobst & Sons	106,150 00
Armory—	
Structural Steel & Iron Morava Construction Co..	\$59,500 00
Architectural work—N. H. Shields.....	33,967 00
	93,467 00
Watertown, Ill.—Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane—	
Hospital bldg.—Warren Construction Co.....	83,000 00
Miscellaneous—Repairs and improvements at different institutions.	

WORK ABOUT TO BE CONTRACTED FOR.

Anna, Ill.—Anna State Hospital—	
Infirmary for women	\$ 50,000 00
Pumping station	135,000 00
Aurora, Ill.—Headquarters Company "D" and Company "I" 3rd Infantry	
	35,000 00
Carbondale, Ill.—Illinois Southern Normal University—	
Woman's Dormitory and furnishings	75,000 00
Charleston, Ill.—Eastern Illinois State Normal School—	
Building for Model School and manual arts	75,000 00
Chicago, Ill.—Second Infantry—	
Armory	200,000 00

Chicago, Ill.—Eighth Infantry—	
Armory	\$100,000 00
Dunning, Ill.—Chicago State Hospital—	
New building and wrecking old Almshouse and Tubercular bldg.	110,000 00
Elgin, Ill.—Elgin State Hospital—	
Alterations and additions to plumbing.....	15,000 00
Equality, Ill.—General Michael Kelly Lawler Monument.....	5,000 00
Geneva, Ill.—State Training School for Girls—	
Two cottages	75,000 00
Joliet, Ill.—Illinois State Penitentiary and New Illinois Asylum for Insane Criminals.	
Kankakee, Ill.—Kankakee State Hospital—	
Warehouse for tools and mechanics supplies.....	5,000 00
Converting Cottage No. 5 into a nurses' home.....	25,000 00
Kenesaw, Ga.—Kenesaw Mountain Memorial Association—	
Monument	20,000 00
Macomb, Ill.—Western Illinois State Normal School—	
Woman's bldg.	75,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS.

Menard, Ill.—Chester State Hospital—	
Cow barn	\$ 2,300 00
The Southern Illinois Penitentiary—	
Dairy barn.	
Peoria, Ill.—Peoria State Hospital—	
Men's Farm Colony	30,000 00
Quincy, Ill.—Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—	
New Dormitory for hospital attendants	7,000 00
Company "F"—5th Infantry Company "I" 8th Infantry and the Illinois Naval Reserve	45,000 00
Springfield, Ill.—State Board of Agriculture—	
Horse barns—State Fair grounds	75,000 00
Toilet rooms—State Fair grounds	15,000 00
Biological laboratory	20,000 00
Educational bldg. ....	.....
State Capitol bldg.—repairs to roof and dome.....	30,000 00
St. Charles, Ill.—St. Charles School for Boys—	
Remodeling farm houses	12,000 00
Two new farm cottages and furnishings.....	27,300 00
Urbana, Ill.—University of Illinois—	
Animal Husbandry bldg.	80,000 00
Locomotive laboratory, Floriculture bldg., Horticulture bldg..	30,000 00
Watertown, Ill.—Watertown State Hospital—	
Rebuilding Assembly Hall	25,000 00
Men's Infirmary bldg.	50,000 00
Wilmington, Ill.—Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home—	
Hospital bldg.	20,000 00
Woodstock, Ill.—Company "G" 3rd Infantry.....	15,000 00

CONTRACTS AWARDED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Anna, Ill.—Anna State Hospital—	
Infirmary for Women—Fitzsimmons-Wheeler Constr. Co.	\$47,940 00
Carbondale, Ill.—Illinois Southern Normal University—	
Woman's bldg.—J. F. Schmidt Bros. Co.....	57,988 00
Charleston, Ill.—Eastern Illinois State Normal School—	
Model School and Modern Arts bldg.—J. L. Simmons.....	71,685 00

Elgin, Ill.—Elgin State Hospital—	
Annex to Hospital Cottage bldg.—Chas. E. Giertz & Son.....	19,982 00
Alterations and additions to Main bldg.—Chas. E. Giertz & Son	7,750 00
Plumbing alterations and additions in Main bldg.—Mortimer & Ryan	10,372 00
Geneva, Ill.—Illinois State Training School for Girls—	
Two cottages—N. B. Shields.....	53,500 00
Joliet, (near) Illinois State Penitentiary—	
Drilling a well near Joliet, Ill.—Wm. A. Gray—(Contract per foot).	
Kankakee, Ill.—Kankakee State Hospital—	
Warehouse for tools and mechanics supplies—J. Moroff & Son.	4,694 00
Steel truss roof on Power Plant bldg.—Moroff & Son.....	4,884 00
Macomb, Ill.—Western Ill. State Normal School—	
Woman's bldg.—J. F. Schmidt Bros. Co.	63,940 00
Menard, Ill.—Chester State Hospital—	
Cow barn—E. S. Clemons	2,300 00
Peoria, Ill.—Peoria State Hospital—	
Farm Colony bldg.—Fitzsimmons-Wheeler Constr. Co.....	21,156 00
Quincy, Ill.—Illinois Soldiers' & Sailors' Home—	
New Dormitory for hospital attendants—Buerkin & Kaempfen	6,492 00
Springfield, Ill.—People State of Illinois, C. J. Doyle, Secretary—	
Repairs on roofs of State Capitol bldg.—E. A. Hardin Co—	13,288 00
Springfield, Ill.—Illinois State Board of Agriculture—	
Repairs to roofs of State Fair grounds bldgs.—W. M. Howard.	36,720 00
St. Charles, Ill.—St. Charles School for Boys—	
Cottage A, hot water heating system, plumbing and sewerage system—Abramson & Chrystal	985 00
Two frame cottages—N. H. Shields	20,400 00
Wilmington, Ill.—Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home—	
Hospital bldg.—N. H. Shields.....	17,900 00
Woodstock, Ill.—Illinois National Guard—	
Drill Hall of an armory Company "G"—3rd Infantry I. N. G.—	
Charles E. Giertz & Son.....	11,580 00

One of the undertakings of the office on which the department is to be congratulated, is the laying out and definite establishment of a general or group plan for the University of Champaign.

The State Architect had the help and advice of experts and specialists in this undertaking, who gave their services to the State gratis and worked conscientiously on this problem for a number of years.

In the future all new buildings at this great institution will be placed in proper relation to each other, from a practical as well as an aesthetic point of view.

I earnestly recommend that a similar work be undertaken for our State Capital City. New State buildings for different departments are a necessity today, and others will become such in the near future.

In addition to the buildings and improvements listed in the foregoing tabulation, the State Architect has been employed by the New Penitentiary Commission to prepare plans for the new penitentiary at Joliet.

Full preliminary plans have been prepared for the new Hospital for the Insane, for which a partial appropriation was made by the last Legislature.

The Architect assisted by members of the Board of Administration, gave the plans a thorough study and, after visiting some of the most modern institutions of this kind in this country and Europe, has laid out a scheme and plan, which on account of its ingenious arrangement seems to assure for the State and its wards the model institution of its kind.

The State Architect has completed the plans and specifications for all of the work he was directed to do, and for which appropriations were made by the last Legislature. Some of these new State buildings are occupied, a number are nearing completion, and most of the others are well under way.

It is to be pointed out that this immense amount of work was executed with no serious accidents and that it was carried along with practically no friction with Labor Unions and similar organizations. This offers a remarkable and gratifying contrast to the experience of the building world in general.

COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

The report of the Illinois Commission on Uniform State Laws contains an account of the work done at the twenty-first and twenty-second national conferences of state boards of commissioners for the promotion of uniform legislation. In these conferences every state in the Union and the island possessions are now represented and five uniform commercial acts have been adopted by the conference for recommendation to the general assemblies of the several states. They are:

The Negotiable Instruments Act. This Act is now in force in forty jurisdictions, including Illinois.

The Warehouse Receipts Act; in force in twenty-four states, including Illinois.

The Bills of Lading Act; in force in nine states, including Illinois.

The Sales Act; in force in nine states, not including Illinois.

The Stock Transfer Act; now in force in five states, not including Illinois.

I have already recommended for the consideration of the General Assembly the enactment of the Sales Act and the Stock Transfer Act and again submit the matter to your attention.

In addition to the above acts recommended by the national conference, seven states have adopted a uniform act relating to wills executed without the United States and four states have adopted a uniform Family Desertion Act.

At its last session the conference recommended for adoption by the states uniform acts on marriage, child labor and workmen's compensation. The advantage of uniform legislation upon these subjects is obvious and has so long been discussed by the public press and by legislative bodies and commissioners that no discussion of the subject is necessary here.

I would again call the attention of the General Assembly, as I did in my biennial message of 1911, to the question of the expenses of this commission. These have always been borne personally by the commissioners but it seems to me that the State of Illinois, which has so vital an interest as a great industrial commonwealth in the subject of uniformity of legislation upon industrial and commercial questions, should at least bear the actual expenses of the commission and pay its proportionate share of the expenses of the national conference.

At the annual session of the Illinois State Bar Association held in 1910 the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that this association hereby express its deep appreciation of the excellent work performed by the Illinois Commission on Uniform State Laws, work performed not only without remuneration for time but without reimbursement for expenses.

"Resolved, further, that it is the sense of this association that an appropriation be made by the Legislature to pay the actual expenses of the commission in the prosecution of such duties."

For a fuller discussion of all the questions herein mentioned I refer the General Assembly to the report of the commission, but I strongly urge that the General Assembly at the present session make the necessary appropriation to meet the expenses incurred by the commission in the prosecution of its important duties.

NEW PENITENTIARY.

The New Penitentiary Commission, appointed to select a site for a penitentiary to take the place of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, reports that the commission has completed the purchase of 1,810 acres of the site, the title

to which is now invested in the people of the State of Illinois. The site selected contains in all 2,193 acres, 382 acres of which are yet involved in condemnation proceedings, brought to acquire title to the same. This condemnation case was heard at the March term, 1912 of the circuit court of Will County and resulted in an award of \$269.00 per acre, which the commission regarded excessive, and failing to secure a new trial in the circuit court took the case to the Supreme Court for review, where it was heard at the October, 1912, term, and at the December term following an opinion was handed down reversing and remanding the case for another trial.

The commission has made various surveys, including topographical surveys as far as necessary, to select the building site. The work of sinking a well to provide a water supply necessary for carrying forward the work of construction is now under way.

The plans for the new penitentiary proper are practically completed and the work on the plans for the asylum for the criminal insane is well under way. They have been prepared after the most careful study and investigation by the commission and by Mr. W. Carby's Zimmerman, the architect for the commission, assisted by Prof. C. R. Henderson, U. S. Prison Commissioner, President of the International Prison Congress and President of the International Prison Association, both of whom have visited all of the modern penal institutions in this country and Europe. These plans have been examined by the most noted criminologists, penologists and students of prison reform in this country, and many in Europe, and have been pronounced by them almost without exception, as representing the last word in prison construction.

Thus far the appropriations have not been sufficient to enable the commission to begin actual work of construction; besides the appropriation act of the last Legislature provides in terms that the plans shall be submitted to the Forty-eighth General Assembly for approval.

The land still involved in the condemnation proceedings mentioned is not included in the building site; therefore that litigation will not delay the work of beginning the construction of the penal institutions in question as soon as an appropriation is available for that purpose. Everything is in readiness to carry forward that work as soon as an appropriation to meet the cost of it is made.

As above stated the site consists of 2,193 acres. It is located three miles northwest of the city of Joliet. This selection was made after the most careful personal examination by the commissioners of all tracts near the city of Joliet supposed to be suitable as sites. The commissioners were assisted by agronomists who examined and tested the soils, and by geologists who examined and tested the stone with a view of determining the quantity and quality. About 500 acres of the site consists of a light clay loam, beneath which there is a bed of gravel, which geologists conservatively estimate at 5,866,666 cubic yards of gravel or enough to cover an eighteen foot road for a distance of 1,666 miles at a depth of one foot. Beneath the gravel there is an inexhaustible supply of Niagara lime stone, locally known as Joliet lime stone. The soil of the tract underlain by gravel is not the best agricultural land, but it has all been profitably used for that purpose for a great many years. The remainder of the site, almost 1,700 acres, is splendid agricultural land, most of which is unsurpassed by any found in Illinois.

The purchase price of the 1,810 acres already acquired, the title to which is now vested in the people of the State of Illinois, averages \$206.23 per acre, together with certain concessions as to the use of the property by the former owners, subject however, to the right of the State to use all or any part of the property at any time in the construction of the penal institutions in question.

Of the original appropriation for the purchase of land and general expenses incident to the work of the commission, there remains \$93,102.95, and of the appropriation of \$100,000 by the last General Assembly, the use of which is limited to the preparation of plans, the making of surveys, etc., and matters incidental thereto, there remains \$99,326.95. Out of these appropriations the land yet to be acquired and the plans must be paid for.

PRACTICE ACT.

In my biennial messages of 1905, 1907 and 1911 I called the attention of your honorable body to the advantage of a revision of our Practice Act and the rules governing our court procedure so as to simplify them and expedite the trial of cases. During the past eight years substantial progress has been made in these matters. Prior to 1907 the law governing practice in courts of record was embodied in a statute whose existence dated from the year 1872 and in a number of independent statutes relating to the same general subject. The statute of 1872 had been subject to frequent amendments and this, together with the passage of kindred statutes to supply the deficiencies of the original law, necessitated at the time of the passage of the new law in 1907 the repeal of no less than 21 acts that had previously been in force. Matters which had been dealt with in this disconnected way were grouped together in this one statute.

The Act of 1907 has been amended infrequently but carefully. In 1908 the manner of perfecting appeals to the Supreme and appellate courts was altered by amendment; and in 1909 the provisions of the Act relative to taking a case from the appellate court to the Supreme Court were simplified and the judgment of the appellate court was made final in all cases in which their jurisdiction was invoked pursuant to law, except those wherein appeals and writs of error are specifically required by the Constitution to be allowed from the appellate courts to the Supreme Court, and except:

- (1) Where a certificate of importance is granted by the appellate court.
- (2) Where a writ of *certiorari* is granted by the Supreme Court in proper cases as provided by the amendment.

The method of preserving correctly for review rulings of the court in the trial of a case was covered by an amendment in 1911, and during the same year the manner of obtaining service of legal process upon non-resident persons and co-partnerships was covered by another amendment.

Not only has there been an attempt to reduce the problems of practice in our courts to a system, but attempts have been made to secure the disposition of cases with dispatch. To this end two acts were passed in 1911 to secure a more speedy disposition of business in the appellate courts.

The same year the Employers' Compensation Act was passed, which provides a system of compensation for injuries received by employees in certain cases and determine the amount due in a particular instance in such a way as to lessen the likelihood of litigation and the attendant expense.

I am informed that measures will be presented to the General Assembly at this session which have been endorsed by the Bar Association of this State and other organizations providing for a further revision of practice and procedure in courts of record. Your honorable body is, of course, familiar with the discussion which is actively going on regarding this subject. The matter of simplification of procedure of our courts with a view to the more prompt disposition of judicial business, on its merits, is of such public importance and has been so widely discussed that there is no occasion for reviewing the arguments in its support.

It is a matter of such importance to the State, however, that I earnestly urge that you give it your favorable attention at the present session.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The improvement in the administration of the State charitable institutions which followed the creation of the State Board of Administration, warrants an investigation of the question how far the policy can be extended with beneficial results. I therefore would recommend the creation of a commission to make an investigation of all places of the problem of dealing with the insane, defective, delinquent and criminal classes in a way which will secure the best results in treatment, care, custody and reformation and permit of the work being done with the greatest attainable economy.

The burden imposed by the care of the defective and delinquent of our State is one which can neither be escaped nor minimized. It is bound to grow, both with the increase of population and with the constant tendency to extend its benefits.

There is already an urgent demand and need for the care of epileptics, consumptives, crippled children, a new institution for the feeble-minded and two new institutions for juvenile offenders. The State now supports 18,749 wards, 7,574 of whom were added to the population of the State institutions during the last eight years. In the near future the State will be supporting double or treble the number it supports today. We are soon to have a large standing army of defective, delinquent and ailing persons, and the haphazard policy under which State institutions are now located and erected prevents their most economical and beneficial administration. Because of this increasing burden of expense, I recommend that a commission be appointed to serve without compensation, to make an investigation and report regarding plans for the present and future State institutions with a view to making them as nearly self-supporting as possible.

The work of this commission should include the investigation of such subjects as the purchasing of land, farms, live stock, the selection of sites for State buildings where building material can be prepared by the wards of the State, and related subjects. It should also investigate the feasibility of coördinating all of the institutions in such a way that each may serve the others wherever that can be done with advantage.

Because of the large initial cost that will be necessary to erect new plants and put them in operation, I deem it advisable that the commission should represent the different sections of the State and the several political parties and be composed of persons who are widely known and in whose character judgment and sympathies the people have confidence.

The commission could supplement the report of its investigations with plans and estimates for the guidance of the General Assembly and the creation and direction of a proper public sentiment upon this subject. A survey similar to the one suggested has been made of the University of Illinois by its trustees, and plans have been made to take care of its growth for many years to come, and it seems to me wise that the State should undertake such a survey with a view to meeting the needs of the defective, delinquent and ailing members of the State as a guide to succeeding legislatures, so that as new institutions are erected from time to time hereafter the work may be done according to a harmonious scheme of development.

The adoption of such a plan as the one suggested would, in my judgment, go far toward making many of the State institutions nearly, if not quite, self-supporting.

A similar commission could, in my opinion, serve the State advantageously in an investigation of plans for the coördination of existing boards and commissions whose duties overlap or are so similar as to permit of unification and reduction in number while improving their methods and the economy of their administration. The commission could be composed of the State officers and representatives of the University of Illinois. There would be no occasion for any additional expense on the part of the State for the conduct of the work of such a commission.

In view of the successful operation of the law creating the State Board of Administration, and the relation which the penal institutions bear to the charitable institutions so far as their business management is concerned, as well as the manufacture of materials by the penal institutions for the use of the charitable institutions, I recommend that the jurisdiction of the State Board of Administration be extended to include the penal institutions which are not already within its jurisdiction.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The necessity for constitutional amendments has been recognized by all political parties. No less than four constitutional amendments were advocated in the last platform of the Democratic party and nine in that of the

Progressive party. The Republican party platform advocated the amending of the clause of the Constitution relating to constitutional amendments which now prohibits the amendment of more than one article of the Constitution at the same time, and suggested that the amendment should provide for the submission to the people of amendments to not more than three articles of the Constitution at the same time. The Republican suggestion grew out of conditions which confronted the last General Assembly, when four constitutional amendments were presented for consideration, namely: the short ballot; the initiative and referendum; the reform of our system of taxation; and the abolition of the system of cumulative voting.

So great was the diversity of opinion as to the relative importance of these amendments that the General Assembly was unable to decide between them and none was submitted to the people. An effort was later made at the special session of the General Assembly to secure the submission of an amendment to the amending clause, making it more liberal, but it also failed to secure the necessary legislative support.

Many persons are now contending that a constitutional convention should be called for the framing of a new State Constitution. My own impression is that, should such a step be taken it should be preceded by the creation of a commission to investigate all subjects calling for constitutional amendment, and I would suggest that this work can best be done under the direction of the University of Illinois.

Such a commission should make a survey of each unit of the State Government and each branch of the State's activities. Its report should give a complete history of the conditions, laws and administration of each unit of our government and of each branch of the State's service. It should show the relation of each unit of government to others of like kind and should point out overlapping and conflicting jurisdictions and service and make recommendations wherein administration could be simplified and made more economical.

The report of the commission should also point out how similar conditions in laws and administration have been met and improved in other states and countries, and should make such recommendations along lines of coördination as will enable the State to perform its work more simply, easily, promptly, economically and usefully.

Efforts in this direction are at the present time hampered by lack of information and by misinformation regarding the different departments and also by lack of a comprehensive view of the work of the State as a whole. Such a survey would not only be of advantage in pointing out defects and furnishing a basis for the intelligent discussion of all questions involved, but would likewise perform a useful service in enlightening the people of the State as to the great efficiency and economy with which the government as a whole is at present conducted.

The University of Illinois has the facilities for organizing a work of this kind promptly and efficiently and selecting a corps of officials well qualified to conduct it.

In my opinion it would be wise to engage in this preliminary work before the calling of any convention for the general revision of our State Constitution or for the framing of a new one. There is at present too much evidence of a willingness to enter upon such work without due preparation.

CORPORATION LAW.

I have heretofore directed the attention of your honorable body to the necessity for the general revision of our law affecting corporations. Such a revision was passed at the 1909 session of the General Assembly, but owing to the provisions of section 31 of the Act conferring upon corporations power to own stock in other corporations, I felt constrained to veto the bill because in my judgment it did not surround this power with proper limitations. The Bar Association of our State and other organizations have favored a revision of our corporation laws and there can be no doubt that it would be an advantage so to amend the law as to permit corporations to meet modern re-

quirements and conditions in the conduct of their business, whilst giving to the State adequate power to regulate and control them. Their organizations under the laws of our State would bring a large revenue into the public treasury.

STOCK GAMBLING.

I would also recommend the enactment of legislation protecting the public against losses from the purchase of stocks and bonds of bogus stock gambling companies.

BANKING.

The recent failure of a number of private banks has attracted attention to the subject of making more adequate provision for their public regulation, so as to prevent a recurrence of conditions revealed by these failures. In my biennial message of 1907, I discussed the subject of bank regulation and I renew the recommendations there made.

UNIFORM LEGISLATION.

A subject of great interest to our State is that of uniformity of legislation in relation to certain matters of business affecting the public welfare. Our State maintains a permanent commission on uniform State laws and upon its recommendation we have already enacted a uniform Negotiable Instruments Act, a uniform Warehouse Receipts Act and a uniform Bills of Lading Act with great advantage to our business interests. Two other acts have been recommended by this commission; a uniform Sales Act and a uniform Transfer of Stock Act, which I again recommend to your favorable consideration.

UNIFORM ACCOUNTING.

I have already spoken of the creation of a commission to make a general survey of our laws and their administration with a view to their revision and amendment and the coördination and better organization of State commissions, boards and departments. Pending such a comprehensive survey I would recommend the adoption of some uniform system of public accounting for the State, the counties and municipalities which will make it possible for the citizens to compare expenditures and income of similar political bodies and furnish a basis for judging of their efficiency and economy.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL CASE.

I would also direct your attention to the present status of the case against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. In my biennial message of 1911, beginning at page 2, will be found a general discussion of the findings of the Supreme Court and of the condition of the case at the time that message was submitted to your honorable body. Since that time, various court proceedings have been had which have led to a decree in favor of the State referring the case to a master in chancery to take evidence and determine the basis of the accounting between the State and the company. When that question is determined by the master in chancery and approved by the court, an accounting will be stated in accordance therewith. Commenting upon this decree the report of the Attorney General says:

"The decision of the court, which was made after a vigorous and stubborn resistance on the part of the attorneys for the company, was a most important one for the State. A contrary decision would have resulted practically in defeating the right of the State to an accounting from the defendant as to its gross receipts since Oct. 31, 1904, and would likewise have made it extremely difficult, if not impracticable, for the State to secure a proper accounting in the future."

The importance of this case warrants me in urging that its prosecution receive the liberal support of your honorable body. Its successful prose-

cution will for the first time secure a judicial determination of the terms of the contract between the State and the Illinois Central Railroad Company and result in a large increase of revenue to the State thereunder.

THE ELECTION LAW.

I recommend the revision of the General Election Law, so that the service of judges and clerks of election may be made compulsory and that courts and boards of election commissioners may have power to appoint such judges and clerks (when such may be deemed necessary by the county court) to act in precincts where they do not reside.

I have noticed as an observer of the work of the State Canvassing Board that a large number of mistakes are made in the counting of ballots and it is apparent to me that our election laws and their administration might be greatly improved.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

I also recommend an amendment to the Primary Election Law allowing every candidate to have challengers and watchers at the polls. The present law permits of collusion between the judges and clerks and committees with a purpose of defrauding candidates. The Election Law contains such a provision.

I also recommend that provision be made for the amendment of the law relating to the filing of nomination petitions by candidates. Several plans for such amendment have been suggested including the printing of the names of candidates in alphabetical order. A method should be adopted whereby the voter could easily ascertain the name of the person for whom he desires to vote.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.

I again recommend the enactment of an effective corrupt practice act. This matter was included in the call for the special session on Dec. 14, 1909, and was called to the attention of your honorable body in my special message of that date and in my last biennial message. Corrupt practice bills were introduced at both sessions but failed of enactment. I reiterate the views expressed in my previous messages as to the importance of this enactment and again urge it upon the favorable consideration of your honorable body.

ANTI-PASS LAW.

I also repeat my recommendation of the enactment of an anti-pass law governing steam and electric railroads and of anti-frank law governing telegraph, telephone and express companies and of a law prohibiting gas and electric companies from furnishing service without charge to public officials.

RULES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

I direct the attention of the General Assembly to the necessity for such an amendment of the rules governing both branches of the General Assembly as will take from the presiding officers thereof the power to control the course of legislation and prevent the discussion of bills and vote thereon. The great powers exercised by such officers under the present rules are not sufficiently defined or limited. The rules should be so amended as to give greater publicity to legislative proceedings and afford to the legislative majority greater control over them. Our legislative machinery should be simplified so that its operation may be easily understood and the work of the General Assembly should be conducted in such a manner as to inspire confidence on the part of the public that full opportunity is afforded for the proper consideration of legislative measures and that all measures of public importance are certain to have a fair opportunity to be discussed, considered and voted upon.

Such a change in our legislative proceedings would tend to increase respect for the law and conduce to its successful administration. On the contrary the knowledge or opinion on the part of the people that legislation may be manipulated by a minority or in private interest, inevitably impairs confidence in laws in general and weakens the forces of government.

DIRECT ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The General Assembly of our State in 1909 passed a joint resolution in reference to the election of United States Senators directly by the people. Since that time the federal congress has submitted to the states an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

In view of the favorable judgment already expressed by the General Assembly of our State on this subject and of the fact that there is no substantial difference of opinion among our people in relation to it, I suggest that it receive the prompt consideration of your honorable body.

EXECUTIVE EXPENDITURES.

For a statement of the expenditures made by me for this department from funds subject to my order, your attention is directed to the Biennial Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts for the period ending September 30, 1912. Vouchers for all such expenditures have been filed in the Auditor's office. Vouchers for expenditures subsequent to September 30, 1912, are on file in that office and will be presented in his following report.

I have also appended hereto a statement of the funds appropriated by the federal government in payment of the services of soldiers who enlisted from Illinois in the Spanish-American War, showing the disposition of such funds.

CHARLES S. DENEEN,

Governor.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON SPANISH WAR VETERANS FUND.

Under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, provision was made for the payment to Spanish war veterans of sums due them from the national government for services rendered as Illinois volunteers from the time of their arrival at Springfield to the date of their muster into the United States service.

The disbursement of the fund has been in charge of the Executive department, and the following shows the disposition and present condition of the fund:

Amount of fund granted by act of congress.....	\$124,071 49
Amount paid on forged endorsement.....	9 00
Interest credited on the account.....	4,381 80
Total credits.....	\$128,462 29
Amount of checks paid to Dec. 30, 1912.....	88,098 09
Balance to credit of fund Dec. 30, 1912.....	\$40,364 20

On motion of Mr. Clark, five thousand copies of the foregoing message was ordered printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Manny, leave of absence was granted Senator Comp-ton on account of being detained at home by attendance in court.

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House is organized by the election of a Speaker and Clerk and is now ready to proceed with the business of the session.

Respectfully Submitted,

B. H. McCANN,

Clerk of the House.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Magill offered the following resolution, and, on his motion, the resolution was taken up for consideration and adopted.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 11.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, Jan. 30, 1913, they stand adjourned until Monday, Feb. 3, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The President of the Senate announced that the name of Russel Tweddler, as janitor, would be placed on the pay-roll from January 29, 1913.

The President of the Senate announced that the following stenographers having passed the examination, conducted by the Civil Service Commission, would be placed on the pay-roll as permanent stenographers:

Bessie Drach, Mrs. Hattie Ritter, Josephine Gleason.

He also announced that H. E. Richardson, substitute stenographer, had passed and would be given the first vacancy that occurs in the stenographic force.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Clark offered the following resolution, which was read and, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 22.

Resolved, That stenographers, who have hitherto served for ten years or more, as such in the Senate, are hereby relieved from taking a Civil Service examination.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following preamble and joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That the two Houses meet in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1913, at the hour

of 11:00 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the election for State officers, held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912, as required by the Constitution of this State.

Adopted by the House January 30, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hay, the substance contained in the foregoing message, was referred to a special committee of three, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, the said committee to report to the Senate what is necessary in the premises, said report to be made in the next fifteen minutes.

The President of the Senate appointed as such committee, Messrs. Hay, Manny and Jones.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented the following communication, which, under the rules, he ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Canals and Rivers:

JANUARY 17, 1913.

SUBMERGED AND SHORE LANDS; EAST ST. LOUIS RIVER FRONT.

To the Forty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois:

GENTLEMEN—By virtue of a joint resolution of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, a committee consisting of six members of the House of Representatives and four members of the Senate, was appointed "to make a careful and complete investigation of the rights of the State of Illinois, in land lying along, in and upon Lake Michigan, the rivers and lakes and other navigable bodies of water of this State, and to report its conclusion to the next General Assembly of this State and to the Governor of Illinois, as to the rights of the State and its people in and to the same."

That committee made its report to the Forty-seventh General Assembly.

In regard to that report, the Forty-seventh General Assembly passed a joint resolution which, omitting the preamble, is as follows:

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That the report of said committee and all of the accompanying documents and data, above referred to, be transmitted to the Department of Justice of the State of Illinois and there filed for the use of the Attorney General of this State, and that the Attorney General be requested to examine said report and to investigate the same and that wherever in his judgment and the judgment of his department the interests of the State of Illinois require protection or action either to regain lands wrongfully occupied or to compel restitution of the same or to inquire into or call in question the charter powers and rights of companies occupying such lands and assuming to exercise exclusive privileges and franchises in connection therewith, that the same shall be instituted by him in any court or courts of competent jurisdiction upon behalf of the State of Illinois.

"And the Legislature of the State of Illinois pledges itself to support such official action of the Attorney General of this State in prosecution of all claims and actions which in his judgment should be advanced, and for that purpose we commit ourselves to making sufficient appropriation for his use to enable the Attorney General of this State to institute a department of his office for the purpose of protecting and asserting all the rights of the State of Illinois with reference to this subject-matter." (Session Laws, 1911, p. 549.)

A portion of the report of the committee pertains to the accretions and made lands adjoining shore land on the Mississippi River from Venice to a point below the city of East St. Louis, on the Illinois side of the river.

This opinion is confined to the rights of the State of Illinois to those accretions and made lands.

In the year eighteen hundred, the physical situation of the Mississippi River in front of the territories now occupied by the cities of St. Louis and East St. Louis, respectively, was materially different from what it is at the present time. The change has been wrought through the persistent struggle of the United States Government and the city of St. Louis with the natural action of the river, to preserve the harbor of St. Louis.

A few miles above St. Louis is located the chain of rocks. In 1800, Cascarot Island was located just below the chain of rocks. At this point, the water of the river divided, and the larger volume of it passed to the west of the island. The action of the water wore away the Missouri shore in front of the island, and made quite a bend in the river extending to the foot of the island. As the water left this bend, the current, by reason of the curve in the shore, was projected toward the Illinois shore above the point where Bloody Island formed. Just below the foot of Cascarot Island, the river was very narrow for considerable distance. This formed a gorge, the lower end of which was a short distance above the point where Venice is now located. From the lower end of the gorge, the river widened, and, from that point to a point just below St. Louis, was very wide. The water from the channels on the east and west of Cascarot Island entering the gorge increased the velocity of the current throughout the length of it, and the current in that reach of the river was very swift. The current scoured out the bed of the river in that reach, and when the water reached the wider part of the river below, the current slackened, and the silt carried in the water from the bed of the gorge, was deposited throughout the reach of the river below. By this process Bloody Island was formed. It made its first appearance in 1798 as a small sand bar, and increased rapidly in size. In 1818, it was surveyed by the federal government, and comprised several acres. At that time, the head of Bloody Island was about opposite to the present location of Lebaume street in the city of St. Louis, and the foot of the island was about opposite the present location of Franklin avenue. The width of the channel between the island and the Missouri shore was about fifteen hundred feet at the narrowest place, and the width of the channel between the island and the Illinois shore was about eleven hundred feet at its narrowest place.

The direction of the flow of the water from the foot of Cascarot Island, continued toward the Illinois shore. At a point above the head of Bloody Island, the flow divided and the larger part of it passed to the west of Bloody Island, and the rest passed on the Illinois side. But the stronger current passed through the east channel. The action of this current rapidly wore away the Illinois shore. And from the year 1803 to 1849, the shore from a point a short distance below the location of the head of Bloody Island in 1818, down to the point where the Pittsburg Dyke was located, was worn away for approximately a thousand feet back of the shore line of 1803. As the channel encroached on the Illinois shore, accretions formed on the east shore of the island, and on the south end, so that in 1849, the width of the channel between the Illinois shore and the island, at its narrowest place, was about nine hundred feet.

The same action of the river that caused Bloody Island to form, operated to obstruct the channel of the Missouri side, just below the city of St. Louis. Duncan Island was located at that point. The water deposited its silt in the channel near that island, and a bar was formed extending from Duncan Island toward the foot of Bloody Island. As, through the course of years, the volume of water passing through the channel on the Illinois side of Bloody Island increased, the flow of the water, in the channel

on the Missouri side, was less swift. This resulted in the rapid increase of the extension of the bar at the head of Duncan Island, and tended to form obstructions in that channel above that island and opposite the city of St. Louis. This situation became the cause of alarm to the city of St. Louis, as to the preservation of its harbor, as early as 1830. It applied to the federal government to take such action as might be necessary to preserve the harbor. Surveys of that reach of the river and plans were made by the government to remove the obstructions in the channel west of Bloody Island to preserve the harbor. Nothing further was done, however, towards accomplishing those ends, until during the period between 1837 and 1839. During that period, it seems that the federal government and the city of St. Louis were acting in conjunction. Captain Robert E. Lee was in charge of the work. The plan was to contract the width of the river, from Venice down to Bloody Island, and thus force the whole volume of water through the channel west of Bloody Island. It was thought that, if that plan were carried out, the flow of the water in that channel would be swift enough to scour out the channel and remove the existing obstructions. The plan was to make the Illinois shore line conform to a line drawn from Venice to the head of Bloody Island, thence through the Island to its foot, and thence prolonged to a point opposite Market street. (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 20, 46th Congress, 2nd Session, p. 23.) In the execution of this plan, a dyke was built from Venice extending toward the head of Bloody Island to the length of 3,800 feet in 1839, 1840 and 1841, and a dyke was built from the foot of Bloody Island to the prolongation of Market street, about 3,400 feet in 1839. The dyke from Venice that was built did not, however, extend to the head of Bloody Island. The portion of it that was built had the effect to divert to some extent the current flowing from the foot of Cascarot Island, that struck the Illinois shore in the vicinity of Venice, from following the Illinois shore, and toward the Missouri shore. While the result was that the bars and obstructions in the channel west of Bloody Island were to some extent removed, the plan had not been sufficiently executed to arrest the growth of the channel east of the island, and prevent further obstructions from forming in the future in the channel west of the island. From 1840 to 1847, the channel east of Bloody Island was rapidly becoming the main channel of the river. During that period the city of St. Louis and the federal government exerted their efforts to relieve the situation, without obtaining satisfactory results.

In 1848, the city of St. Louis provided an extensive plan for the preservation of its harbor. This plan provided for building a dyke from Venice to the head of Bloody Island, two dykes from the Illinois shore to connect with the dyke from Venice, one of which to extend from Brooklyn, and the other from the boundary line between Madison and St. Clair counties; a dyke extending from the Illinois shore to Bloody Island at a point about opposite Locust street in St. Louis, and another dyke at a point a short distance above the lower mouth of Cahokia Creek, extending from the Illinois shore toward Duncan Island. The plan also provided for the treatment of the west shore of Bloody Island. The purpose to be accomplished by this plan was to close the channel east of Bloody Island, and make the Illinois shore line parallel with the Missouri shore line, and conform to a line drawn from Venice to the head of Bloody Island and with the west shore of that island.

The city of St. Louis commenced the construction of the dyke from the Illinois shore to the island, and was enjoined from building it by the State of Illinois. The Supreme Court held that the channel east of Bloody Island was a navigable stream and could not be closed or obstructed without the consent of Illinois. (*People v. City of St. Louis*, 5 Gilm. 351.) The city of St. Louis then appealed to the General Assembly of Illinois for consent to carry out the plan above stated. The General Assembly, by joint resolution passed in February 1849, consented to the project. That resolution is as follows:

"WHEREAS, A suit has been pending in the St. Clair County circuit court, on the equity side thereof, wherein the people of the State of Illinois were plaintiffs and the city of St. Louis and others were defendants, the general object of which said suit was to restrain and prohibit the said defendants from obstructing the navigation of the Mississippi River by the construction of works designed for the improvement of the harbor of said city; and,

"WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Illinois is desirous of interposing no objections to any improvements of the harbor of St. Louis which can be constructed without injury to the general navigation of the main channel of the Mississippi River; be it, therefore

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That upon a compliance with the conditions and terms hereinafter mentioned, the city of St. Louis is hereby authorized and empowered to proceed with and complete the works now in progress of construction within the limits of this State, designed for the improvement of the harbor of the said city of St. Louis, in the Mississippi River, according to the ordinances of said city, heretofore passed by the city council of St. Louis, for that purpose.

*"Second—*The city of St. Louis shall cause to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State for this State, a bond or other instrument in writing, good and valid in law, to be approved by the Governor of this State, binding the said city of St. Louis, as soon as practicable, to complete and construct a road or highway over the dam or dyke now in progress of construction by said city, opposite the town of Illinoistown, from Bloody Island to the main land on the Illinois shore; said road to be so constructed as to afford a safe and commodious highway from the Illinois shore to and upon Bloody Island; and further, that the owners of the property on the Illinois shore and of Bloody Island, to and on which said road is to be constructed, will grant the right of way, and undisturbed to the public forever, over said road or highway, without any toll or tax therefor; but this easement or right of way shall not extend to any incorporated or chartered company, except the St. Clair County ferry and the St. Clair County Turnpike Company, saving to the owners of said land, commonly known as the Wiggins Ferry Company, all rights granted, and now vested in them under and by virtue of the laws of this State and their acts of incorporation.

*"Third—*That all the rights and privileges to a ferry landing are hereby reserved to the St. Clair County ferry to which they are entitled under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of this State, approved March 2, 1839; and the city of St. Louis shall file or cause to be filed with the county commissioners' court of St. Clair County, such an instrument in writing, as shall be adjudged sufficient by the Governor of this State, as will secure to the said St. Clair County ferry, either a landing for said ferry on Bloody Island on the Mississippi River, running out from and fronting as near as may be the landing which said St. Clair County ferry had on the main land of the Illinois shore before the making of said improvements. Or, that if said St. Clair County ferry shall be compelled to condemn a road and ferry landing, according to the provisions of her said act of incorporation, that then the city of St. Louis will pay the amount of damages that may be assessed in such proceedings, and the costs thereof. But said city of St. Louis shall be obliged to secure to said St. Clair County ferry, the rights she now has, and such as may be determined to belong to said ferry by a suit now pending in the supreme court of the United States between the said St. Clair County ferry and the Wiggins Ferry Company.

*"Fourth—*The city of St. Louis shall, in accordance with the general plan of said works, construct the two dams or dykes from the main Illinois shore to the dam or dyke running from Venice to the head of Bloody Island, and which dams or dykes are designated on the map of said works, compiled in January, 1849, by Henry Keyser, superintendent of said works, as W. and V., one running from Brooklyn and the other from the line dividing Madison and St. Clair counties, to said main dyke from Bloody Island to

Venice. Said two cross dams to be constructed simultaneously with such main dyke and cross dykes, to be completed within two years from the adoption of these resolutions; and the owners of the Madison County ferry are authorized to construct a road or highway on said cross dam marked V., and the Illinois Coal Company are authorized to construct a road or highway on said cross dam marked W.; but said roads shall be constructed so as not to injure said works, and are to extend to the river and be free to the public forever as highways. And the said Illinois Coal Company may use said road on said dam marked W. as a highway, for the passage of persons and property, by railroad or otherwise to and from the main shore to the said main dyke. And said Madison County ferry may use said road on said dam marked V., as a highway for the passage of persons and property to and from said shore on the Mississippi River; and any arrangement which the owners of said ferries shall respectively make with the city of St. Louis, respecting said cross dams, or the road thereon, as to their construction and the time thereof, shall be good and valid; *Provided*, said arrangement does not interfere with the navigation of the main channel of the Mississippi River, or private rights.

"*Fifth*—That nothing in the foregoing resolutions shall be so construed as to authorize the city of St. Louis to impede, obstruct, or in any manner injure the navigation of the main channel of the Mississippi River, nor to impair the sovereignty or jurisdiction of this State, where said improvements are to be made within the territorial limits of this State, nor to invalidate any claim which any citizen of this State may now or hereafter have against the said city of St. Louis for damages sustained by reason of the construction of said works, or the overflow of water caused by the same. And the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to modify the terms contained in the foregoing resolutions, or either of them, if in his judgment such modification shall promote the public interests, or that harmony and good feeling which the General Assembly desires to cultivate, and which should subsist between the people of the states of Illinois and Missouri."

Under this resolution, the project was substantially carried out to completion. The dyke was built across the east channel; the dykes at Brooklyn and at the Madison and St. Clair County line were built to their full length, and the dyke just above the lower mouth of Cahokia Creek was built and extended six hundred feet into the river. The dyke from Venice to the head of Bloody Island was not built to the head of the island. The construction of that dyke to the head of the island was abandoned, because its construction was not deemed necessary to accomplish the general purpose of the project. The abandonment seems to have been acquiesced in by the State of Illinois. (Laws 1851, page 150.)

The Pittsburg Dyke was built in 1865 by the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad Company. It was located a short distance below the south line of survey number 579. It was located mostly on a dry bar, but extended into the river.

Bowman's Dyke which is now part of Missouri avenue in East St. Louis, was built across the channel in 1869, and Vaughn's Dyke which is now a part of Trendley avenue, was built across the channel between 1873 and 1875. Between 1854 and 1875, the railroads entering East St. Louis, extended their tracks across the channel to the river front, on structures built for that purpose. The result of all of these structures was to exclude the river from the channel east of the island, and through the course of the years, by both natural and artificial means, that channel has become almost filled up.

Lee's Dyke extending from Venice, and the various cross dykes built from the Illinois shore into the river, and the closing of the channel east of Bloody Island, caused accretions to the Illinois shore from Venice down to East St. Louis, to form rapidly, and the shore line to encroach on the river to a considerable distance, resulting in the formation of a large area of "made land" in this region. But the forming of accretions in this region

was not sufficient to extend the shore line out to the line contemplated by the general scheme of harbor improvement undertaken by the city of St. Louis, hereinbefore stated. That is, the shore line thus formed did not conform to a line drawn from Venice to the head of Bloody Island. There was quite a bend left in the Illinois shore from Venice down to the point which marked the head of the island at the time the channel was sufficiently filled up to make a continuous shore line from Venice to the head of the island.

Some twelve years ago, the federal government built twelve dykes between Venice and the point which was formerly the head of Bloody Island. The dykes extended from the Illinois shore into the river far enough so that when the shore line would be advanced to the ends of the dykes by the formation of accretions, the bend above mentioned would be eliminated, and the shore from Venice to that point would be straight. The result of building these dykes has been to cause additional "made land" along the shore, in that region, to form.

Lee's Dyke, built at the foot of Bloody Island in 1838-1839, caused the island to extend to the south by the formation of accretions until, in 1849, the foot of the island was about five hundred feet north of the south line of survey number 579 extended. The extension of the island to this point, and the closing of the channel east of the island, and the dyke just above the lower mouth of Cahokia Creek, and the Pittsburg Dyke, caused accretions to the shore to form between the point that marked the foot of the island and the dyke just above the lower mouth of Cahokia Creek, and also below that dyke for some distance, so that a large area of "made land" has been formed in that region.

For some time prior to 1763, the territory which now comprises St. Clair County, was under the dominion of France. In 1764, it passed under the dominion of Great Britain, and, during the War of the Revolution, it was wrested from the British by Virginia, and was ceded to the United States by Virginia. Claims to land in that territory were made by persons claiming under the authority of the respective governments of France, Great Britain, and Virginia. To settle those claims, to place the title to lands in that territory on a stable basis, and to provide for granting lands to occupants of the Kaskaskia and Cahokia settlements, as well as of the settlements of Vincennes and of other portions of the Illinois Country, the congress of the United States passed an act of 1791 (U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. I, p. 221). Under the provisions of that act, a grant of not exceeding one hundred acres of land was authorized to be made to each person who had not obtained any donation of land from the United States, and who, on the first day of August, 1790, was enrolled in the militia at Vincennes or in the Illinois Country, who had done military duty, and also where land had been actually improved and cultivated in said territory, under a supposed grant of the same by any commandant or court claiming authority to make such grant, authority was conferred to confirm to the person who made such improvements, his heirs or assigns, the land supposed to have been granted, not exceeding four hundred acres.

Under the authority to make military grants, survey number 766, in St. Clair County, was, by act of congress of May 6, 1810, confirmed in Nicholas Jarrott, under the claim of Joachim Couillard, number 100. (2 Amer. State Papers, p. 141; 2 U. S. St. at Large, 607); survey number 624, was, by act of congress April 16, 1814, confirmed in the heirs of James Piggot, under claim number 489. (2 Amer. State Papers, 206; 3 U. S. Statutes at Large, 125); and survey number 579 was, by act of congress May 1, 1810, confirmed in Nicholas Jarrott, under claim of Jean Dumochell, number 99, (2 Amer. State Papers, 141; 2 U. S. Statutes at Large, 607). Under the authority to make grants based on claims of actual improvement and cultivation of land, under a supposed grant, survey number 786, was, by act of congress April 16, 1814, confirmed in the heirs of Pierre Condaire, under claim of Pierre Condaire number 2667, (2 Amer. State Papers, 613-615; 3 U. S. Statutes at Large, p. ...).

Surveys 766, 624 and 579 joined each other and abutted on the Mississippi River. The north line of survey 766 is a short distance above Winter av., extended, in East St. Louis, and the south line of survey 579 is four or five hundred feet north of the line of the municipal free bridge, extended. Survey 786 includes surveys 766, 624 and 579. The north line of survey 786 is identical with the north line of survey 766, and the west line is identical with the west line of surveys 766, 624 and 579. The south line of survey 786 is a few feet below the south line of survey 579. When these surveys were laid out, their western boundary was the Mississippi River. (*Lovington v. People*, 64 Ill., 56.)

In 1849, Bloody Island occupied a position in the river, directly in front of these surveys and extended from a point considerably north of the north line of survey 766, to a point about five hundred feet north of the south line of survey 579, extended.

Samuel Wiggins became the owner of these surveys prior to the year 1830, and they were by him conveyed to the persons who comprised the co-partnership of Wiggins Ferry Company, and, when the Wiggins Ferry Company incorporated, it acquired title to these surveys.

The Illinois shore from Venice down to survey 766, was occupied by fractional sections 11 and 2, township 2, north, of range ten west of the third principal meridian, and surveys 764, 623 and 618. The fractional sections and surveys ran to the river. These surveys were military grants. Survey 764 was, by act of congress, May 1, 1810, confirmed in Jacob Trout, under claim of John Moredock, number 610. (2 Amer. State Papers, 145; 2 U. S. Statutes at Large, 607.) Survey 623 was, by the same act of congress, confirmed in John Biggs, under claim of John Lisle, number 484 (2 Amer. State Papers, 144). Survey 618 was, by act of congress April 16, 1814, confirmed in Etienne Pencennoe, under claim of Jean Baptiste Becket, number 548, (2 Amer. State Papers, 204; 3 U. S. Statutes at Large, 125). Fractional sections 2 and 11 were granted by patents by the United States to private individuals and through mean conveyances were acquired by Samuel Wiggins prior to the year 1831, and, when the Wiggins Ferry Company became incorporated, were acquired by it.

Patents for Bloody Island as parts of fractional sections 2 and 11 were issued to Samuel Wiggins by the United States in 1825, and when the Wiggins Company was incorporated, it acquired the title to the island.

The Illinois shore from the south line of survey 786 down to the village of Cahokia was occupied by survey 759. Two surveys of that tract were made—one May 8, 1808, and one May 12, 1808. According to the first survey, survey 759 joined survey 786. According to the second survey, the north line of survey 759 was over three thousand feet south of survey 786. By both surveys, however, the tract extended to the river. This tract was one of two appropriated under the authority of section 5 of the act of congress, March 3, 1791, to the use of the inhabitants of the village of Cahokia, as a common field "until otherwise disposed of by law." (2 Amer. State Papers, 167; 1 U. S. Statutes at Large, 221.) It has been generally regarded that this tract lies immediately south of survey 786. This tract was the subject of the consideration of the constitutional conventions of 1818 and 1848, of Illinois, and the constitutions of those dates contain provisions applicable to it. It has also been the subject of legislation by the General Assembly of Illinois. Under the authority of the Constitution of 1848 and subsequent legislation, this tract, or at least a part of it, has been subdivided into lots, and those lots have been disposed of to private individuals, so that the portion of the tract abutting on the river, and included within the portion of the shore covered by this opinion, became the property of private individuals.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, none of the surveys and fractional sections above described and along the shore from Venice down to below the limits of East St. Louis, has ever been conveyed to the State of Illinois, by any one claiming title to them, or by any other person. It is apparent, therefore, that the State of Illinois was never, and is not now, a riparian owner along the reach of the shore above described, unless it became so as owner of the accretions which formed and attached to the shore.

The present shore line throughout the reach of the shore lands covered by this opinion, is about one thousand feet further west, than it was at the time the surveys above described were laid out.

The Wiggins Ferry Company was incorporated by special charter granted by the General Assembly of Illinois in 1853. (Sess. Laws 1853, p. 193.)

Among the powers granted to the company by its charter are the following:

"*First*—To acquire by purchase or otherwise, and hold any lands or interest in lands, in fee simple or less estate, in the counties of St. Clair and Madison, or either of them, and on or near the Mississippi River, and not exceeding twelve hundred acres and also other lands further from the Mississippi River, for coal mines, not exceeding three hundred acres, and also to purchase, hold, use and enjoy the ferry franchise heretofore granted to Samuel Wiggins, his heirs and assigns, by the act referred to in the preamble of this act.

"Sec. 2. To construct a levee *and other works* calculated to improve the harbor and ferry landing, to construct a wharf on the Mississippi River, and grade and pave the same, or any part or all of said lands fronting on said river, and after the same shall be graded and paved, shall have the right to charge, collect and receive wharfage at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by the by-laws of said company, not exceeding the rates of wharfage charged in St. Louis, Mo., on boats, vessels and rafts landing or lying at such wharf.

"Sec. 4. To survey and lay off said lands or any part thereof, into blocks, lots, streets and alleys and grade and pave said streets and alleys, or any part thereof, and to lay off and dedicate to public use, grounds for market places, schools, churches and parks, and to sell, lease and donate any part of said lands, in such manner and upon such terms as said company may deem proper, and execute conveyances for the same, and to subscribe for, take and buy and hold and sell stock in any railroad, or plank or turnpike road company and issue bonds bearing such rate of interest and payable at such times and places as the company may think proper, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

"Sec. 5. To keep a ferry or ferries at and from any point or points on said lands, across the Mississippi River, to St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, and to remove the same from place to place on said lands as necessity or convenience may require, and use boats or other crafts propelled by steam, heat or other power, and possess, use and enjoy all the rights, privileges, franchises and emoluments recited in the preamble of this act as having been heretofore granted to the said Samuel Wiggins, his heirs and assigns, on and from the lands to be purchased as herein provided for, and generally to do and perform all things in reference to the ownership, control, management, use and disposition of said ferry franchise, ferry and lands, and of the business carried on thereat, which a natural person might or could do."

The charter also contains the following provisions:

"Sec. 7. This act shall not be construed to interfere with any ferry now established by law, and is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage: *Provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to create any private right so as to interfere with the powers of any existing municipal corporation, or with the right of the Legislature at any time hereafter, to create municipal corporations within the limits herein specified and to confer upon said corporations all such powers of police and also all such powers to open and extend streets, lanes, and alleys, and to improve, manage and control the same, and also such powers to enter upon and condemn land within the limits aforesaid, for public wharves and to improve, control and fix the rates of wharfage for the same as may be usually or properly confided to a city corporation under the Constitution of Illinois.

"Sec. 8. Whenever a town or city shall be established on said land or on the adjacent and contiguous land, it shall be lawful for the corporate

authority of such town or city to own and possess the said wharves and landing on paying to the proprietors thereof, hereby incorporated, the cost of the same—from and after which time the said wharves and landings shall be dedicated to the use of such town or city, and said town or city shall have the right to establish and charge reasonable wharfage for the use of the same: *Provided*, that the same shall not exceed the wharfage dues charged and collected by the city of St. Louis.

"Sec. 9. The cost of said wharves, landings etc., shall be ascertained by petition filed with the county court of St. Clair County, on notice to anyone of the persons named as corporators in this act, of at least five days before presenting the petition, and the said court shall on presenting said petition, appoint three disinterested persons, who, after being sworn before some judge or justice of the peace, faithfully and impartially to examine the premises, shall proceed to estimate the cost of said wharves and landings and make a written report of the same to the said court, which shall be filed and recorded in said court, and on payment or tender of the amount so assessed and found, the said wharves and landings and all estate in them, shall be transferred to the said corporation petition as aforesaid: *Provided, however*, that either party may appeal to the circuit court and to the Supreme Court as in other cases."

In 1819, the General Assembly of Illinois granted to Samuel Wiggins a franchise to establish a ferry on the waters of the Mississippi, near the town of Illinois, and to run the same from lands at the said place that might belong to him, provided that he should not use any boat, or water craft, except such as should be propelled or urged through the water by steam, horses, oxen or other four-footed animals, and provided also that he, his heirs or assigns, should have the said ferry in actual operation within eighteen months from and after the passage of the act granting the franchise. (Laws 1819, p. 104.) The act also provided that, except as to ferries already established in that locality, no ferry other than that of Samuel Wiggins should be established within one mile of his, and prescribed as a penalty for a violation of this exclusive privilege, the forfeiture to said Wiggins, his heirs and assigns, of any boat or boats that might be run within the mile limit. The act also provided that this provision making the franchise exclusive, might be repealed if it should be made to appear to the General Assembly, that it was injurious to the public. The provision that no ferry should be established within one mile of the ferry of Samuel Wiggins was repealed in 1833. (Sess. Laws 1833, p. 310.)

This ferry franchise together with the land hereinbefore described as belonging to Samuel Wiggins, was acquired by the Wiggins Ferry Company, under the authority conferred upon it by its charter.

Before Bloody Island was connected with the Illinois shore by the Broadway Dyke in 1854, it was practically a wilderness and uninhabited except occasionally a fisherman built a shanty and took up a temporary abode there. After the dyke was built and a sufficient roadway was made on it, the ferry landings were moved from the main shore, to the west shore of the Island, and the ferry business was done from that shore. The first landing afterwards known as the lower landing was established a short distance below the dyke. Between 1854 and 1857, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company extended its track across the channel and the island and established its depot on the river front. Afterwards, and before 1865, other railroad companies did likewise. These depots were located between Broadway Dyke and the upper end of the island. Most of them were located at the upper end of the island, the Ohio and Mississippi depot being in the vicinity of what is now Winter avenue. Freight and passengers destined for St. Louis and carried on these railroads were unloaded at these depots and ferried across the river. To accommodate this business, a ferry was established near what is now known as Winter avenue and was called the upper landing. For the accommodation of the business with these depots and this ferry landing, a road extended along the shore from Broadway Dyke as far north as the depots were located. This road was not right on the shore. Its distance from the water's edge, when the river was at ordinary stage, varied from one hundred to three hundred feet. At its nearest point

to the river, it was at least one hundred feet from the water. This road was not maintained by any public authority. It was kept in condition by the Wiggins Ferry Co. I have not been able to ascertain definitely at what period there was a well defined road from the head of the island across the channel to the main shore. From the best information that I have been able to get, it did not exist prior to 1865, although at times between 1862 and 1865, when the river was quite low, teams crossed from the shore to the head of the island. It seems, however, that in 1869 and 1870, there was a well defined road leading from the upper ferry across the head of this island to the main shore. This road was used to considerable extent by persons who crossed the river at Brooklyn to St. Louis, with loaded wagons, and as a matter of convenience returned with empty wagons by the upper ferry. This road, however, did not follow the shore. It was cut through the growth of willows and such timber as grew on the island. Prior to 1869, there was no occasion for any roads on the island above Broadway Dyke, other than the one from that point to the depots and the upper ferry. There were no means of crossing the channel above the Broadway Dyke, until Bowman's Dyke was built in 1869, and there was no business on the upper part of the island, other than the business of the railroads, and possibly of some lumber concerns at the head of the island, and the road along the shore was for the accommodation of that business, and was sufficient to accommodate it. That road was not made and maintained to provide a public highway from East St. Louis to Brooklyn, to take the place of the old road that in 1839 and 1843 ran near the main shore from Illinoistown to Brooklyn and thence to Alton.

Below Broadway Dyke, there were no means for teams to cross from the main shore to the island, until Vaughn's Dyke was built, which was not built until after 1873. There was no business on the island below the lower ferry, and with only a very few exceptions, no persons lived there, until the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company extended its road to the river front and established its depot in the vicinity of where Pratte avenue is now. That was done in 1862-5. Prior to that time there was no wagon road on the river front below the lower ferry. To accommodate the business transacted at that depot, a roadway was extended from the Broadway Dyke, along the river shore, to the depot, and, as business required it, that road was extended on down the shore.

Illinoistown was incorporated in 1859, and in 1861 the General Assembly granted it a new charter, under which its name was changed to the town of East St. Louis. (Sess. Laws 1861, p. 659.) Under these charters, the corporate limits of Illinoistown or the town of East St. Louis did not extend west of Cahokia Creek and did not include any part of the territory which formerly comprised Bloody Island. The city of East St. Louis was incorporated by special charter granted by the General Assembly, Feb. 16, 1865. Under that charter the west boundary of the city was the river, and the corporate limits of the city included all of the territory then popularly designated as "the Island." (Sess. Laws 1865, p. 344.) Prior to granting that charter, the "Island" was not included within the limits of any incorporated town, village or city.

After the city of East St. Louis was incorporated, and in May, 1865, the Ferry Division of East St. Louis was laid out by the Wiggins Ferry Company and accepted by the city council. This division commenced at a point about one hundred feet south of where Winter av. is now, and extended to the south line of survey 624, extended, and fronted on the river. The plat of the division contains this certificate:

"STATE OF ILLINOIS,
"County of St. Clair.

"This plat represents a piece of ground which has been laid out into blocks and lots, under the authority and direction of the Wiggins Ferry Company and is called Ferry Division, East St. Louis. The streets and alleys as presented thereon between the western edge of Front street on the west and the eastern edge of Fourth street on the east, and the south line of land leased by the said Wiggins Ferry Company to the Chicago & Alton Railroad

on the north and the north line of the land conveyed by the parties to the Alton & Terre Haute Railroad on the south, are hereby dedicated to the public for public highways and as such to be forever kept open. With this *condition*, however, that whereas the said Wiggins Ferry Company, the owner of said property, have heretofore and upon the laying of said property in lots and blocks, given leases for pieces or parcels of land within the said limits, which in many cases cover and run over said streets or alleys as now laid out. Now it is expressly understood that the dedication to the public of said streets and alleys is to take effect only after the expiration of each of the leases so given by said Wiggins Ferry Company and in the meantime that buildings and improvements erected on the lots so leased are to remain without being subject to any molestation whatever, and, further, it is expressly understood that the strip or piece of ground lying between the western edge of Front street as marked on said plat and low water mark of the river Mississippi also as represented on said plat, is reserved to the Wiggins Ferry Company, owners of said grounds, as private property, to be used by them, their lessees or grantees for a private wharf, the erection of elevators and for such other purposes, as they, their lessees or grantees, may think proper and reserving to themselves, also the exclusive ferry right to and on the said property and of using the same for ferry purposes. To all of which the said Wiggins Ferry Company binds itself forever."

This certificate was executed by the president and secretary of the Wiggins Ferry Company, May 20, 1865. The plat was acknowledged by the president of the company, as such, and for and on behalf of that company, on May 20, 1865. The plat also contains the certificate of the county surveyor of St. Clair County under date of May 9, 1865, pursuant to the requirement of the statute then in force. The plat was approved by the city council of East St. Louis, May 15, 1865, and was recorded May 22, 1865. The plat shows that Front street was sixty feet wide and extended the full length of the division. It also shows a strip of land between Front street and the river, extending the full length of the division. On this strip appears the following: "Reserved for Private Wharf and Other Purposes." The plat contains no figures or statement indicating the width of this strip.

When the Ferry Division was laid out, Front street was laid out on the road that then ran along the shore, and was identical with it, except here and there slight deviations resulted from making the street straight and of uniform width. The street occupied the old road from the upper end of the division down to a point about one thousand feet below Broadway Dyke. From what has already been said, there can be no question but that there was, at the time the division was laid out, a strip of land between the street and the river, varying in width from one hundred to three hundred feet, extending from the head of the division down to the point above mentioned. But whether from that point down to the lower end of the division, Front street actually existed, as laid out on the plat, at the time the division was laid out, is a question of serious doubt. The map of the "plan submitted by Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company accompanying an application to enjoin the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company from crossing the tracks of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, compiled June, 1864," shows the location of the shore line from Broadway Dyke to a point about twelve hundred feet south of the south line of survey 624, extended, with reference to the west line of that survey and survey 579. From the date appearing on this map, as the date of the compilation, I assume that the map was based on a survey made in 1864. This map, taken in connection with the location of the Ferry Division, seems to show that, at a point about eleven hundred feet below Broadway Dyke, the short cut in back of Front street, as shown on the plat of the division, and, about seventeen hundred feet below the dyke, curved out to the west line of the street, and then, at that point, cut in again about one hundred and fifty feet back of the east line of the street, and then curved out beyond the west line of the street, crossing the west line of the street about one hundred feet below the point where it cut in. This second indenture in the shore occupied the entire area now occupied by the Kehlor Mills and is directly opposite the site that was occupied by

the East St. Louis elevator. The shore line then again cut in back of the street, at a point about two thousand feet south of the dyke and curved out beyond the west line of the street at a point about twenty-four hundred feet below the dyke and from that point to the lower end of the division, the shore line was west of the street. It would seem, therefore, that, in front of the first indenture, Front street, when it was laid out, extended across an arm of river for about six hundred feet and in front of the second and third indentures extended across arms of the river, for about one hundred feet, and about four hundred feet, respectively. The written statements of persons who were familiar with river front at East St. Louis, at the time the Ferry Division was laid out, confirm the situation above described. But the written statements of other persons equally as familiar with the river front, and who had just as good opportunities to know the situation of the water front at that time, as the persons just referred to, are to the effect that, at the time the division was laid out, the shore line was not at any point below Broadway Dyke to the lower end of the division, back of Front st., as laid out on the map, and that throughout that distance there was some land between the west line of Front street and the river at the ordinary stage of the water. These persons say that the shore land below Broadway Dyke was lower than the land above the dyke, and that rises in the river, that did not overflow Front street above the dyke, did sometimes overflow parts of the street below the dyke, and, when the water went down, pools and ponds of water were left just east of where the street was located, and that looking at the situation from the viewpoint of forty-five years later, it is probable that these ponds and pools seem to some people to have been arms, or indentures in shore, of the river and that they were parts of the river. To ascertain what was the real and true situation in regard to this matter, will require a thorough investigation of old maps and surveys, if there be any, showing the location of the shore line in 1865, and a further and exhaustive search for witnesses who were familiar with the water front situation in 1865, and whose memories are clear and precise regarding it. That is a task to be undertaken by the city of East St. Louis, if it deems it advisable to undertake it. Whatever that situation might be, it would not affect the question of the rights of the State of Illinois, in the land on the river front. It might have some bearing, however, on the rights of East St. Louis, to the land between the river and Front street, below Broadway Dyke. Under the joint resolutions heretofore referred to, I am charged only with the duty to ascertain the rights of the State of Illinois, if it has any, in the water front of East St. Louis, and, if it has any, to protect and enforce them. I have, therefore, not deemed it advisable to incur the expense and spend the time that would be necessary to ascertain with certainty, whether Front street below Broadway Dyke, when it was laid out, did or did not extend across any portion of the river.

It appears from the statements of old persons familiar with the matter, that the Wiggins Ferry Company did a great deal of work on the river front, in front of where Front street is located, as well as back of it, both before and after the Ferry Division was laid out. It established ferry landings along the shore, and when it was necessary to wharf out into the river to reach sufficient depth of water for its boats to make the landing, it did so. When it was necessary to protect the shore from washing away, adequate precautions were taken. At some places, small dykes were built from the shore into the river for eight or ten feet, to protect the shore from the wash of the river. The natural result of these structures was to cause accretions to form on the shore out to the end of the dykes. But it does not appear that these structures ever interfered with the navigation of the river. The East St. Louis Elevator was built entirely out in the river. It was built on piling and was connected with the shore by a roadway built on piling driven in the river. It was built into the river so as to reach a sufficient depth of water for boats to land at it. The piling of this structure caught the debris floating in the river and in the course of time land formed from the short out to the end of these piling. Between Front street and the river, throughout most of the length of the Ferry Division, earth

and other material have been dumped to make that area conform to the general level of the territory back of the street, but these fills were made on land that had already formed. So far as I have been able to ascertain, no "made land" has been made by filling up the river along the shore, by dumping earth and other material into it, except in instances where rock has been dumped into the river to protect the shore, and instances where it has been filled in, out to a point where sufficient depth of water could be obtained for the landing of boats.

In 1903, the federal government established the harbor lines for the harbor of East St. Louis. There are now no structures in the river, extending beyond the outer harbor lines, except such as are authorized or permitted by the federal government.

In 1839, the General Assembly of Illinois authorized St. Clair County to establish a ferry across the Mississippi River. The first section of the act granting the authority required the persons therein named "after having taken an oath faithfully to execute and discharge the duties imposed on them by this act, to examine the ground and locate a road and ferry landing between Cahokia Creek and the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis, and said road and ferry landing shall be located three hundred feet wide, on the most eligible ground for said purpose, doing as little damage as possible to any buildings or improvements on said ground, and said road and ferry landing when so located, and the report of said commissioners filed in the office of the clerk of the county commissioners' court of St. Clair County, shall be and remain a public highway forever." The second section of the act provides in part:

"That the county of St. Clair shall cause to be paid into the State treasury, at the end of each year, thirty per cent on all profits arising from said ferry established under this act, after deducting the expenses for carrying on and conducting the same; and every omission of said county faithfully and punctually to pay over said thirty per cent of such profits shall work a complete forfeiture of all the rights herein vested, and the State shall have power to resume and take possession of the same as by due course of law in similar cases." (Laws, 1839, p. 175.)

In 1851, the General Assembly repealed that part of the said act of 1839 that required the county to pay into the State treasury 30 per cent of the net profits arising from the ferry, and released to and vested in St. Clair County "all interest of the State of Illinois in the profits accrued or to arise from said ferry." (Pr. Laws, 1851, p. 130.)

Under the authority conferred by said act, St. Clair County condemned a strip of land three hundred feet wide extending to the Mississippi River, and established a ferry landing on it, and leased the ferry right and franchise conferred upon it, to private parties. It seems that the strip of land condemned commences on the east line of survey 579, at a point about fifty or seventy-five feet south of the north line of that survey, and about three hundred and sixty feet south of the intersection of the south line of Trendley avenue, with the west line of Main street, and strikes the present shore line of the river about seven hundred feet below the said north line, extended. The ferry was put in operation in 1843 or 1844. In 1849, it was leased to The Wiggins Ferry Company by the county commissioners' court of St. Clair County, for the term of five years. (County Court Record "A," p. 469.)

In 1852, a new charter was granted to the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company. Section 14 of the charter provides in part as follows:

"The said company is also empowered to lease or purchase of the county of St. Clair all the ferry right and franchise which said county now has for a ferry across the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis, or such an interest therein as said county may, by an order of the county court entered upon their records, agree to sell or lease to the said company, and to be paid for by said company in money, bonds or stock of said company, as the same may be agreed upon; and the said county court are hereby authorized so to sell or lease said ferry for any period they may agree upon with said company."

This act was approved June 21, 1852. (Pr. Laws, 1852, p. 119.)

In December, 1852, St. Clair County sold to the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, "all the ferry right and franchises which said county now has for a ferry across the said Mississippi River opposite St. Louis, and all the rights, privileges and easements, conferred upon and granted to this county by the Legislature of Illinois by the act of said Legislature of March 2, 1839, or by any other act or by joint resolutions in relation to the said ferry or to the ferry landing, thereto belonging," and assigned to the company the lease of the ferry to the Wiggins Ferry Company. (County Court Record "B," p. 288.) The deed and assignment of the lease were executed Dec. 9, 1852, and were on that day recorded in Book D2, page 428, of the recorder's office of St. Clair County.

It seems that the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company took over the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, and acquired the rights of that company in the said ferry, ferry landing and strip.

On the fourth day of February, 1864, the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company and the Wiggins Ferry Company entered into an agreement for the purpose of securing to the former "proper facilities and advantages for the profitable operations of the business of their road at its western terminus on the Mississippi River opposite the city of St. Louis," and for the purpose of securing to the Wiggins Ferry Company, "the ferrying business between the Illinois and the Missouri shore opposite the city of St. Louis of all the freight and passengers carried or to be carried" by the said railroad company. Pursuant to this agreement, a tract of land was conveyed by the Wiggins Ferry Company to the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company. The said three hundred foot strip was a part of that tract. The said railroad company covenanted with the Wiggins Ferry Company "that the said railroad company will not use the public ferry right by them purchased from St. Clair County, nor suffer any other person or party to use the same, and that no other ferry than that of the Wiggins Ferry Company shall ever or at any time be run or worked to or from any landing on the above described grounds [the tract conveyed by the Ferry Company to the railroad company] with the permission, consent or approbation of the said railroad company, nor shall the said railroad company at any time permit any passengers and freight coming or going on its road to cross the river on any other ferry running from said grounds." (Book M4, p. 221, of the Records of Recorder's Office, St. Clair County.)

This agreement was abrogated and another one, designated to accomplish the same purposes as the former one, was substituted. The last agreement was made Oct. 4, 1865. By the last agreement, the tract of land conveyed to the railroad company was reconveyed to the ferry company and the only reservation made to the railroad company was a strip of land in the tract aforesaid "one hundred feet in width over which the Belleville tracks are located," and the St. Clair County ferry right and franchise was conveyed and assigned to the Wiggins Ferry Company. In regard to the conveyance of the ferry franchise, the language of the agreement and conveyance is as follows:

"In consideration of the above, the said railroad company also assigns, transfers and conveys its rights, title and claim to the St. Clair County Ferry right or ferry franchise to the said Wiggins Ferry Company or its assigns. The said railroad company hereby covenanting that it will not use the said ferry right bought by or from St. Clair County, Illinois, or otherwise acquired, nor suffer any other person or party to use the same with their consent, but the Wiggins Ferry Company or its assigns."

This three hundred foot strip, or any part of it, has not been used for a public road for a period of thirty years last past. It has since that time been devoted exclusively to such private uses as the grantees of the ferry right and franchise conferred on St. Clair County by the act of 1839, have deemed most suited to their interests. The road and the ferry landing have been abandoned for many years. So far as I am informed, the Wiggins

Ferry Company has never used or exercised the ferry right and franchise sold to it by the railroad company, since it was conveyed to it, by running and operating ferry boats from any landing on the strip aforesaid.

On this statement of facts, has the State of Illinois any title or interest in the "made land" referred to?

When the American colonies acquired their independence as the result of the war of the Revolution, they became the owners of the beds of the navigable streams and lakes, as well as of the public domain in their respective territories. In creating the federal government and adopting the federal constitution, the original colonies did not thereby or by any other act, cede to the federal government the ownership of the beds of such streams and lakes. That ownership was reserved to the original states. Subsequently, when new states were formed out of the territory ceded to the federal government by the original colonies, they were admitted to the Union on the same footing as the original states, and on their admission became the owners of the beds of the navigable streams and lakes within their respective boundaries. (*Pollard's Lessee v. Hagan*, 44 U. S. (3 How.) 212.) The western boundary of the State of Illinois is the center of the main channel of the Mississippi River. (*Buttenth v. St. Louis Bridge Co.*, 123 Ill., 535; *St. Louis v. Rutz*, 138 U. S., 226; *Iowa v. Illinois*, 147 U. S., 1.) It follows, therefore, that when Illinois was admitted to the Union, it became the owner of the bed of the Mississippi River to the middle of its main channel of navigation. (*St. Clair v. Lovington*, 23 Wall., 64, 68.)

What disposition a state will make of the beds of its navigable rivers and lakes, is a question in regard to a rule of property, which the state must determine for itself. If it choose to relinquish to the riparian owners, the bed of the stream on which their land abuts, it is at liberty to do so, and it is not for others to raise objections. (*St. Louis v. Rutz*, 138 U. S., 226, 242; *Shively v. Bowlby*, 152 U. S., 1, 40.) Illinois has adopted rules of property in regard to the disposition of the beds of its navigable rivers and lakes. But the rule in regard to the disposition of the beds of its navigable lakes is not the same as the one that controls the disposition of the beds of its navigable rivers. A grant of land bordering on a navigable lake carries the title of the grantee only to the water's edge, and the ownership of the bed of the lake is in the State in trust for all the people, for the purpose of fishing, boating and the like. (*Fuller v. Shedd*, 161 Ill., 462; *People v. Kirk*, 162 Ill., 138; *Revell v. People*, 177 Ill., 468; *Cobb v. Commissioners Lincoln Park*, 202 Ill., 427; *Trustees of Schools v. Schroll*, 120 Ill., 509; *Schulte v. Warren*, 218 Ill., 108.) While a grant of land bordering on a navigable river, which contains no language indicating an intention to limit the extent of the grant to the margin of the stream, carries the title of the grantee to the middle of its main channel. (*Middleton v. Pritchard*, 3 Scam., 509; *Cobb v. Lavalle*, 89 Ill., 331; *Rutz v. Kehn*, 143 Ill., 558; *City of Chicago v. Ward*, 169 Ill., 392; *Hauck v. Yates*, 82 Ill., 179; *Braxton v. Brissler*, 64 Ill., 488; *Ballance v. City of Peoria*, 181 Ill., 29; *Chicago v. Laffin*, 49 Ill., 172; *Canal Trustees v. Haven*, 11 Ill., 554; *Chicago v. Van Ingen*, 152 Ill., 624; *Schulte v. Warren*, 218 Ill., 108; *People v. Economy Co.*, 241 Ill., 290.) Where the government has not reserved any right or interest that might pass by the grant, or not done any act showing an intention to reserve anything, such as making a plat or a survey which contains an indication to make a reservation, the grant is construed most favorably to the grantee and is taken to pass all that might pass by it. (*Middleton v. Pritchard*, 3 Scam., 509; *Trustees of Common v. McClure*, 167 Ill., 23.) The presumption is that the grant carries the title to the middle of the main channel of the river and to limit the extent of the grant to the margin of the stream, the terms of the grant must clearly indicate that it was the intention of the grantor to do so. (*Canal Trustees v. Haven*, 11 Ill., 554; *Chicago v. Van Ingen*, 152 Ill., 624; *People v. Economy Power Co.*, 241 Ill., 290, 318.) The rule in regard to the policy of Illinois concerning its disposition of the beds of navigable rivers and lakes within its boundaries, is clearly stated in *Schulte v. Warren*, 218 Ill., 108. At page 117, the court says:

"Where land is conveyed extending to a river and bounding upon it, the center of the stream is the line of the boundary, but in case of a natural lake or bed of water meandered by the government, the grant extends to the water's edge, while the ownership of the bed of the lake is in the State in trust for all the people for the purpose of fishing, boating and the like. * * * As appellant took title to the water's edge, he also acquired title to any land which might be added by accretions, and if the waters of the lake, by gradual and imperceptible progress, should encroach upon the surrounding land, he would lose the title to the lands so encroached upon."

In *People v. Economy Power Co.*, 241 Ill., 290, the Supreme Court very clearly states the rule in regard to the ownership of the beds of navigable streams. For the purpose of a statement of that rule, a quotation from that case will suffice. At page 318, the court says:

"Under well established rules of law, these several conveyances carried the title to the bed of the stream, in the absence of any language clearly denoting an intention of stopping at the edge of the river. (*Braxton v. Bressler*, 64 Ill., 488; *Davenport Bridge Co. v. Johnson*, 188 Ill., 472.) There is no difference in the application of this rule between navigable water courses and those which are not navigable. In grants upon navigable waters above tide waters, the riparian owner takes to the thread of the stream, subject to an easement in the public for the purposes of navigation, while as to waters not navigable, the title to the bed of the stream passes absolutely free from any burdens in favor of the public. (*Washington Ice Co. v. Shortall*, 101 Ill. 46.) Where a riparian proprietor owns land on both sides of a river, he is the owner of the whole of the bed of the stream to the extent of the length of his land upon it. (*Angell on Water Courses*, Sec. 5.) This is the rule of the common law which has been adopted in this State and applied by this court to the Mississippi River in *Middleton v. Pritchard*, 3 Scam. 510; to the Rock River in *Braxton v. Bressler*, *supra*; to the Chicago River in *City of Chicago v. McGinn*, 51 Ill. 266; to the Calumet River in *Washington Ice Co. v. Shortall*, *supra*, and to the Des Plaines River in *Board of Trustees v. Haven*, 5 Gilm. 548; and *Druley v. Adams*, 102 Ill. 177. The general rule is that when riparian estates are conveyed, the owner may reserve the land under the water, but the general presumption is that the purchaser's title extends as far as the grantor owns in both tidal and fresh waters. (*Gould on Waters*, Sec. 195.)"

The general rule is that the owners of riparian estates, owning the bed of the stream to the center of its main channel, own all the islands, structures or formations that form in the river opposite their estates and between them and the middle of the channel, and if the river should fill up, the bed thus reclaimed would belong to the riparian owners. (*St. Louis v. Rutz*, 138 U. S., 226, 247; *Middleton v. Pritchard*, 3 Scam., 509, 519; *Trustees of Commons v. McClure*, 167 Ill., 23; *Hauck v. Yates*, 82 Ill., 179; *Cobb v. Lavalley*, 89 Ill., 331.) The riparian owners owning the bed of the river, have the right to wharf out into the river to the point of practical navigability, and to build structures on the bed out in the river, to protect their shores from the wash of the river, and to build such other structures on the bed as they may deem convenient and necessary to any lawful use they may desire to make of the river, provided always, that such wharfing out, structures and use of the river, do not interfere with the public easement of navigation, or conflict with the regulations of the federal government in regard to the use of navigable streams. (*McCartney v. C. & E. I. R. R. Co.*, 112 Ill., 611, 634; *Chicago v. Laffin*, 49 Ill., 172; *Chicago v. Van Ingen*, 152 Ill., 624, 633; *Revell v. People*, 177 Ill., 468, 486; *Braxton v. Bressler*, 64 Ill., 488; *Ensminger v. People*, 47 Ill., 384.)

Applying these principles to the situation under consideration, I think it is clear that the State of Illinois has no title or interest in the "made land" described. An examination of the plats and descriptions of the private surveys and fractional sections above referred to, which occupied the shore of the Mississippi River, at the time the surveys were made, from Venice to below the present limits of the city of East St. Louis, discloses, that those

surveys and fractional sections extended to and were bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. The grants of those surveys, therefore, carried the title of the grantees to the middle of the main channel of the river. The grant of fractional sections two and eleven, in front of a part of which Bloody Island was located, carried title to the middle of the channel between the island and the shore, to the bed co-extensive with the length of the island, and the grant of the island carried title to the remaining part of the bed from the east shore of the island to the middle of that channel, and also carried title to the bed of the river from the west shore of the island to the middle of the main channel of the river. The ownership of the island and the main shore of the river on the Illinois side, opposite the island, having passed to the same persons, before the east channel was filled, those persons became the owners of the entire bed of the river east of the island, co-extensive with the length of the island. The "made land" between Venice and the head of Bloody Island and the filling of the channel between Bloody Island and the Illinois shore and the "made land" between the lower end of the island and the point which marks the present southern limit of the city of East St. Louis were all caused by the building of the dams, dykes and other structures hereinbefore described. All of those structures were sanctioned by the State of Illinois and the government of the United States and some of them were built by the federal government, and some were built under the supervision of the federal government. Those structures were, therefore, lawful structures. The "made land" that formed as a result of those structures on the bed of the river, and from the filling of the channel east of Bloody Island, was therefore lawfully formed, and, under the authorities above cited, belonged to the owners of the shore lands on the Illinois side of the river.

After the current of the river had been shut out of the channel east of Bloody Island, the dykes and dams built above the head of the island and the land that had formed as a result of those dykes and dams, on the Illinois shore, caused the current to flow toward the Missouri shore. This current gradually wore away the head of Bloody Island and tended to affect the west shore of the northern part of the island below its head. But the west shore of the island, below the present location of Eads Bridge, encroached on the river by reason of accretions which formed from natural causes, and as a result of the dykes and structures, before referred to, which had been built south of the island and from the "made land" which had formed south of the island. The forming of this "made land" on the lower part of the island was accelerated to some extent by structures which the shore owners had built into the river, to protect their shores, and to make landings for boats and to reach navigable water for shipping purposes. But these structures did not interfere with the navigation of the river by the public, and they did not violate the federal regulations in regard to the use of the river. Under the authorities above cited, they were, therefore, lawful structures. It results, therefore, that the "made land" that formed on the west shore of the island was lawfully formed, and, under the cases already referred to, it belonged to the persons who owned the west shore of the island.

But even if the owners of the riparian estates did not own the bed of the Mississippi River on which the "made land" described was formed, that land would nevertheless belong to them or their grantees, by the law of accretions. The law is that if a person owns land bounding on navigable waters, he shall gain the alluvion that gradually and imperceptibly forms on his shore, and shall lose the land that is gradually and imperceptibly worn away from his shore. And it is immaterial whether the accretions form from natural or artificial causes. (*Lovington v. St. Clair County*, 64 Ill., 56; *St. Clair County v. Lovington*, 90 U. S. (23 Wall.), 46, 66; *Cobb v. Lavalle*, 89 Ill., 331; *Rutz v. Kehn*, 143 Ill., 558; *City of Chicago v. Ward*, 169 Ill., 392; *Hauck v. Yates*, 82 Ill., 179; *Schulte v. Warren*, 218 Ill., 108.)

In *St. Clair County v. Lovington*, *supra*, the supreme court of the United States, on page 68, says:

"In the light of the authorities, alluvion may be defined as an addition to riparian land gradually and imperceptibly made by the water to which

the land is contiguous. It is different from reliction and is opposed to avulsion. The test as to what is gradual and imperceptible in the sense of the rule is, that though the witnesses may see from time to time that progress has been made, they could not perceive it while the process was going on. Whether it is the effect of natural or artificial causes makes no difference. The result as to the ownership in either case is the same. The riparian right to future alluvion is a vested right. It is an inherent and essential attribute of the original property. The title to the increment rests in the law of nature. It is the same with that of the owner of a tree to its fruits and of the owner of the flocks and herds to their natural increase. The right is a natural not a civil one. The maxim '*qui sentit onus debet sentire commodum*' lies at its foundation. The owner takes the chances of injury and of benefit arising from the situation of the property. If there be a gradual loss, he must bear it; if a gradual gain, it is his. The principle applies alike to streams that do and to those that do not overflow their banks, and where dykes and other defenses are and where they are not necessary to keep the water within proper limits."

This was an ejectment case commenced in the circuit court of St. Clair County, to recover the alluvion that had formed and attached to survey 579, hereinbefore described. It was contended in the Illinois Supreme Court that the calls of the survey carried the title no further than the margin of the river, and that the grantee had no title to the bed of the river, and consequently none to the alluvion that had formed. That court, in *Lovington v. St. Clair County*, *supra*, at page 62, says:

"A large number of cases have been cited by one of the counsel for the county, to establish that a grant is not carried to the center of the stream but stops at the bank, if the grantor describes the line as upon the margin, or at the edge or shore, and that these terms become monuments and that they indicate an intention to stop at the edge or margin of the river. This may be good law and not affect the right of the defendants. They do not claim the bed of the stream, and the proof shows that the river does not run over the land in dispute at ordinary stages of water. Their claim, if established, does not obstruct the river or interfere with its free navigation and use by the public."

The opinion then proceeds and holds that the title to the alluvion belonged to the shore owner.

It was further contended both in the Supreme Court of Illinois and in the supreme court of the United States, in that case, that the forming of the alluvion was caused by artificial structures placed in the river, that is, by the dykes, dams, and other structures hereinbefore described, and that for that reason the shore owner could not acquire title to alluvion under the law of accretions. Both courts held otherwise. The Supreme Court of Illinois in *Lovington v. St. Clair County*, *supra*, at page 63, says:

"It is further contended that the lands are not accretions as they were made by artificial and not natural means. It is not at all certain, from the proof, that the accretions were entirely the result of artificial structures, or that they would not have been formed without them. The construction of coal dykes facilitated the formation and the soil was prevented from washing away by the expenditures of money by the ferry company. * * *

"Concede, however, that the dykes, to some extent, caused the accretions; they were not constructed for such purpose, and appellants had nothing to do with their erection. They were built for the accommodation of the public and to secure an approach to the ferry boats and the city of St. Louis did some work to preserve its harbor. Improvements were also made by the United States to throw the channel of the river towards the city.

"The fact that the labor of other persons changed the current of the river and caused the deposits of alluvion upon the land of appellants can not deprive them of a right to the newly made soil. * * *

"If portions of soil were added to real estate already possessed, by gradual deposition, through the operation of natural causes, or by slow and imperceptible accretion, the owner of the land to which the addition has been made has a perfect title to the addition. Upon no principle of reason

or justice should he be deprived of accretions forced upon him by the labor of another without his consent or connivance, and thus cut off from the benefits of his original proprietorship. If neither the State nor any other individual can divert the water from him, artificial structures, which cause deposits between the old and new bank should not divest him of the use of the water. Otherwise, ferry and wharf privileges might be utterly destroyed and towns and cities built with sole reference to the use of the river might be entirely separated from it."

On this point, the supreme court of the United States, in the county of St. Clair v. Lovington, *supra*, at page 66, says:

"It is insisted by the learned counsel for the plaintiff in error that the accretion was caused wholly by obstructions placed in the river above, and that hence the rules upon the subject of alluvion do not apply. If the fact be so, the consequence does not follow. There is no warrant for the proposition. The proximate cause was the deposits made by the water. The law looks no further. Whether the flow of the water was natural or affected by artificial means is immaterial."

All of the "made land" hereinbefore described was formed in the same manner and resulted from the same causes, as the alluvion or accretion which was the subject of litigation in the Lovington case. Those causes were the natural action of the water as affected by the dams, dykes and structures placed in the river and along its shore, hereinbefore referred to. For the reasons stated in that case and in the other cases above referred to, it must be held that the title to the "made land" described belongs to the riparian owners onto whose estates it formed, or to their grantees.

The shore owners being the owners of the accretion, the question arises, have they done anything to divest themselves of the right to present shore of the river and vest it in the public? There is no contention that they have, with reference to that part of the shore from Venice down to the point that marked the head of Bloody Island in 1853, and that part of the shore from Trendley avenue down to the southern limits of the city of East St. Louis.

But it appears from the report of the proceedings had before the sub-merged and shore lands investigating committee before referred to, which has been submitted to this department together with the report of that committee, that it was contended that at a very early day a public road ran along the shore of the river, from about where Trendley avenue is now, to Brooklyn and thence to Alton, and that when Bloody Island was connected with the shore by the Broadway Dyke, the road was transferred to the west shore of the island and extended from Broadway Dyke north to the head of the island, thence to the original shore, and thence on to Brooklyn, and that by virtue thereof the shore owners divested themselves of the right to use and occupy the shore of the river and vested that right in the public. There is no merit in this contention.

During the time of the existence of this road on the west shore of the island, that territory was not included in any incorporated city, town or village. The road was not maintained or kept up by any public authority. It was merely a way leading from Broadway Dyke along the shore to the depots on the upper end of the island and the ferry landing located there, and to the depots and ferry landing located just below the dyke. It was not laid out or established by any statutory proceeding, or by express dedication. There was absolutely nothing to indicate its width or lateral territorial extent, except the track or way that was actually used for travel, in going to and from the depots and ferry landings alluded to. From the statement of facts hereinbefore made, it appears that this traveled way or road was not at any point nearer to the river than one hundred feet and at some points it was more than three hundred feet from the river. The law is that a public road which exists by virtue of common law dedication or prescription is merely an easement of passage which the public has over the land on which it exists, and the title of the bed of the road remains in the owner of the land, and when the width of the road is not fixed by the dedication or by physical monuments, its width is determined and fixed by the territorial

extent which is actually used by the public for the purposes of a highway, because the easement can be no broader than the user. (1 Elliott's Roads & Streets (3 Ed.), Sec. 193; 9 Am. & Eng. Enc. (2 Ed.), 76; 13 Cyc., 488; Miller v. Commissioners, 125 Ill. App., 431, 435.)

In 9 Amer. & Eng. Enc. of Law, at page 76, it is said:

"The extent of a dedication is a question of fact to be ascertained in the same manner as the fact of the dedication itself. All the surrounding circumstances are to be considered to determine the extent to which the owner intended to grant rights to the public and also to determine whether there has been an acceptance by the public of all that the owner intended to dedicate."

In 13 Cyc., 488, it is said:

"Where the right to a highway depends solely upon user by the public, its width and the extent of the servitude imposed on the land are measured and determined by the character and extent of the user."

It follows, therefore, that the width of this road did not extend to the river. There was a strip of land from one hundred to three hundred feet wide between the road and the river, which was not burdened with the easement of a highway. The owners of this strip were not divested of their legal title to it, nor of their riparian rights which attached to it, by reason of the existence of the road referred to. Being the owners of this strip, all of the alluvion or accretion that formed against it, belonged to them. (1 Farnham on Waters, pp. 537, 328, 305.)

It was further contended that the Wiggins Ferry Company, by laying out and platting the Ferry Division to East St. Louis, made a statutory dedication of Front street, and thereby passed the fee of the street to the city, and that Front street extended to the water in the river, by virtue whereof the street extended to the middle of the main channel of the river, and that consequently the fee simple of the street to that boundary, vested in the city of East St. Louis, and the city became the owner of the shore and of all riparian rights that attached thereto, including the accretions that might form against it. Numerous authorities were cited to sustain the proposition that if the owner of a riparian estate plat it into blocks, lots and streets, and on the plat mark a street next to the river, which extends to the water's edge, the street will extend to the middle of the main channel, and if the dedication be pursuant to the statute, the fee co-extensive with the street, vests in the municipality, if there be one, and, if there be none, is held in abeyance until one be incorporated, and then vests in it. This is good law, but it has no application to the situation under consideration. In the cases cited before the committee and relied on to support the contention, the plats showed that the street extended to the edge of the water. There was nothing on the plat or in the instrument of dedication that evinced an intention on the part of the dedicator to reserve anything between the street as marked on the plat and the stream. The territorial extent of the dedication of a street, like the question whether there has been any dedication at all, depends upon the intention of the dedicator. That intention is a question of fact to be determined by all the facts and circumstances bearing upon the situation. If those facts and circumstances show that the dedicator did not intend to dedicate as part of the street the land, between the street as marked, and the river, that land will be reserved and will not become a part of the street. On the other hand, if the facts and circumstances including the plat itself, show that the street extends to the water, and do not show any reservation of land next to the water, then it must be taken that the dedicator intended the dedication to extend to the river. The plat of the Ferry Division of East St. Louis shows that the land between the western line of Front street, as marked on the plat, and the river, was reserved from the dedication, and retained by the dedicator as private property. The certificate of dedication appearing on the plat, and as well as the plat itself discloses that this strip of ground was reserved to the Wiggins Ferry Company, the owners thereof, as private property, to be used by them, their lessees or grantees for a private wharf, the erection of elevators, and for such other purposes as they, their lessees or grantees may think

proper. It is clear, therefore, that the strip of land between the western line of Front street, as marked on the plat, and the river, was not a part of the street, and did not pass to the city of East St. Louis by virtue of the laying out of the Ferry Division. The strip and the riparian rights incident thereto, including the right to the accretions that might form against it, remained the property of the Wiggins Ferry Co. (*City of Duluth v. St. P. & Duluth R. Co.*, 49 Minn., 201; *Laughlin v. Stevens*, 18 Ohio, 94; 1 *Farnham on Waters*, 670.)

However, as before suggested, there may be parts of the land on which Front street is now located, below Broadway, which were at the time the Ferry Division was laid out and platted, parts of the bed of the river. If this be true, then there may be some question as to whether the city or the Wiggins Ferry Company would own the accretions that might form against the outer line of the street, when the shore had advanced to that line. It is settled by the authorities that the owner of a riparian estate may sell the bank and shore, and reserve the bed of the stream, or may sell the bed and reserve the bank and shore. (*People v. Economy Power Co.*, 241 Ill., 290, 318; *Hanford v. St. Paul & Duluth R. Co.*, 43 Minn., 104.) But whether he may sell the shore to the water's edge, reserving nothing between the boundary of the shore sold and the edge of the water, and reserve the bed of the stream, and thereby prevent the ownership of the accretions that may form against the shore, from attaching to the shore owner, and claim the accretions himself because of his ownership of the bed is a different question, and I think an important one. As I have already suggested, this is a question that concerns the city of East St. Louis and one which does not affect the rights of the State and is beyond the province of investigation fixed by the resolutions hereinbefore referred to, for this department. I have accordingly not devoted the time or incurred the heavy expenses necessary to a thorough investigation of the question whether Front street, when it was laid, did at any points south of Broadway, extend over the river. Until that question shall be certainly determined, it cannot be known whether the other question, in regard to the ownership of the accretions, in case the street did extend over the river, will arise. The last question may not be presented at all, by the situation that actually existed. I therefore do not desire to express any opinion in regard to it. I have suggested the question as one that might possibly arise, so that the city of East St. Louis may consider it, if it deems it worthy of consideration.

It was also suggested before the investigating committee, that the State, or county of St. Clair, or the city of East St. Louis acquired some interest in a part of the water front, by the location of the St. Clair County ferry. The State authorized St. Clair County to establish a ferry and to condemn a strip of land three hundred feet wide for a road and a ferry landing between Cahokia Creek and the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis. A strip of that width was condemned and the road and ferry landing were established and a ferry was put in operation. The county was required to pay to the State a certain per cent of the net earnings from the ferry. In 1851, the State relinquished all of its interest in the earnings of the ferry, to St. Clair County. In 1852, the General Assembly authorized the Belleville and Illinois Railroad Company to buy from St. Clair County, its ferry right and franchise, and authorized the county to sell its ferry and ferry rights, franchises and privileges. In the same year, the county sold its ferry right and franchise and all easements, privileges and rights connected therewith, granted to it by the General Assembly. The company took possession of the ferry right and franchise, and of the easement connected therewith, being the ferry landing and road aforesaid. The ferry right and franchise and the easements and privileges referred to by conveyances and agreements already described, passed into the hands of the Wiggins Ferry Company.

It follows, therefore, that whatever interest the State of Illinois had in the St. Clair County ferry, it relinquished to the county, and conferred upon the county the power to dispose of the ferry, ferry franchise and rights and easements pertaining thereto. It results, then, that the State has no right or interest in said strip. Under the resolution heretofore referred to, I am

not charged with the duty to determine what right or interest St. Clair County or the city of East St. Louis now has in the strip mentioned or to assert or recover any interest that they or either of them might have therein, if it were established that they or either of them have any such right or interest. That duty rests upon the county or the city. I might add, however, that by the condemnation proceedings, the county acquired only an easement for road and ferry landing purposes. It acquired no interest in the soil on which they were located. (*Mills v. County of St. Clair*, 2 Gilm. 197, 238-239.) Under well settled rules of law, when the easement was extinguished, if it was, the county had no further right or interest in the strip. I understand that for more than twenty years last past, this strip has not been used for road and highway purposes. It has been devoted to private purposes entirely, and the public has been excluded therefrom. It is partly occupied by permanent structures which make its use as a public road, impossible. For more than that length of time, no ferry landing has been maintained on said strip. This situation has been acquiesced in by the county and the city. I suppose such acquiescence was based on the fact that the strip for a public highway was not needed, because other streets in the vicinity answered the needs of the public, and the further maintenance of a ferry landing on the strip was not necessary, because the Wiggins Ferry Company otherwise provided for the public all of the ferry accommodations that were necessary or convenient. It is probable, therefore, that the public road and ferry landing on this strip have been extinguished by abandonment and adverse possession. (*City of Peoria v. Johnston*, 56 Ill., 45; *Highway Commissioners v. Kinahan*, 240 Ill., 593; *Brockhausen v. Bochland*, 137 Ill., 547; *Cox v. Comrs. Highways*, 194 Ill., 355.) Some stress was laid on the fact that the act provided that the road and ferry landing should be and remain a public highway "forever." The use of "forever" in such connections as this means nothing more or less than that the thing to which it relates, shall continue until it shall be stopped by positive enactment, or by some of the means through which, under the general law, it may cease to exist. (*Casey v. Harned*, 5 Clarke (Iowa) 1.)

It was also suggested that *quo warranto* proceedings might be instituted to oust the Wiggins Ferry Company from the land on the river front. The idea was to compel the company by that sort of action, to show its right and title to the land, and that the company could not show any right or title to it, and that ouster would necessarily follow. By a *quo warranto* proceeding, a corporation can not be called upon to show its title to real estate which it claims to own, and if it fail to do so, and it should develop that some one else had a better title, oust the corporation from the land. In *State ex rel v. Pittsburg etc. R. R. Co.*, 50 Ohio St., 229, at page 250, the court says:

"Except where the proceeding is brought to try title to an office, in which the defendant may be ousted and the claimant inducted, or where it is brought to determine the title of a corporation to property claimed by the State, it is always limited to a determination of the right of a corporation to the exercise of certain powers and franchises which can only be derived from the grant of the State. It is not a remedy to determine disputes between it and private persons as to the ownership of property. * * * It is not then a suit for the vindication of the proprietary rights of the individual as against the claims of a corporation; the remedies of the individual against a corporation for the recovery of property being the same as against a natural person."

It results, then, that if the title of the Wiggins Ferry Company to any of the land on the river front is bad, because some other person or corporation has a better title to it, it could not be ousted from such land for that reason, by a *quo warranto* proceeding, the State having no right or title, as we have seen, to the land. The ordinary actions between private persons, applicable to such cases, would have to be resorted to. The Wiggins Ferry Company might be required by a *quo warranto* suit, to show by what authority it holds the land on the river front. But, by reference to its charter, hereinbefore referred to, it will be seen that the charter authorizes it to hold and own twelve hundred acres of land in St. Clair and Madison

counties on or near the Mississippi River, and to subdivide any part of said lands, and to sell, lease and donate any part of said lands in such manner and upon such terms as the company may deem proper, and to buy and hold and sell stock in any railroad or plank or turnpike road company, and to operate ferries across the Mississippi River, from any point or points on said land. It is apparent, therefore, that unless the charter provisions authorizing the company to own and hold twelve hundred acres of land on the Mississippi River are void, the company could easily show by what authority it holds the land on the river.

This charter was granted by the General Assembly, under the Constitution of 1848. That Constitution contained no restrictions on the Legislature as to the powers it might confer on a corporation of the character of the Wiggins Ferry Company, or as to the amount of land it might authorize such a corporation to acquire, own and hold, or as to the location of such land. Under our system of government, all sovereignty rests with the people. By the Constitution of 1848, that sovereignty was vested in the three departments of government, the executive, judicial and legislative. By that Constitution, the legislative authority of the State was vested in the General Assembly composed of the Senate and House of Representatives. (Art. 3, Sec. 1.) That section vested all of the legislative power in the General Assembly. It conferred on the General Assembly all of the legislative power of the English Parliament. The General Assembly, under the Constitution of 1848, then, had all of the legislative power of the English Parliament, except in so far as it was limited by the Constitution itself. In Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, (7th Ed.) page 126, Judge Cooley says:

"In creating a legislative department and conferring upon it legislative power, the people must be understood to have conferred the full and complete power as it rests in, and may be exercised by, the sovereign power of any country, subject only to such restrictions as they may have seen fit to impose, and to the limitations which are contained in the constitution of the United States. The legislative department is not made a special agency for the exercise of specifically defined legislative powers, but is intrusted with the general authority to make laws at discretion."

At page 128, the same author says:

"'It has never been questioned, so far as I know,' says Redfield, Ch. J., 'that the American legislatures have the same unlimited power in regard to legislation which resides in the British Parliament, except where they are restrained by written constitutions. That must be conceded, I think, to be a fundamental principle in the political organizations of the American states. We can not well comprehend how, upon principle, it should be otherwise. The people must, of course, possess all legislative power originally. They have committed this in the most general and unlimited manner to the several state legislatures, saving only such restrictions as are imposed by the constitution of the United States, or of the particular state in question.'"

To the same effect are *Sheppard v. Dowling*, 127 Ala., 1; *Sheehan v. Scott*, 145 Cal., 684; *McGuire v. C. B. & Q. R. Co.*, 131 Iowa, 340, 349; *State v. Sheppard*, 192 Mo., 497, 506; *Ratcliff v. Wichita Union Stock Yards Co.*, 74 Kan., 1, 16; *Townsend v. State*, 147 Ind., 624, 634; *People v. Lawrence*, 54 Barb., 589; *State v. McAllister*, 38 W. Va., 485; *People v. Rose*, 203 Ill., 46.

That the English Parliament could grant to a corporation the powers and privileges of a natural person, so far as it is possible for an artificial creation to have such powers and privileges, will not, I presume, be questioned. The General Assembly of Illinois, under the Constitution of 1848, could do the same thing, unless the Constitution prohibited it. That a natural person has the right to buy and own twelve hundred acres of land along the Mississippi River, in front of East St. Louis, if he has the financial ability to buy it, and the owners thereof are willing to sell to him, I presume will not be denied. So far as the charter powers of the Wiggins Ferry Company, under consideration, are concerned, the Legislature, by the charter of that company, simply conferred upon it some of the powers and privileges

of a natural person, that is, the power and privilege of acquiring and owning twelve hundred acres of land in Madison and St. Clair counties, on the Mississippi River. I find no restrictions in the Constitution of 1848, on the power of the Legislature to do that, and I am of the opinion it had the power to do it.

At the time the charter was granted to the Wiggins Ferry Company in 1853, the corporate limits of Illinoistown, afterwards East St. Louis, did not extend to the Mississippi River. The Legislature doubtless thought that at some future time they might be extended to the river, and made provision for such a contingency in the charter of the company. Section 7 of the charter provides:

"This act shall not be construed to interfere with any ferry now established by law and is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage: *Provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to create any private right so as to interfere with the powers of any existing municipal corporation or with the right of the Legislature at any time hereafter to create municipal corporations within the limits herein specified, to confer upon said corporations all such powers of police and also all such powers to open and extend streets, lanes and alleys and to improve, manage and control the same, and also such powers to enter upon and condemn land within the limits aforesaid, for public wharves and to improve, control and fix the rates of wharfage for the same as may be usually or properly confided to a city corporation under the Constitution of Illinois."

Section 8 provides that when a town or city shall be laid off or established on the land authorized to be owned by the company, the town or city may acquire the existing wharves and landings by paying the proprietors thereof, therefor, and the wharves and landings so acquired shall be dedicated to the use of such town or city, and section 9 provides the method of fixing the amount which shall be paid for such wharves and landings. These sections of the charter were repealed by an act of the General Assembly in 1857 (Private Laws, 1857, page 1146) and were reenacted in 1867. (Private Laws, Vol. I, 1867, page 938.)

It is apparent, therefore, that the charter does not grant to the Wiggins Ferry Company exclusive control of the harbor front of East St. Louis. The city may at any time condemn the company's property on the river, for wharf purposes, and may take over what wharves and landings the company has, if any, and dedicate them to the use of the city. It appears, then, that the charter has, in the respects under consideration, granted to the company no greater powers than a natural person would have, if he owned the land on the river front, and we have seen that the Legislature may grant to a corporation the powers that a natural person would have in that regard. The situation is not the same as would exist if the State owned the land on the river front in trust, as it holds the bed of Lake Michigan, and the rules that would govern that situation have no application here.

I am accordingly of the opinion that the Wiggins Ferry Company could not be ousted in a suit by the State from the ownership of the lands on the river front, hereinbefore described, provided of course, that its holdings do not exceed twelve hundred acres, on the ground that the Legislature was without authority under the Constitution of 1848, to authorize it to acquire and own, twelve hundred acres of land in Madison and St. Clair counties on the Mississippi River.

Very respectfully,

W. H. STEAD,
Attorney General.

On motion of Mr. Manny, leave of absence was granted Senator Madigan, on account of absence necessitated by attendance at funeral.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

A message from the Governor by James Whittaker, Secretary to the Governor:

To the Honorable the Senate:

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed by the Governor to lay before your Honorable Body the following communication:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, January 14, 1913.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor to transmit to your Honorable Body the following appointments and request your confirmation of the same:

APRIL 7, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Arthur Donoghue	Chicago	Cook
James T. Folly	do	do
Joseph M. Gerrity	do	do
Maurice I. Green	do	do
Sarah A. Guilford	do	do
Bedrich Hajek	do	do
Fred Heuberger	do	do
James W. Mraz	do	do
Martin L. Sorber	do	do
Agnes I. Stewart	do	do
Stephen E. Mosher	Victoria	Knox
F. A. Churchill	Libertyville	Lake
I. N. Boyd	Calchester	McDonough
Edgar L. Zink	Moline	Rock Island
H. E. Belford	Joliet	Will
W. H. Bruner	Rockford	Winnebago
Carey R. Johnson	Princeton	Bureau
H. A. Bartelsmeyer	Shattuc	Clinton
John B. Fruechtl	Chicago	Cook

APRIL 8, 1911.

Bryan Y. Craig	Chicago	Cook
Edward P. Falter	do	do
Geo. J. Irvine	do	do
Mortimer H. Moore	do	do
Henry Veeder	do	do
Henry C. Wallace	do	do
Walter H. Craig	Clayton	Adams
John M. Peffers	Aurora	Kane
Philo L. Berry	Lee Center	Lee
N. M. Campbell	Bloomington	McLean
Charles E. Olmsted	Danville	Vermilion
Everitt C. Hardin	Monmouth	Warren
William Muser	Lenzburg	St. Clair
Maurice F. Bockaert	Moline	Rock Island
Edward C. Farley	Toulon	Stark
Milo Cass	Chicago	Cook
Arthur G. Du Val	do	do
Eli N. Pocuca	do	do
Louth Rath sack	do	do
Michael F. Schiavone	do	do
Frank N. Schroth	do	do
Frances E. Shepard	do	do
Fred E. Thompson	do	do
Charles H. Whitcomb	do	do
A. M. Raymond	Oak Park	do
Alexander Nicholson	Chicago	do
Henry H. Poppen	do	do
Chas L. Hopkins	New Canton	Pike

APRIL 10, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
James Buggie	Chicago	Cook
Clarence L. Coleman	do	do
Sadie Feansburg	do	do
James H. Hooper	do	do
John E. Murtaugh	do	do
Fred A. Nichols	do	do
Ignatius Beckman	do	do
Edward Kwasniewski	do	do
J. J. Mullins	do	do
John Curtin	do	do
Richard S. Folsom	do	do
John B. Mester	do	do
M. C. Rasmussen	do	do
Carl O. Seberg	do	do
Sanford T. Stanley	do	do
Minnie Turner	do	do
George W. Shirk	Van Orin	Bureau
James F. Rankin	Sidney	Champaign
M. L. Behner	Marshall	Clark
Victor V. Rardin	Paris	Edgar
R. D. Webb	Sesser	Franklin
P. W. Gallagher	Canton	Fulton
W. R. Nightingale	Crescent City	Iroquois
Henry G. Dillenburgh	Aurora	Kane
Martin E. Connard	Elwin	Macon
John P. Williams	Salem	Marion
D. W. Frackelton	Petersburg	Menard
Joseph C. Hagerman	Woosung	Ogle
M. F. Keegan	Danville	Vermilion
E. B. Keneipp	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Michael Walter	Lockport	Will
T. J. Youngblood	Marion	Williamson

APRIL 11, 1911.

George J. Crane	Chicago	Cook
J. Ewing Davis	do	do
Jeanette Malarkey	do	do
J. A. Ruth	do	do
Fred H. Tracht	do	do
Randolph G. Hall	Lerna	Coles
Joseph N. Batesel	Tuscola	Douglas
J. F. Doyle	Wrights	Greene
J. A. Widney	Alpha	Henry
O. P. Johnson	Donovan	Iroquois
Ann R. Lord	Pontiac	Livingston
J. S. Culp	Mason City	Mason
Solon W. Crowell	Oregon	Ogle
Willis F. Graham	Monmouth	Warren
D. A. Sturtevant	Roscoe	Winnebago
J. W. Shastid	Oreana	Macon
J. S. Harwood	Kellerville	Adams
D. B. Andrus	Batavia	Kane
Watts Rosborough	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
L. E. Hetro	Danville	Vermilion
Robert R. Rodman	Hoopeston	do
William C. Mooney	Joliet	Will
Francis Adams, Jr.	Chicago	Cook
Louise H. Erickson	do	do
Emma T. Gates	do	do
August Kirchman	do	do
Rudolph L. Ochs	do	do
Moses Schumacher	do	do
J. Ambrose Gearon	do	do
Alfred Romanowski	do	do
John F. Rushkewicz	do	do

APRIL 12, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
M. A. Cerf	Chicago	Cook
Adolph Erickson	do	do
David G. Robertson	do	do
George A. Sindelar	do	do
Charles Avens	do	do
Ernest F. Eberly	do	do
Henry M. Porter	do	do
Fred W. Rossow	do	do
M. E. Shields	do	do
Edward E. Takken	do	do
Arnett C. Lines	Barrington	do
Floyd M. Condit	Beardstown	Cass
William F. Wiltberger	DeKalb	DeKalb
W. R. Dimond	Arcola	Douglas
John H. Heltsley	Dudley	Edgar
R. C. Wood	Vienna	Johnson
Phoebe L. Fischer	Alton	Madison
A. L. Nicol	Covell	McLean
William A. Golden	Moline	Rock Island
A. M. Beythe	Gays	Moultrie
Rosa Leviton	Chicago	Cook

APRIL 13, 1911.

William Busse	Mount Prospect	Cook
Peter F. Ahrens	Chicago	do
Oscar H. Haugan	do	do
Lester G. Heron	do	do
Frank W. Streich	do	do
A. Winchester	do	do
Josephine Ahern	do	do
E. R. Baldwin	do	do
Fred W. Cooper	do	do
Lloyd G. Kirkland	do	do
J. A. O'Brien	do	do
Elmer R. Houston	Berwyn	do
A. T. Ulitsch	Barrington	do
P. F. Eckerle	Lanark	Carroll
Jerome Howard	Bible Grove	Clay
Joseph C. Davis	DeSoto	Jackson
Ernest S. McNichols	Lake Bluff	Lake
Clyde C. Parkes	Gillespie	Macoupin
Jesse A. Rice	Bloomington	McLean
H. O. Baner	New Boston	Mercer
J. E. Whitman	Hoopeston	Vermilion
Ernest A. Rollinson	Joliet	Will
William Navigato	Chicago	Cook
Ethel Newfors	do	do

APRIL 14, 1911.

W. W. Althans	Chicago	Cook
Lawrence Azukas	do	do
W. M. Clark	do	do
Henry F. Herrman	do	do
Geo. Kanter	do	do
Charles L. Kuehn	do	do
Isam M. Light	do	do
Chauncey C. Lyons	do	do
Edward L. Richter	do	do
O. G. Roehling	do	do
Raymond E. Snethen	do	do
Sherman M. Goble	Winnetka	do
T. J. Kelly	Seneca	LaSalle
Arthur F. Drysdale	Peoria	Peoria
Roy M. Dixon	East St. Louis	St. Clair

APRIL 15, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Henry Einfeldt	Oak Park	Cook
Florence B. Hill	do	do
Frank W. Hill	do	do
Catherine S. Barton	Chicago	do
Louis G. Berman	do	do
John C. Cremer	do	do
Lydia G. Harris	do	do
Benj. W. Hess	do	do
Charles H. Henry	do	do
Nels H. Olson	do	do
John W. Reckenwald	do	do
Morgan J. Evans	do	do
Chas. J. Mammel	do	do
J. M. Singleton	do	do
Jacob R. Darmstadt	do	do
Fred W. Laas	do	do
August H. W. Meyers	do	do
Robert Staehle	do	do
H. N. Buckley	Oak Park	do
Wilbur H. Irvin	Hallsville	DeWitt
Edgar B. Fischer	Elmhurst	DuPage
F. K. Galloway	Parrish	Franklin
John M. Bowen	Hidalgo	Jasper
John Pierce	Texico	Jefferson
J. B. Cleary	Odell	Livingston
John Thomas	Collinsville	Madison
Adah O. Whistler	LeRoy	McLean
J. W. McKown	Rossville	Vermillion
H. B. Smith	Monmouth	Warren
James M. Endicott	Crossville	White
T. F. Dillon	Tampico	Whiteside

APRIL 17, 1911.

Matthew J. P. Berkery	Chicago	Cook
George E. Bender	do	do
Harry Buchbinder	do	do
Thomas E. Canty	do	do
Alfred M. Cordell	do	do
M. E. Flynn	do	do
Alexander Purer	do	do
Otto J. Schultz	do	do
Horace E. Swezey	do	do
B. F. Tarner	do	do
William F. Buffington	Sorento	Bond
O. F. Patterson	Versailles	Brown
J. C. Maxwell	Ingraham	Clay
A. F. Potttratz	Elgin	Kane
Francis X. Newcomer	Dixon	Lee
Cora B. Daugherty	Pontiac	Livingston
Albert C. Allen	Decatur	Macon
E. F. Peterson	New Windsor	Mercer
C. T. Scherer	Raymond	Montgomery
Earl D. Lake	Jacksonville	Morgan
Mitchell T. Chancy	Eddyville	Pope
George J. Bellersheim	Springfield	Sangamon
John Meikle	do	do

APRIL 18, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Charles H. Brandt	Chicago	Cook
Johannes C. S. Christensen .....	..do .....	..do
Merrick B. Dean .....	..do .....	..do
B. G. Elser .....	..do .....	..do
John Iacon .....	..do .....	..do
Jaroslav E. Kolar .....	..do .....	..do
John S. Leahy .....	..do .....	..do
Josef Lepsa .....	..do .....	..do
J. Fred McGuire .....	..do .....	..do
Frank N. Moore .....	..do .....	..do
Richard S. Robinson .....	..do .....	..do
Nathan S. Schoenbrod .....	..do .....	..do
William C. Thurn .....	..do .....	..do
Alvin Walter Wise .....	..do .....	..do
M. J. Dolan	Ohio	Bureau
J. O. Purcell	Rome	Jefferson
John P. Dickes	Aurora	Kane
Paul P. Connole	Madison	Madison
Hazel Cunningham	Centralia	Marion
George E. Smith	Peoria	Peoria
William H. Thomson .....	..do .....	..do
Eleanor Flaton	Chicago	Cook

APRIL 19, 1911.

E. W. Getke	Chicago	Cook
George Hoover .....	..do .....	..do
Stanley S. Jenkins .....	..do .....	..do
Hayes McKinney .....	..do .....	..do
Helen A. Nyman .....	..do .....	..do
Meda Doyle	Carrollton	Greene
Jacob A. Prassel	Chicago	Cook
John T. Greenwood	Geneseo	Henry
Charles H. Gilberts	Danville	Vermilion
Josephine Ray	Rossville .....	..do
H. F. Moellman	Venedy	Washington
Fred Bennitt	Joliet	Will
John E. Erickson	Chicago	Cook
George F. Matthews .....	..do .....	..do
C. Ward Mariner	Galesburg	Knox
Fred M. Burbach	Peoria	Peoria

APRIL 20, 1911.

Ben N. Breeding	Chicago	Cook
George Brinkman .....	..do .....	..do
W. B. Frankenstein .....	..do .....	..do
Gordon C. Hamilton .....	..do .....	..do
Lester H. Hornbrook .....	..do .....	..do
W. Lee Huckins .....	..do .....	..do
George F. Little .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Humfrey	New Bedford	Bureau
O. J. Derrough	Ludlow	Champaign
Fred W. Tovey	Watseka	Iroquois
James M. Hanna	Campbell Hill	Jackson
Benjamin O. Sumner	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
Charles Tjaden	Peoria	Peoria
J. S. Stevens .....	..do .....	..do
W. T. Fossett	Illioopolis	Sangamon
Anna Jackson	Nauvoo	Hancock
Caleb R. Carpenter	Edgington	Rock Island
Nick Meisch	Chicago	Cook
Joseph E. Snowden .....	..do .....	..do
Homer R. Blodgett .....	..do .....	..do
Berget H. Blockstom .....	..do .....	..do

April 20—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Ellis B. Brown	Chicago	Cook
L. C. Coyner .....	..do .....	..do
Julius H. Geweke .....	..do .....	..do
Robert E. Lee .....	..do .....	..do
Edgar Ray Moore .....	..do .....	..do
P. S. Webster .....	..do .....	..do
Philip Clarkson	Evanston .....	..do
Ella A. Maher	Harvey .....	..do
John W. Williams	Carthage	Hancock
Kirk D. Potter	Watseka	Iroquois
John T. Campbell	Rock Island	Rock Island

APRIL 21, 1911.

Robert F. Bennett	Chicago	Cook
Sydney A. Cryor .....	..do .....	..do
E. L. Dietrich .....	..do .....	..do
Rolla C. Horne .....	..do .....	..do
Christian A. Hale .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick Moe .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Reed .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Thompson .....	..do .....	..do
Paul Spitzer	Techny .....	..do
Sarah E. Hannon	Cairo	Alexander
William B. Kaiser	LaHarpe	Hancock
W. F. Bundy	Centralla	Marion
T. A. Holman	Pinckneyville	Perry
Thomas W. Maher	Moline	Rock Island
George Pasfield, Jr.	Springfield	Sangamon
C. A. Braden	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Hattie Wagner	Joliet	Will
Charles E. Cohen	Chicago	Cook

APRIL 22, 1911.

Edwin C. Crawford	Evanston	Cook
James Hibben .....	..do .....	..do
Llewellyn L. Abbott	Chicago .....	..do
Charles J. Agnew .....	..do .....	..do
Ossian Cameron .....	..do .....	..do
L. G. Frank .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Hartl .....	..do .....	..do
William C. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
James Maher .....	..do .....	..do
Josef Priesler .....	..do .....	..do
M. McArdle .....	..do .....	..do
Meyer Davis .....	..do .....	..do
George R. Faust .....	..do .....	..do
William Hanrahan .....	..do .....	..do
George E. Peterson .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick W. Schaeffer .....	..do .....	..do
Albert L. Strauss .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Layton	Chesterville	Douglas
William W. Waite	Hinsdale	DuPage
Harry H. Kerr	Paxton	Ford
Edward Weirick	Stockton	JoDaviess
C. H. Neff	Iuka	Marion
W. A. McConnell	Richmond	McHenry
W. T. Mather	Parkersburg	Richland
A. Judson Phillips	Anna	Union
Mattie M. Wallace	Danville	Vermilion
A. C. Rudolph .....	..do .....	..do
James W. Asbury	O'Fallon	St. Clair

APRIL 24, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Benjamin E. Burr	Chicago	Cook
William E. Dodson	do	do
Frank Holub	do	do
C. R. Hoy	do	do
William S. Kerr	do	do
Augusta C. Koenek	do	do
Andrew C. Mack	do	do
Henry A. Osborn	do	do
Henry H. Sherborne	do	do
Stanislaw Szrzycki	do	do
Henry H. Tank	do	do
Albert Thiele	do	do
Frank L. Tyrrell	do	do
Barney Hessler	Villa Grove	Douglas
Frank M. Crangle	Watseka	Iroquois
Frank W. Aldrich	McLean	McLean
George B. Sucher	Peoria	Peoria
S. A. Cartwright	East Moline	Rock Island
Marguerite K. Sylla	Elgin	Kane
H. D. Little	Joliet	Will
Fred H. Andres	Blue Island	Cook
R. J. Hutchinson	Chicago	do
Irving E. Pagels	do	do
Valentine Slosarzyk	do	do

APRIL 25, 1911.

Harry S. Allen	Chicago	Cook
Edward Browarsky	do	do
F. W. Evans	do	do
Zeno T. Griffen	do	do
Wm. O. J. Hattstaedt	do	do
F. W. Lowder	do	do
Frederick S. McClory	do	do
Lauritz P. Paulson	do	do
Harris J. Pearlman	do	do
Amy E. Rosier	do	do
Morris Schaeffer	do	do
Carrie Schneider	do	do
John B. Wuller	Carlyle	Clinton
Frank C. Mahlandt	Beckemeyer	do
A. W. Lindley	Neoga	Cumberland
William F. Sylla	Elgin	Kane
J. O. Smith	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
Jacob H. Latham	Decatur	Macon
John W. Maher	Lovejoy	St. Clair
George H. Sheldon	Rock Island	Rock Island
Walter J. Bookwalter	Danville	Vermilion
George W. Hall	Dahlgren	Wayne
John H. Means	Carlyle	Clinton
H. C. Norcross	do	do
Lester F. Clow	Chicago	Cook
Edward J. Eberhardt	do	do
Josephine P. Sullivan	do	do

APRIL 26, 1911.

Wm. Archbold	Chicago	Cook
Ralph W. Cooper	do	do
A. E. Gault	do	do
George W. Garside	do	do
L. C. Grundeland	do	do
F. M. Hoffmann	do	do
Carl Kresl, Jr.	do	do
Henry M. Lauderdale	do	do

April 26, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Charles A. Markley	Chicago	Cook
Harry J. Meacher .....	..do .....	..do
Louis W. McIntyre .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar D. Olson .....	..do .....	..do
Eugene C. O'Reilly .....	..do .....	..do
George Busse	Arlington Heights .....	..do
Chas. M. Kingery	Chadwick	Carroll
Elizabeth Myers	Marion	Williamson
C. R. Hopkins	Rockford	Winnebago
John J. Herron	Galesburg	Knox
Edgar H. Magehan	Chicago	Cook
Martin Mussing	Oak Park .....	..do

APRIL 27, 1911.

John C. Plagge	Barrington	Cook
William Cooke	Chicago .....	..do
Arthur J. Donovan .....	..do .....	..do
Virginia Guest .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Knick .....	..do .....	..do
Alfonso G. Mahony .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick Secord .....	..do .....	..do
Benjamin S. Simpson, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Albert H. Tyrrell .....	..do .....	..do
F. E. Wadhams .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas M. Wallace	Mt. Sterling	Brown
Fred Wylde	Greenup	Cumberland
G. W. Andrews	Murphysboro	Jackson
N. E. Schlitz	Aurora	Kane
W. J. Vetter	Troy	Madison
Morgan Le Masters	Granite City .....	..do
G. B. Odell	Peoria	Peoria
Fred J. Whiteside	Joslin	Rock Island
Hervey O. Jones	Carlyle	Clinton
E. E. Bloomfield	Waukegan	Lake
Ralph C. Madden	Mendota	LaSalle
Isaac Hill	Kell	Marion
Edwin A. Abbott	Chicago	Cook
Sophia Beil .....	..do .....	..do
Jos. J. Brummel .....	..do .....	..do
Ruby Violet Brydges .....	..do .....	..do
Guy C. Crapple .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas P. Dudley .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. W. Dunham .....	..do .....	..do
Frank B. Kaninski .....	..do .....	..do
Miles C. Novy .....	..do .....	..do
S. W. Perry	Swan Creek	Warren
Henry Weckerlin	Chicago	Cook

APRIL 28, 1911.

Matthew J. Dnyiewicz	Chicago	Cook
Louis S. Gibson .....	..do .....	..do
John Krizan .....	..do .....	..do
L. Lée Merriman .....	..do .....	..do
Don L. Omo .....	..do .....	..do
W. L. Perley .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas G. Pocock .....	..do .....	..do
John G. Wolf .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel J. Lombard	Lombard	DuPage
Henry A. Rowley	North Crystal Lake	Lake
George C. Fuller	Peoria	Peoria
Jos. M. Pellettieri	Rockford	Winnebago
Thos. E. Dowling	Lovejoy	St. Clair
John P. Byrne	Chicago	Cook
I. Kaufman .....	..do .....	..do
W. B. Ross	Oak Park .....	..do

APRIL 29, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Alex Dingle	Oak Park	Cook
Catherine A. Basener	Chicago	do
Anton Havlik, Jr.	do	do
Reginald E. Johnson	do	do
Fred Nachman	do	do
Ludwig Schmeisser	do	do
Irving E. Stieglitz	do	do
Freida H. Stelk	do	do
I. F. Hickey	do	do
James T. Igoe	do	do
Ralph G. Ingersoll	do	do
Charles F. Nehls	do	do
John F. Power	do	do
Jennie Safstrom	do	do
D. L. Simmons	do	do
Chas. A. Stevens	do	do
L. Adelaine Washburn	do	do
Joseph A. Warzynski	do	do
Chas. J. Wilson	do	do
J. B. Pogue	Hinckley	DeKalb
Vol Ferrell	Hicks	Hardin
Joseph A. Seyl	Deerfield	Lake
B. E. Welshans	Ottawa	LaSalle
Charles L. McNamara	Streator	do
Geo. E. Preble	Kinderhook	Pike
Henry E. Boaz	Glendale	Pope
Jno. Q. Paddock	Rock Island	Rock Island
Floyd E. Thompson	East Moline	do
J. R. Henderson	Harrisburg	Saline
Bert Call	Alvin	Vermillion
George R. Catlett	Fairmount	do
Glenn C. Bruner	Monmouth	Warren
R. D. Keen	Keenes	Wayne
P. M. Wells	Divernon	Sangamon

MAY 1, 1911.

Fred Bayha	Chicago	Cook
William Friedman	do	do
Benno F. Harms	do	do
John Higgins	do	do
Frank J. Koch	do	do
John L. Kreitzer	do	do
J. E. Kubes	do	do
Jerry Cesare Priore	do	do
Charles A. Schumacher	do	do
H. H. Stridron	do	do
Samuel Terwilliger	do	do
Helen J. Urbanski	do	do
C. A. E. Gantert	Quincy	Adams
John Walter Preihs	Pana	Christian
Louis Veronda	Coal City	Grundy
F. O. McFarland	Galesburg	Knox
E. G. James	Centralia	Marion
Florence McCawley	do	do
F. B. Miller	do	do
J. E. Houston	Lacon	Marshall
W. B. Barrick	Stillman Valley	Ogle
C. R. Hubbs	Valley	Pike
M. H. Williams	Rock Island	Rock Island
Retta Osborn	Danville	Vermillion
Leta M. Hamilton	Springfield	Sangamon

MAY 2, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Alice Beutlich	Chicago	Cook
Charles F. Bean .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick W. Bleike .....	..do .....	..do
W. G. Bradfield .....	..do .....	..do
F. J. Burde .....	..do .....	..do
John De Grazia .....	..do .....	..do
Louis C. Ehle .....	..do .....	..do
Eva C. Fletcher .....	..do .....	..do
Frank H. Hathaway .....	..do .....	..do
William G. Herrmann .....	..do .....	..do
Carl Huncke .....	..do .....	..do
Natalie Johansen .....	..do .....	..do
Agnes V. Lee .....	..do .....	..do
Leon L. Loehr .....	..do .....	..do
Claude O. Netherton .....	..do .....	..do
C. H. Palmer .....	..do .....	..do
Clayton L. Powell .....	..do .....	..do
Edward J. Prebis .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin Raum .....	..do .....	..do
J. E. Replogle .....	..do .....	..do
Nathaniel A. Stern .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas F. Wall .....	..do .....	..do
F. L. White .....	..do .....	..do
Sidney F. Blanc	Berwyn .....	..do
Charles Ivas	Cicero .....	..do
Ethel R. Roberts	Greenville	Bond
A. H. McCormick	Mattoon	Coles
John F. Lawson .....	..do .....	..do
H. W. Young	Shabbona	DeKalb
Thomas Pearman	Christopher	Franklin
William E. Taylor	Dahlgren	Hamilton
W. H. Gibbons	Belknap	Johnson
J. N. Burton	Richmond	McHenry
D. N. Claudon	Meadows	McLean
O. F. Anderson	Moline	Rock Island
William J. Hinze	Beecher	Will

MAY 3, 1911.

W. B. Carter	Chicago	Cook
Wm. S. Carpenter .....	..do .....	..do
P. B. Hadley .....	..do .....	..do
Julius F. Klawans .....	..do .....	..do
James H. Lane, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Lael E. Lindell .....	..do .....	..do
James McCollum .....	..do .....	..do
Fred F. Schulz .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Stiles .....	..do .....	..do
Emmet F. Kelly	Beverly	Adams
John Dewey	Spring Valley	Bureau
J. M. Krebs	Carlyle	Clinton
R. C. Jeffris	Charleston	Coles
Margaret A. Gallagher ..	Canton	Fulton
Homer Barney	Lacon	Marshall
J. C. Thompson	Macomb	McDonough
Vincent J. Klaus	Chicago	Cook
Bruno F. Kowalewski ..	..do .....	..do
Anton Linhart, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do

MAY 4, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
C. E. Sackett	Garden Prairie	Boone
C. C. Bradford	Stockland	Iroquois
Wm. A. Nason	Algonquin	McHenry
Julia Atterbury	Oakford	Menard
A. W. Koch	Peoria	Peoria
R. K. Park	Parkersburg	Richland
John M. Speers	Pekin	Tazewell
Frank U. Parker	Anna R. R.	Union
Nellie C. McCarthy	Grayville	White
Harry B. North	Rockford	Winnebago
Ray Gibson	Louisville	Clay
C. F. Urschel	Carlyle	Clinton
J. N. Vanderpoorten	Martinton	Iroquois
Adolf Fischer	Elgin	Kane
Harvey J. Legris	Bourbonnais	Kankakee
P. O. French	Sumner	Lawrence
Matteo Rigoni	Joliet	Will
John E. Bratt	La Grange	Cook
Leonard L. Cowan	Chicago	do
Robert G. Hug	do	do
Rudolph L. Huszagh	do	do
Leo H. Laszlo	do	do
Benjamin S. Lippincott	do	do
J. B. Paine	do	do
Jacob Rothschild	do	do
Fred J. Silhanet	do	do
Thomas Teder	do	do
Howard M. Watt	do	do
Orrin A. Eames	do	do
Harry E. Kaprall	do	do
John J. Reddick	do	do
Albert Wallin	do	do

MAY 5, 1911.

Fred O. Burkholder	Chicago	Cook
Simon Eichberg	do	do
Clayton D. Eulette	do	do
Dennis A. Horan	do	do
Louis A. Landa	do	do
Matthew N. Neumann	do	do
George E. Neidhardt, Jr.	do	do
John Henry Schmuck	do	do
Walter R. Weiboldt	do	do
Charles H. Wilson	do	do
Albert Budde	Oak Park	do
Ambrose Ryan	do	do
A. J. Smith	Morris	Grundy
Rhea Cheffer	St. Anne	Kankakee
W. S. Cluxton	St. Francisville	Lawrence
Walter B. Lafferty	Peoria	Peoria
H. G. Jackson	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Thos. E. Shimmie	Rockford	Winnebago
Jonas Ettelson	Chicago	Cook

MAY 6, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Patrick F. Butler	Chicago	Cook
Olive E. Davys	..do	..do
Katherine Davitt	..do	..do
Henry H. Deenis	..do	..do
Robert S. Elder	..do	..do
Charles A. Grant	..do	..do
William P. Hunt	..do	..do
Mathias Huberty	..do	..do
John J. M. Kelly	..do	..do
John Simenson	..do	..do
Arthur G. Sweet, Sr.	..do	..do
Paul A. Westburg	..do	..do
A. L. Widdecombe	..do	..do
Minnie Jaques	Urbana	Champaign
D. T. Gordon	Janesville	Cumberland
E. M. Favreau	Naperville	DuPage
Edward Grimpe	Warsaw	Hancock
David Price	Grant Park	Kankakee
William A. Deane	Waukegan	Lake
John S. Popple	Danvers	McLean
William P. Green	Cobden	Union
William Mathis	Prophetstown	Whiteside
Daniel B. Flanders	Rockford	Winnebago
Frank J. Betzold	..do	..do
William A. Ferguson	Decatur	Macon
Daniel Davis	Benson	Woodford
William C. Borah	Springfield	Sangamon
W. A. Broadrich	Chicago	Cook
Joseph Brandes	..do	..do
Henry J. Clark	..do	..do
John Frisch	..do	..do
Harry W. Harpold	..do	..do
Marcus M. Huebsch	..do	..do
Zeffa G. Johnston	..do	..do
Chas. M. Joy	..do	..do
John D. Martin	..do	..do
Chas. P. Mueller	..do	..do
R. S. Rogers	..do	..do
Geo. A. Stange	..do	..do
Anton Woodrich	..do	..do
Francis E. Johnson	..do	..do
Chas. L. Harrah	Bushnell	McDonough
Robert R. Reynolds	Rock Island	Rock Island

MAY 8, 1911.

Albert L. Anthony	Chicago	Cook
Edward A. Bern	..do	..do
Leah Danits	..do	..do
Frank W. DeMuth	..do	..do
Barney Feldman	..do	..do
Adrian Frosch	..do	..do
Jno. W. Guskay	..do	..do
Max C. Israel	..do	..do
D. H. McGilvray	..do	..do
Evelyn C. Naylor	..do	..do
Theo. Oehne, Jr.	..do	..do
C. A. Weage	..do	..do
Joseph M. Zeller	..do	..do
Julius Drexel	DesPlaines	..do
Carrie J. Renneker	Quincy	Adams
H. J. Leach	Morris	Grundy
Clara B. Griffin	Carthage	Hancock
J. P. Metzger	Plymouth	..do
Simon J. Newell	Annawan	Henry
R. W. Churchill	Grayslake	Lake
Henry A. Bride	Villa Grove	Pulaski
H. P. Johnston	Chester	Randolph
A. C. Schneider	Tremont	Tazewell
Fred M. Pool	Herrin	Williamson
Gerald C. Nichol	Chicago	Cook

MAY 9, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Herbert A. Cole	Chicago	Cook
H. C. Hanson	do	do
Michael Koch	do	do
Matthew J. Lamb	do	do
John C. Phillips	do	do
Otto L. Steiskal	do	do
Otto Tischer	do	do
E. L. Brookman	do	do
Samuel Gratch	do	do
Clark N. Hollister	do	do
Edward Matthes	do	do
John J. Molyneaux	do	do
Henry C. Piepho	do	do
Della M. Selover	do	do
Etta L. White	do	do
Charles A. Williams	do	do
Isaac K. Levy	Murphysboro	Jackson
I. W. Parkinson	Stockton	Jo Daviess
Stanley A. Judd	Zion City	Lake
James Gaul	Peoria	Peoria
B. F. Anderson	Golconda	Pope
Albert Huber	Rock Island	Rock Island
E. M. Federhan	Springfield	Sangamon
George S. Rakestraw	Wyoming	Stark
R. C. Parks	Danville	Vermillion
Dent Reid	Marion	Williamson
Minnette B. Lynch	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Fred H. Burdick	Chicago	Cook
Charles F. Beyer	do	do
C. H. Perrigo	do	do
Joseph Ringl	do	do
Harry McDaniel	Martinsville	Clark
C. W. McKown	Gilson	Knox

MAY 10, 1911.

Bertha M. Billenstein	Chicago	Cook
Helen F. Curry	do	do
Anthony Intrieri	do	do
Quintin Johnston, Jr.	do	do
E. E. Patterson	do	do
George B. Pfeiffer	do	do
Mary J. Paddon	do	do
Igrald Anderson	do	do
W. C. Hecox	do	do
Rudolph Kohn	do	do
F. Railton	do	do
F. E. Spoerer	do	do
Victor C. Winnen	do	do
Jane M. Marsey	Greenville	Bond
J. L. Douglas	Hanaford	Franklin
Charles D. Proctor	Libertyville	Lake
Effie Moxon	Jacksonville	Morgan
F. J. O'Brien	Peoria	Peoria
Anna Spring	do	do
William F. Spain	Cobden	Union

MAY 11, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
James M. Whelan	Chicago Heights	Cook
Nathan De Lue	Chicago .....	..do
C. E. Garnet .....	..do .....	..do
W. P. Naumes .....	..do .....	..do
E. E. Noyes .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Tholen .....	..do .....	..do
M. A. O'Brien .....	..do .....	..do
Rae Greenbaum .....	..do .....	..do
J. A. Allison .....	..do .....	..do
James W. Breen .....	..do .....	..do
Frank R. Evers .....	..do .....	..do
Roy L. Freeman .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas Jansen .....	..do .....	..do
Walter A. Munger .....	..do .....	..do
Gerard A. Reupke .....	..do .....	..do
Gus Vong .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin H. Forkel	Oak Park .....	..do
Robert W. Sutton	Newman	Douglas
Lillian Mitchell	Dallas City	Hancock
F. W. Virchow	Aurora	Kane
George A. Seargeant .....	..do .....	..do
Carrie Dillon	Ottawa	La Salle
N. B. Allison	Latham	Logan
Harry H. Lessner	Alton	Madison
Simon Stoffel	West McHenry	McHenry
James A. Daniels	Heyworth	McLean
L. D. Welch	Bloomington .....	..do
Thomas B. Echols	Grand Chain	Pulaski
James E. Dowling	Springfield	Sangamon
Lela Bradley	East St. Louis	St Clair
Fannie A. Gish	Sterling	Whiteside
John Barbaglia	Herrin	Williamson
D. C. Foley	Carrollton	Greene
Josefina Vacek	Chicago	Cook

MAY 12, 1911.

G. E. Boynton	Chicago	Cook
Edward D. Green .....	..do .....	..do
Rupert J. Henry .....	..do .....	..do
Harry D. Lippert .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Lindenberger .....	..do .....	..do
John B. Morin .....	..do .....	..do
Emile Oppenheim .....	..do .....	..do
Lillian M. Stanton .....	..do .....	..do
Daniel M. Mickey	Wilmette .....	..do
Henry C. Michels	Germantown	Clinton
Wilfred S. Kay	Watseka	Iroquois
Roscoe Rettinghouse	Centralia	Marion
T. B. Andrews .....	..do .....	..do
Wesley Owen	Bloomington	McLean
J. E. Harney	Bradford	Stark
James E. Gill	Chicago	Cook
Martin Frank Steelhammer .....	..do .....	..do

MAY 13, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
M. Gertrude Ady	Chicago	Cook
Frank C. Barnes .....	..do .....	..do
Gertrude V. Chap .....	..do .....	..do
John M. Fields .....	..do .....	..do
Henry G. Koellner .....	..do .....	..do
Charles B. Pavlicek .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Reupke .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph W. Schulman .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred F. Burrows .....	..do .....	..do
R. C. Seery .....	..do .....	..do
Grace L. Beach .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Bunte .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur Gerken .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Korf .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph A. Pellingner .....	..do .....	..do
Fred C. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Leroy R. Spencer .....	..do .....	..do
J. Webb Griffin	Evanston .....	..do
George H. Miller .....	..do .....	..do
A. G. Ross	Walnut	Bureau
S. L. Smith	Princeton .....	..do
W. E. Miller	Vandalia	Fayette
George A. Olbert	Greenfield	Greene
J. F. Switzer	Sheldon	Iroquois
James H. Martin	Murphysboro	Jackson
Louis E. Barnat	Aurora	Kane
Ernest F. Radeke	Kankakee	Kankakee
W. T. Cary	Bradley .....	..do
G. F. Merion	Centralia	Marion
Mabel A. Sykes	Monmouth	Warren
W. H. Porter	Nashville	Washington
Thos. L. Sizer	Rockford	Winnebago

MAY 15, 1911.

Charles D. Atchison	Chicago	Cook
George E. Bucke .....	..do .....	..do
Joel F. Longenecker .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Medosh .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur E. Schutt .....	..do .....	..do
Lyall Thompson .....	..do .....	..do
Vernon L. Bean .....	..do .....	..do
Sara Sibree Bornemann .....	..do .....	..do
A. W. Eheim .....	..do .....	..do
M. J. Flaherty .....	..do .....	..do
John G. Oien .....	..do .....	..do
Mae E. Walsh .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred S. Babb	Shannon	Carroll
Chas. W. Brewster	Dixon	Lee
William H. Steward	Carlinville	Macoupin
George G. Geiger	Haldane	Ogle
William W. Hartsell	Windsor	Shelby
A. C. Crays .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Eads	Macomb	McDonough

MAY 16, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
John Adamowski	Chicago	Cook
Livingston J. Cullen .....	..do .....	..do
Mary C. Dickson .....	..do .....	..do
Harold J. Finder .....	..do .....	..do
F. J. Flaherty .....	..do .....	..do
Matthew J. Harmon .....	..do .....	..do
Harry J. Hill .....	..do .....	..do
Minnie A. Hunter .....	..do .....	..do
Nathan Jasenovsky .....	..do .....	..do
Otto P. Kalvelage .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest L. Sinclair .....	..do .....	..do
Clara E. Reid	Greenville	Bond
William M. Dooley	Highland Park	Lake
Frank McLean	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Myrtle Dunscomb	Sullivan	Moultrie
Alta Jenkins	Shelbyville	Shelby
E. F. Russell	Freeport	Stephenson
W. C. Messner	Potomac	Vermillion
William Gravett	Grayville	White
William H. Rohe	Crete	Will
Louise Bowen	Herrin	Williamson
R. V. Bourne	Decatur	Macon
John N. Kerry	Chicago	Cook
Theodosia Burn .....	..do .....	..do

MAY 17, 1911.

J. H. Alberding	Chicago	Cook
Frederick Bateman .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar J. Bersbach .....	..do .....	..do
Henry A. Berger .....	..do .....	..do
E. L. Harnett .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur C. Imig .....	..do .....	..do
E. G. Olson .....	..do .....	..do
Salvatore Urbane .....	..do .....	..do
W. D. Wilcox .....	..do .....	..do
John E. Wilcox .....	..do .....	..do
Gus J. Kraemer	Hazel Crest .....	..do
Jas. G. Spillard	Elgin	Kane
Peter Gaddo	Granville	Putnam
Harry T. Knox	Rock Island	Rock Island
F. G. Llewellyn	Freeport	Stephenson
Florence Dickhaus	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Robert H. Fisher	Chicago	Cook
Roy A. Hillstrom .....	..do .....	..do
Vincent Mencnarowski .....	..do .....	..do
Robert T. Lee	Rock Island	Rock Island

MAY 18, 1911.

A. L. Robertson	Barrington	Cook
Oswald F. Wolfe	Cicero .....	..do
M. C. Bainbridge	Chicago .....	..do
Henry A. Bogardus .....	..do .....	..do
A. E. Goodman .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Jonesi .....	..do .....	..do
A. H. Luken .....	..do .....	..do
Frank X. Mayer .....	..do .....	..do
Henry A. Reiter .....	..do .....	..do
Daniel Wink .....	..do .....	..do
John Brod. Jr. .....	..do .....	..do
Raymond P. O'Connor .....	..do .....	..do
Eva L. Warner .....	..do .....	..do
Grace Elizabeth Cripps .....	..do .....	..do

May 18, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Carlo D'Amato	Chicago	Cook
Lieurettie Feeley .....	..do .....	..do
Walter Mills .....	..do .....	..do
Ethel M. Mills .....	..do .....	..do
Michael J. O'Brien .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph P. Ryan .....	..do .....	..do
Sol. Salins .....	..do .....	..do
Max Shulman .....	..do .....	..do
Alexander Smietanka .....	..do .....	..do
Carl Strover .....	..do .....	..do
Fred M. Thuerk .....	..do .....	..do
L. P. Nifuecker	Wilmette .....	..do
Charles W. May	Riverside .....	..do
L. B. Goetzman	Shawneetown	Gallatin
J. W. Tower	Momence	Kankakee
Ernest E. Hoobler	Pontiac	Livingston
S. E. Walker	Decatur	Macon
Lena C. Engel	Jacksonville	Morgan
Herbert R. Dennis	East Peoria	Tazewell
W. H. Ford	Herrin	Williamson
Mathew N. Bauler	Chicago	Cook
Robert L. Denvir .....	..do .....	..do
Frank K. Derdzinski .....	..do .....	..do

MAY 19, 1911.

J. H. Boren	Chicago	Cook
Harry Larimer .....	..do .....	..do
James W. Luther .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur H. Magnussen .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Clennon	Minooka	Grundy
M. B. Hough	Elburn	Kane
Eben B. Gower	Kankakee	Kankakee
Harry Howe	Rockford	Winnebago
Marie L. De Bost	Chicago	Cook
Frederick J. Bippus .....	..do .....	..do
Rupert F. Bippus .....	..do .....	..do
William Hannon .....	..do .....	..do

MAY 20, 1911.

Louis Dulsky	Chicago	Cook
Nettie T. Fellowes .....	..do .....	..do
Sidney Frank .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick A. Hibbert .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Mallon .....	..do .....	..do
Edward A. Mechling .....	..do .....	..do
C. A. Sherman .....	..do .....	..do
Albert H. Veeder .....	..do .....	..do
E. L. Sulzberger .....	..do .....	..do
Frank E. Pfunder .....	..do .....	..do
John R. McCabe .....	..do .....	..do
George Lafferty	Martinsville	Clark
J. W. Dixon	Casey .....	..do
C. C. Craig	Galesburg	Knox
Hennan F. Moore	Upper Alton	Madison
F. A. Somers	Bloomington	McLean
Charles G. Briggie	Springfield	Sangamon
Charles A. Scherrer	East St. Louis	St. Clair
E. Schwartz	Waukegan	Lake

MAY 22, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Milton E. Barker	Wilmette	Cook
Frank T. Boydston	Chicago .....	..do
Wells M. Cook .....	..do .....	..do
Agnes K. Donohue .....	..do .....	..do
D. G. Drake .....	..do .....	..do
Lewis V. Gustin .....	..do .....	..do
E. B. Hatch .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Sass .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Sonstebly .....	..do .....	..do
H. J. Brown .....	..do .....	..do
W. T. Haynie .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew W. Hellgeth .....	..do .....	..do
David King Springwater .....	..do .....	..do
James E. Wheelan .....	..do .....	..do
May M. Allen .....	..do .....	..do
George C. Brunkhorst .....	..do .....	..do
Elsie Crownover .....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. Kemnitz .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph H. Klaffer .....	..do .....	..do
Lela McDuffie .....	..do .....	..do
Clarence A. Ryan .....	..do .....	..do
William S. Young .....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. Cook	Greenfield	Bond
A. H. Sutherland	Mattoon	Coles
Frank K. Mann	Wheaton	DuPage
Clifford E. Beach	Paxton	Ford
James M. Latta	Bluford	Jefferson
H. C. Wivill	Rock Island	Rock Island
Harry H. Clark	Wayne City	Wayne
Geo. G. Otey	Herrin	Williamson

MAY 23, 1911.

James C. Bike	Chicago	Cook
Joseph Braun .....	..do .....	..do
Carl F. Cudell .....	..do .....	..do
Thos. F. Hanley, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Robt. H. Howe .....	..do .....	..do
J. E. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Patrick H. Kennedy .....	..do .....	..do
Burdette Matthews .....	..do .....	..do
David Rest .....	..do .....	..do
Fred L. Brooke	Oak Park .....	..do
William Buss, Jr.	Mount Prospect .....	..do
Milan M. Hitchcock	Berwyn .....	..do
Milton McClure	Beardstown	Cass
T. P. Cleaver	Martinsville	Clark
James D. Barr	Paris	Edgar
Josephine E. Crawford ..	Carthage	Hancock
Lyle Robison	Kewanee	Henry
Breese Glass	Edwardsville	Madison
James B. Dale .....	..do .....	..do
Emil L. Bansbach	Springfield	Sangamon
Robert P. Eckert	Freeport	Stephenson
Emily C. Lind	Rockford	Winnebago
James P. Linnen .....	..do .....	..do
Craig A. Hood	Chicago Heights	Cook
Earl E. Smith .....	..do .....	..do

MAY 24, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
William E. Bryan	Chicago	Cook
Mark A. Cronin	do	do
Ignatz N. Harpman	do	do
Otto P. Heller	do	do
W. F. Henderson	do	do
G. A. Hemple	do	do
Fred B. Hovey	do	do
Henry Horner	do	do
J. Dale June	do	do
William L. LeBoy	do	do
Ella O. Loewen	do	do
Robert N. Morris	do	do
Richard Mueller	do	do
Martin H. McGrath	do	do
Frank Posvic	do	do
Chas. A. Runge	do	do
Alexander E. Suwalski	do	do
William R. Tanner	Stillwell	Hancock
Robt. P. Martin	Murphysboro	Jackson
J. S. McLaughlin	Decatur	Macon
C. Percy Barnes	Woodstock	McHenry
Arthur Stieb	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Irma L. Jung	Chicago	Cook

MAY 25, 1911.

A. H. R. Atwood	Chicago	Cook
Louis J. Behan	do	do
Laura M. Culbertson	do	do
J. A. Ferguson	do	do
John C. Hoffmann	do	do
M. Landorff	do	do
Harry H. Meineke	do	do
L. A. McKiel	do	do
Joseph Solari	do	do
Jessie M. Stothard	do	do
James N. Tilton	do	do
Robert H. Witte	do	do
Emil A. Zutz	do	do
Rolla T. Ingham	Clinton	DeWitt
Louise Belford	Murphysboro	Jackson
James L. Swayer	Waukegan	Lake
Chester Allen Smith	Decatur	Macon
Henry Bufo	Wood River	Madison
W. J. Richardson	Shelbyville	Shelby
W. B. Erfert	Freeport	Stephenson
Robert L. Fortune	Chicago	Cook

MAY 26, 1911.

Wm. C. Bishop	Chicago	Cook
Harry H. DeClerque	do	do
E. L. Hamel	do	do
Joseph Rubenstein	do	do
George W. Stockwell	do	do
Amos Dresser	Wheaton	DuPage
Mary G. Downing	Peoria	Peoria
M. V. Daly	Springfield	Sangamon
Eugene E. Fayart	do	do
Jessie A. Ruffner	East St. Louis	St. Clair
James A. McPhail	Rockford	Winnebago

MAY 27, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Arthur G. Sayles	Glencoe	Cook
Oscar S. Baylies	Chicago .....	..do
Ben M. Binkley .....	..do .....	..do
Wilbrod Hudon .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. W. Kromenaker .....	..do .....	..do
Frank H. Penny .....	..do .....	..do
Katharine K. Adams .....	..do .....	..do
M. B. Axford .....	..do .....	..do
S. J. Nave .....	..do .....	..do
Reginald C. Oxenham .....	..do .....	..do
John N. Warken .....	..do .....	..do
H. H. Whittemore	Kankakee	Kankakee
Thomas B. Jack	Decatur	Macon
Carl A. Littwinski	Freeport	Stephenson
J. B. Fuller	Winslow .....	..do

MAY 29, 1911.

M. J. Kirkman	Evanston	Cook
Lula E. Baird	Chicago .....	..do
John W. Gorby .....	..do .....	..do
Louis C. Larsen .....	..do .....	..do
J. T. Martin .....	..do .....	..do
Irene Mumford .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. L. Tilton .....	..do .....	..do
Frederic B. Crossley .....	..do .....	..do
Herman C. Goldbach .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin Hancock .....	..do .....	..do
Roman J. Kowalewski .....	..do .....	..do
John B. Lanyon, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Age Zylstra .....	..do .....	..do
H. F. Spelman	Oak Park .....	..do
Fred M. Price	Champaign	Champaign
J. S. Veeder	Pana	Christian
Elmer J. Smick	Decatur	Macon
Robert I. Pugh	Shelbyville	Shelby
Horace Baker	El Paso	Woodford
L. O. Colburn	Loami	Sangamon

MAY 31, 1911.

George Birkhoff, 3d	Chicago	Cook
James E. Cahill .....	..do .....	..do
E. J. Chartrand .....	..do .....	..do
Antony Ferrazvollo .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Fox .....	..do .....	..do
James E. Lemmon .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph W. Mattes .....	..do .....	..do
A. J. Pfiaum .....	..do .....	..do
Max Rifos .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew J. Schultz .....	..do .....	..do
J. B. Nay	Casey	Clark
James A. Lynn	Alton	Madison
Henry Roe	Toluca	Marshall
Thos. P. Reep	Petersburg	Menard
Frank M. Ramey	Hillsboro	Montgomery
J. V. Bookstaver	Duquoin	Perry
John B. Corken	Rock Island	Rock Island
Tim F. Pell	Joliet	Will
Herman Keller	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 1, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Earle B. Chapman	Chicago	Cook
Alfred E. Davis, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Ralph H. Drake .....	..do .....	..do
Henry G. McMahon .....	..do .....	..do
Alma F. Schwietzka .....	..do .....	..do
E. Sullivan .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph P. Vesely .....	..do .....	..do
Henry G. Bengel	Springfield	Sangamon
Agnes S. Carlson	Chicago	Cook
Hector A. Brouillet .....	..do .....	..do

JUNE 2, 1911.

William Baumann, Jr.	Chicago	Cook
Edgar Crilly .....	..do .....	..do
Rose A. Keller .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Kutina .....	..do .....	..do
C. J. Sullivan .....	..do .....	..do
Edw. J. Wilson .....	..do .....	..do
Jesse P. Young .....	..do .....	..do
Elmer J. Haase	Oak Park .....	..do
Lloyd M. McClure	Beardstown	Cass
Mary Hamsmith	Sycamore	DeKalb
Thomas M. Cliffe .....	..do .....	..do
J. Russell McDavid	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Frank M. Van Horn	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 3, 1911.

Ella Callahan	Chicago	Cook
Jeanette Hunter .....	..do .....	..do
John G. Knie .....	..do .....	..do
Marie E. Lill .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Lindsay .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Lynch .....	..do .....	..do
M. Massaro .....	..do .....	..do
H. Cowdin Rathmell .....	..do .....	..do
L. D. Rosenheimer .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph E. Scanlan .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph B. Crowley	Robinson	Crawford
Milly Mize	Monticello	Piatt
F. E. Early	Springfield	Sangamon

JUNE 5, 1911.

Charles G. Fisher	Evanston	Cook
Thomas F. Burns	Chicago .....	..do
William L. Czoschke .....	..do .....	..do
Will T. Davies .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel W. Doberer .....	..do .....	..do
Charles J. Gould .....	..do .....	..do
Albert B. Halverson .....	..do .....	..do
Ray Hanson .....	..do .....	..do
Edward J. Hess .....	..do .....	..do
Adeline E. Kasper .....	..do .....	..do
Sophie Keller .....	..do .....	..do
I. H. Weiner .....	..do .....	..do
A. C. Wiklund .....	..do .....	..do
D. C. Closson	Casey	Clark
V. B. Russell	Decatur	Macon
Edna Bischof	Belleville	St. Clair

JUNE 6, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
A. N. Hobart	Chicago	Cook
Charles E. Holmes .....	..do .....	..do
James Horacek .....	..do .....	..do
George O. Jones .....	..do .....	..do
Daniel P. Kinsella .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Mack .....	..do .....	..do
Blanche Mead .....	..do .....	..do
Henry McCall .....	..do .....	..do
George T. Putman .....	..do .....	..do
Henry M. Shabad .....	..do .....	..do
K. W. Starr .....	..do .....	..do
James D. Watts .....	..do .....	..do
Hinda Wolf .....	..do .....	..do
Sophie Wysoczenska .....	..do .....	..do
Christopher Casleton	Elkville	Jackson
R. E. Hayden	Peoria	Peoria
J. A. Osborn	Danville	Vermilion
Effie Carroll	Oblong	Crawford
Harry P. Sandvik	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 7, 1911.

Hazel M. Abrams	Chicago	Cook
Walter Bachrach .....	..do .....	..do
A. Cavaney .....	..do .....	..do
H. A. Clark .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob Geiserowich .....	..do .....	..do
F. B. Hamilton .....	..do .....	..do
Jane Mullen .....	..do .....	..do
Frank M. Quinn .....	..do .....	..do
George Shriber .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph A. Weber .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Gibbon	Oak Park .....	..do
William R. Lloyd .....	..do .....	..do
Charles W. Pierce	Wilmette .....	..do
R. S. Jones	Flora	Clay
James F. Cassidy	Clarendon Hills	DuPage
Ira D. Lakin	Vandalia	Fayette
C. V. Johnson	Moline	Rock Island
H. U. Scott	Monmouth	Warren
Herbert L. Johnson	Paris	Edgar
Charles E. Hill .....	..do .....	..do
Cyril Jandus	Chicago	Cook
Louis P. Cronan	Kewanee	Henry

JUNE 8, 1911.

Louis V. Bruns	Chicago	Cook
John Heitmann .....	..do .....	..do
Charles White .....	..do .....	..do
J. W. Davidson	Champaign	Champaign
A. J. Kimball	Ellery	Edwards
Rufus Grant	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Bernard J. O'Neill	Alton	Madison
Grant Featherling	Centralia	Marion
Harry Typer	Polo	Ogle
Ambrose S. Hadsall	Wilmington	Will
Voldemar Alexandroff	Chicago	Cook
Nicholas Ehlen .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Fichter, Jr. .....	..do .....	..do
Catherine Fitzpatrick .....	..do .....	..do
Raymond G. Hancock .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar Millsap .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar Olsen .....	..do .....	..do
Maurice K. Over .....	..do .....	..do

June 8, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Ed. C. Bradford	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair
Sibyl Strohm .....	..do .....	..do
J. W. Nelson	Francis Mills	Saline
Bernis W. Sherman	Chicago	Cook
John J. Bradley .....	..do .....	..do

JUNE 9, 1911.

Andrea Filpi	Chicago	Cook
John Mack .....	..do .....	..do
Edith O'Malley .....	..do .....	..do
Ellen Osmer .....	..do .....	..do
Eckhart Thon .....	..do .....	..do
D. A. Ward	Tuscola	Douglas
Hattie Johnson	Carrollton	Greene
Philip A. Brosseau	Kankakee	Kankakee
William P. Early	Edwardsville	Madison
Charles L. Portman	Peoria	Peoria
J. K. Payton	Springfield	Sangamon
Ernest Westberg	Rockford	Winnebago
William A. Altenheim	Chicago	Cook
E. Arthur Edlund .....	..do .....	..do
David Greenlees .....	..do .....	..do
Steven Patrick .....	..do .....	..do

JUNE 10, 1911.

Joseph J. Belinski	Chicago	Cook
John K. Haas .....	..do .....	..do
John Thomson .....	..do .....	..do
W. B. Hutchinson	Mulberry Grove	Bond
O. W. Farley	Zion City	Lake
W. A. Holland	Streator	LaSalle
Lena Wright	Decatur	Macon
Robert H. Lovett	Peoria	Peoria
Luther C. Hinckle .....	..do .....	..do
Ira J. Roberts	Rock Island	Rock Island
Frank H. Lowe	Springfield	Sangamon
Richard R. Stansfield	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
C. W. Lindemann	Dupo	St. Clair
Daniel W. Cahill	Chicago	Cook
Walter I. Rogers .....	..do .....	..do
Edward N. Stein	Blue Island .....	..do
P. W. Reardon	Quincy	Adams
Annie Stacy	Geneva	Kane
Robert B. Dickinson	LaSalle	LaSalle
Walter P. Christiansen	Chicago	Cook
Charles L. Cooksey .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph D. Crowley .....	..do .....	..do
H. L. Damarin .....	..do .....	..do
Harry R. Furlong .....	..do .....	..do
T. J. Keegan .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas S. MacKinlay .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph Moore .....	..do .....	..do
W. H. Moore .....	..do .....	..do
H. P. Neuberger .....	..do .....	..do
I. D. Patton .....	..do .....	..do
Ossian M. Ross .....	..do .....	..do
Leo E. Townley .....	..do .....	..do
I. P. White .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph D. Wilkin .....	..do .....	..do
P. L. Williams .....	..do .....	..do
Paul L. Kostowski .....	..do .....	..do
Roy E. Fuller .....	..do .....	..do

JUNE 12, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Joseph Austerlitz	Chicago	Cook
Theodore J. Becker .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob G. Grossberg .....	..do .....	..do
Effie H. Olson .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph J. Sebastian .....	..do .....	..do
Charles W. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Florence Thompson .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Ryan Woodle .....	..do .....	..do
P. R. Cosgrove	Kinsman	Grundy
J. Ross McClure	Galesburg	Knox
Charles C. Randolph	Decatur	Macon
L. M. Forth	Wayne City	Wayne
Irene Haviland	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 13, 1911.

Elliott S. Norton	Chicago	Cook
Fred Plotke .....	..do .....	..do
Elroy M. Priest .....	..do .....	..do
Jennie Rosenbluth .....	..do .....	..do
Mayer D. Rosenbach .....	..do .....	..do
G. H. Bunge	Downers Grove	DuPage
Norman F. Thompson, Jr.	Rockford	Winnebago
Harry T. Aspern	Chicago	Cook
J. W. Atkinson .....	..do .....	..do
Frank A. Baerlin .....	..do .....	..do
Henry B. M. Berentson .....	..do .....	..do
E. W. Bieg .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph R. Bradley .....	..do .....	..do
W. J. Collins .....	..do .....	..do
Frank M. Dolezal .....	..do .....	..do
E. E. Ellington .....	..do .....	..do
Charles H. Lake .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel W. Newman .....	..do .....	..do
Frances D. Musgove	Peoria	Peoria
Abraham Jacobson .....	..do .....	..do
F. Moehle	Okawville	Washington
John C. Webb	Ewing	Franklin
Giovanni Zona	Chicago Heights	Cook

JUNE 14, 1911.

Anna D. Caplan	Chicago	Cook
Frank F. Cleveland .....	..do .....	..do
A. R. Conner .....	..do .....	..do
George B. Dow .....	..do .....	..do
Tony J. Fraszczak .....	..do .....	..do
E. W. Hillier .....	..do .....	..do
William T. Morgan .....	..do .....	..do
E. G. Redman .....	..do .....	..do
Edith Whitlock .....	..do .....	..do
H. J. Brown	Marseilles	LaSalle
George W. Brenzell	Chicago	Cook
Charles F. Holub .....	..do .....	..do
F. M. Miller .....	..do .....	..do
William K. Pfau .....	..do .....	..do
Lulu I. Queeny .....	..do .....	..do
Frances C. Shipman .....	..do .....	..do
Minnie C. McBride	River Forest .....	..do
Juanita Knight	Mattoon	Coles
William C. Roodhouse	Roodhouse	Greene
Charles Valerio	Coal City	Grundy
Susie M. Wolf	Freeburg	St. Clair
L. E. Watson	Cartersville	Williamson
Thomas W. Hall	Carmi	White
Franklin S. Catlin	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 15, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Anton Kucaba, Jr.	Cicero	Cook
Charles P. Silva	Morgan Park .....	..do
Arthur F. Chapman	Chicago .....	..do
Charles W. Kossack .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Nelson .....	..do .....	..do
Harry C. Van Norman .....	..do .....	..do
Felix J. Wengierski .....	..do .....	..do
Benon P. Zelinski .....	..do .....	..do
Alex. V. Coldby .....	..do .....	..do
Hugh B. Craig .....	..do .....	..do
Louis R. Loula .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Mahan .....	..do .....	..do
J. Erwin McDowell .....	..do .....	..do
William S. Swiney .....	..do .....	..do
Sidney N. Ware .....	..do .....	..do
F. N. Henley	Mattoon	Coles
Charles H. King	Carrollton	Greene
C. L. Wideman	Aurora	Kane
C. A. Darnell	Plano	Kendall
Julia Carlson	Galesburg	Knox
Fred C. Gerhardt	Birds	Lawrence
James B. Lennon	Dixon	Lee
Walker R. Flint	Bloomington	McLean
E. L. McConaughy	Rochelle	Ogle
J. K. Likes	Fenton	Whiteside
Henry Mansfield	Peoria	Peoria

JUNE 16, 1911.

George F. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
John S. Eireiner .....	..do .....	..do
Peter Heck .....	..do .....	..do
E. M. Lawson .....	..do .....	..do
Robert A. McLelland .....	..do .....	..do
Mary C. Newell .....	..do .....	..do
E. Remington .....	..do .....	..do
Frank F. Tollkuehn .....	..do .....	..do
Frank T. Turner .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. F. Demling	Oak Park .....	..do
Theodore B. Pape	Quincy	Adams
John W. Tweed	Sparta	Randolph
Lena E. Buchele	Danville	Vermilion
Margaret Arntz	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Hugh Brown	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 17, 1911.

Geo. C. Cooper	Chicago	Cook
George H. Kettelle .....	..do .....	..do
Ella Kriyaneck .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Lytle .....	..do .....	..do
Charles J. O'Connor .....	..do .....	..do
Emanuel F. J. Mayer .....	..do .....	..do
Harry H. Rudd .....	..do .....	..do
John R. Wood .....	..do .....	..do
Walter S. Primley	Evanston .....	..do
J. F. Ahlfeld	Benton	Franklin
Robt. R. Wood .....	..do .....	..do
O. H. Vivell	Roodhouse	Greene
R. V. Field	Galesburg	Knox
Edward H. Bowman	Rock Island	Rock Island
James C. Woodbury	Danville	Vermilion
Viola R. Hodgson	Rockford	Winnebago
A. E. Hauter .....	..do .....	..do

June 17, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Mark Meyerstein	Carrollton	Greene
Carl A. Anderson	Rock Island	Rock Island
H. D. Moreland	Norris City	White
Joseph W. Wilk	Chicago	Cook
George Hildebrandt	Peoria	Peoria
Ed Scharf	Bloomington	McLean

JUNE 19, 1911.

Charles Bednorz	Chicago	Cook
John E. Brayton .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Bryan .....	..do .....	..do
T. C. Gordon .....	..do .....	..do
William E. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
D. W. Landon .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick J. Lobell .....	..do .....	..do
John S. McDermott .....	..do .....	..do
Paul A. Neuffer .....	..do .....	..do
Francis Herbert Newcomb .....	..do .....	..do
Otto J. Pelikan .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Shoop .....	..do .....	..do
Delbert R. Enochs	Champaign	Champaign
Geo. A. Sturdyvin .....	..do .....	..do
W. S. Gleason	Canton	Fulton
William H. Kugler	Harmon	Lee
Frank J. Heintz	Jacksonville	Morgan
Henry Reinhardt	Peoria	Peoria
Arthur A. Sipfle	Pekin	Tazewell
Daniel Hogan, Jr.	Danville	Vermilion
R. F. Austin	Cave in Rock.....	Hardin

JUNE 20, 1911.

O. S. Chapman	Chicago	Cook
William R. Fetzner .....	..do .....	..do
William S. Hefferan .....	..do .....	..do
Einar C. Howard .....	..do .....	..do
Peter P. Krausz .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Moeng .....	..do .....	..do
O. K. Monson .....	..do .....	..do
John C. Pfeiffer .....	..do .....	..do
William S. Johnston	River Forest .....	..do
Joseph T. Carney	Forest Park .....	..do
Ritze Mulder	Evanston .....	..do
Mary Cramer	Urbana	Champaign
Elwood E. Kenyon	Elgin	Kane
D. L. McKenney	Ottawa	LaSalle
C. C. Mansfield	Donnellson	Montgomery
James A. Vent	Hammond	Piatt
F. E. Barbee	Glenarm	Sangamon

JUNE 21, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Nels P. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
A. C. Boettiger	do	do
Josiah P. Goergen	do	do
Meda A. Hill	do	do
Josiah R. Kent	do	do
Edward J. Kvidera	do	do
A. P. Clark Matson	do	do
Frank K. Stull	do	do
John O. Wagner	do	do
John J. Beeby	Alton	Madison
Lew H. Pratt	Jacksonville	Morgan
J. A. Lopp	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Nathan A. Lawrence	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 22, 1911.

John V. Fox	Chicago	Cook
Fred J. H. How	do	do
Arthur Josetti	do	do
N. Langknecht	do	do
William C. Mack	do	do
R. Sayre	do	do
Moritz Schwartz	do	do
John F. Talmage	do	do
Laura Louise Thorpe	do	do
W. D. Hamilton	do	do
Gertrude Bowman	do	do
Josephine L. Collins	do	do
Robert DeBanret	do	do
Frederick Grant	do	do
Harry P. Houghton	do	do
Edward Kohlmann	do	do
J. M. Lutz	do	do
Arthur S. McCallister	do	do
Richard H. Peterson	do	do
Frank S. Heilemann	Oak Park	do
Joseph W. Work	Evanston	do
E. B. Funk	Piper City	Ford
V. T. Winters	White Hall	Greene
Arthur L. Paulson	Elgin	Kane
Thos. D. Murdoch	Galesburg	Knox
B. R. Rodenbough	Freeport	Stephenson
J. H. Ullrich	Macomb	McDonough
Karel Krabec	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 23, 1911.

Josephine M. Barton	Chicago	Cook
C. L. Buehl	do	do
L. M. Dean	do	do
Mary E. Galvin	do	do
L. Oskar Thieme	do	do
Aristide E. Vingo	do	do
Farlin H. Ball	do	do
Blanche West	Oak Park	do
James J. Brophy	Quincy	Adams
C. A. Oakley	Campus	Livigston
Bert S. Work	Peoria	Peoria
W. A. Stockert	do	do
Maude Grant	Pekin	Tazewell
Henry L. Reutchler	Marion	Williamson
A. A. Hunt	Belleville	St. Clair
J. Eustace Berry	East St. Louis	do
Adolph Radosta	Chicago	Cook
Henry F. Weber	do	do

JUNE 24, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Samuel M. Fegtly	Evanston	Cook
C. C. Brinkerhoff	Chicago .....	..do
Edward C. Bruse .....	..do .....	..do
L. M. Greenlaw .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. J. O'Connor .....	..do .....	..do
Jos. F. Purcell .....	..do .....	..do
W. H. Knight .....	..do .....	..do
August W. Boehm .....	..do .....	..do
Bertha E. Collom .....	..do .....	..do
Max F. Lucas .....	..do .....	..do
Charles J. Monahan .....	..do .....	..do
Eleanor M. Molter .....	..do .....	..do
C. M. Fairchild	Evanston .....	..do
Howard G. Gibbs	Princeton	Bureau
Edwin Filson	Champaign	Champaign
Mark Meyerstein	White Hall	Greene
Prentiss S. Wilson	Steeleville	Randolph
Allie M. Goudy	Enfield	White
Francis E. O'Neill	Champaign	Champaign
David A. Riddle	Barclay	Sangamon
Floyd L. Hayes	Chicago	Cook
V. A. Wachowski .....	..do .....	..do

JUNE 26, 1911.

Harold D. C. Bannister	Chicago	Cook
William Campbell .....	..do .....	..do
Alice Greenacre .....	..do .....	..do
J. L. O'Hara .....	..do .....	..do
Edward S. Slocum .....	..do .....	..do
Carlos J. Ward	Tiskilwa	Bureau
George B. Marvel	Clinton	DeWitt
Fred Beehn, Sr.	West Salem	Edwards
William G. Naas	Peoria	Peoria
Henry C. G. Schroeder	Belleville	St. Clair
C. E. Ackerman	Morrison	Whiteside
Frederick W. Pohl	Joliet	Will
George Wilson Phillips	Chicago	Cook
Thomas B. King	LaSalle	LaSalle
Nina A. Doner	Decatur	Macon

JUNE 27, 1911.

Otto F. Reich	Riverdale	Cook
Julius Barnard	Chicago .....	..do
George E. Hadden .....	..do .....	..do
William R. Hauze .....	..do .....	..do
J. K. Lambert .....	..do .....	..do
Max Maier .....	..do .....	..do
Edmund Szajkowski .....	..do .....	..do
G. W. Westcott .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Aiken .....	..do .....	..do
David J. Bentall .....	..do .....	..do
Orin J. Buckley .....	..do .....	..do
Fred H. Edwards .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar Ed. Leinen .....	..do .....	..do
Gross T. Williams .....	..do .....	..do
James M. Taylor	Taylorville	Christian
W. J. David	Casey	Clark
Adolph G. Zelle	Murphysboro	Jackson
C. Eugene Morrill	Elburn	Kane
Elizabeth M. Ticknor	Rockford	Winnebago
Alonzo Hoff	Springfield	Sangamon

JUNE 28, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Charles E. Frazier	Chicago	Cook
Morris Grandall .....	..do .....	..do
I. E. Harris .....	..do .....	..do
H. P. Haase .....	..do .....	..do
Charles F. Hartley .....	..do .....	..do
Sadye King .....	..do .....	..do
E. E. Leonard .....	..do .....	..do
Louis G. Koch	Blue Island .....	..do
George P. McCov	Maywood .....	..do
William M. Sampson	Waynesville	DeWitt
William J. Carey	Decatur	Macon
George F. Waggoner	Wood River	Madison
Charles V. Miles	Peoria	Peoria
R. Vernor Clark	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Joseph W. Gubbins	Chicago	Cook
Louis E. Goldman .....	..do .....	..do
Helen G. Shelhamer .....	..do .....	..do
Francis L. Mullinix	Ledford	Saline

JUNE 29, 1911.

D. W. J. Boxley	Chicago	Cook
Luzar Follender .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob Heck .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph J. Hertmanowicz .....	..do .....	..do
Charles B. Ott .....	..do .....	..do
Louis W. Torpe .....	..do .....	..do
Michael Dyba .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob C. LeBosky .....	..do .....	..do
Frank M. Schumacher .....	..do .....	..do
J. L. Weaver .....	..do .....	..do
Aloys Buller	Hardin	Calhoun
Leslie L. Glenn	Champaign	Champaign
Ivan L. Smith	Plano	Kendall
Walter G. Causey	Peoria	Peoria
Grace Janssen	Pekin	Tazewell
Jacob Cantlin	Rock Falls	Whiteside

JUNE 30, 1911.

F. Joseph Biederman	Chicago	Cook
A. H. Levin .....	..do .....	..do
Eda J. Linde .....	..do .....	..do
Mary Schmitz .....	..do .....	..do
Maxmillian St. George .....	..do .....	..do
Stephen T. Sugrue .....	..do .....	..do
Robert F. Wingard .....	..do .....	..do
Howard A. Amerman	Urbana	Champaign
J. P. Hinds	Newton	Jasper
Ray F. Barnett	Danville	Vermilion
Thos. Coffey	Chicago	Cook
Stanley S. Frazin .....	..do .....	..do

JULY 1, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
E. C. Dekker	Chicago	Cook
Louis A. Heisler .....	..do .....	..do
Ladislaus Herman .....	..do .....	..do
Erich Homuth .....	..do .....	..do
Edmund D. Levisohn .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph H. Optuer .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Otto, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Leon A. Rabinoff .....	..do .....	..do
H. J. Butzkueben	Quincy	Adams
Edward H. Johnson	Savanna	Carroll
Charles T. McBriarty	Geneva	Kane
C. E. Johnson	Sterling	Whiteside
Stella Brewer	Springfield	Sangamon
Joseph Jones	Loami .....	..do
Henry P. Johnson	Chicago	Cook
John Malmstrom .....	..do .....	..do
Wallace Streeter .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Mitchell	Farmer City	DeWitt
David H. Holloway	Mason	Efingham
William L. Martin	Carmi	White
Felix Keeley	Wilmington	Will
Charles Rayhorn	Grant Park	Kankakee
Martin J. Killeen	Chicago	Cook
James J. MacDonald .....	..do .....	..do
Alta M. Stevens	Galesburg	Knox

JULY 3, 1911.

Frank A. Gehring	Chicago	Cook
Margaret M. Gillette .....	..do .....	..do
Orpheus A. Harding .....	..do .....	..do
Otto C. Holman .....	..do .....	..do
Sylvia Morrison .....	..do .....	..do
Frank S. McDevitt .....	..do .....	..do
Henry S. Niemeyer .....	..do .....	..do
Dominick Rocca .....	..do .....	..do
Hugh Sinclair .....	..do .....	..do
Adam Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Marie Stejskal .....	..do .....	..do
Harold G. Stallwood .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest S. Vogel, Sr. ....	..do .....	..do
John S. Cook	Wilmette .....	..do
A. F. Prince	Hinckley	DeKalb
Christ Anderson	Roberts	Ford
Charles S. Eastman	Cambridge	Henry
O. T. Shinn	Ina	Jefferson
Jos. Brennemann	LaSalle	LaSalle
Robert P. Jack	Peoria	Peoria
Charles W. Firke	Mansfield	Piatt
C. B. Warren	New Berlin	Sangamon
George H. Watson	Pekin	Tazewell
Jay Briggs	Hoopston	Vermilion
Anna E. Bentler	Chicago	Cook
Bertha L. Williams	Springfield	Sangamon

JULY 5, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Abner Ali	Chicago	Cook
Maurice Ceaser .....	..do .....	..do
W. D. Everhart .....	..do .....	..do
John C. Garver .....	..do .....	..do
Bruce W. Lehman .....	..do .....	..do
Frank C. Zink .....	..do .....	..do
Ernst Uhlich, Jr.	Blue Island .....	..do
E. A. Schroeder	Albion	Edwards
John D. Galloway	Watseka	Iroquois
John J. Barton	Sublette	Lee
J. L. Schaeffer	Oregon	Ogle
C. L. Farrington	East Peoria	Tazewell
L. F. Hamilton	Springfield	Sangamon

JULY 6, 1911.

J. A. Chamberlain	Chicago	Cook
Ellis Geiger .....	..do .....	..do
Max A. Grossman .....	..do .....	..do
Aaron Helms .....	..do .....	..do
George A. Herrick .....	..do .....	..do
J. P. Mertlik .....	..do .....	..do
Jeannette A. Nichol .....	..do .....	..do
Edward C. Schweitzer .....	..do .....	..do
William S. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
August F. Sobotka .....	..do .....	..do
Frank J. Svatek .....	..do .....	..do
Henry S. Turalski .....	..do .....	..do
O. H. Schuette	Elgin	Kane
Henry A. Glos	St. Charles .....	..do
Louis E. Beckman	Kankakee	Kankakee
Samuel A. Kidd	Oglesby	LaSalle
S. Bartlett Kerr	Metropolis	Massac
Leonard A. Whipp	Petersburg	Menrad
George B. Dodds	Carrier Mills	Saline
H. M. Phipps	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Martin V. Nordstrom	Rockford	Winnebago
H. E. Mott	Harrisburg	Saline
Chester P. Brown	Chicago	Cook
Geo. A. Dzlerwa .....	..do .....	..do
Julius M. Keil	Western Springs .....	..do

JULY 7, 1911.

Lawrence R. Buckley	Chicago	Cook
Lester E. Lee .....	..do .....	..do
Hamilton Moses	Sesser .....	..do
James M. McCollom	Du Quoin	Franklin
W. F. Fallon	Greenville	Perry
Cicero J. Lindly	Champaign	Bond
Albert Watson	Chicago	Jefferson
Kathryn Faker	Mt. Vernon	Champaign
Lewis D. Levit .....	..do	Cook

JULY 8, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Robert C. Barr	Chicago	Cook
Rose Berman	do	do
Ed. A. Bode	do	do
Geo. C. Carlson	do	do
Ralph Crews	do	do
Walter E. Francis	do	do
Edmund K. Jarecki	do	do
C. E. Schmidlap	do	do
C. Varco	do	do
Walter Bell	Milledgeville	Carroll
Joseph E. Dyas	Paris	Edgar
J. L. Brummerstedt	Altamont	Effingham
Medard Woodruff	Dixon	Lee
Harold L. Ruehl	Decatur	Macon
John Leverett	Upper Alton	Madison
Thos. H. Cheney	Springfield	Sangamon
Percy L. Platt	Danville	Vermilion
Frank Giehl	Metamora	Woodford
H. L. Given	Elgin	Kane
Frederick W. Longan	Lincoln	Logan
Louis C. Schwerdtfeger	do	do
Colfax Morris	Metropolis	Massac
Guy W. Hubbard	Pittsfield	Pike
Frank W. Hops	Washington	Tazewell
Lydia Carlson	Chicago	Cook
John Cochinsky	do	do
George D. Kimball	do	do
Adolf Monsen	do	do
Napoleon L. Normandin	do	do
Ray De Vere Smith	do	do
Dominick Turigliatti	Toluca	Marshall
G. W. Herrick	Farmer City	DeWitt
Florence L. Sivertson	Chicago	Cook

JULY 10, 1911.

Archibald Cattell	Chicago	Cook
John V. Clinnin	do	do
Rose L. Clohesy	do	do
Percy B. Coffin	do	do
Nell F. Jarnagin	do	do
L. P. Schmelzer	do	do
James B. Waller	do	do
Elizabeth Worthley	do	do
Frank C. Winkler	Oakland	Coles
Joseph C. Pierce	Malta	DeKalb
Charles A. Prout	Wheaton	DuPage
John L. Bevan	Atlanta	Logan
A. V. Andrew	Bloomington	McLean
Henry S. Gilbert	Peoria	Peoria
E. A. Harvey	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Harry A. O'fill	Carmi	White
E. D. E. N. Behel	Rockford	Winnebago
Lewis F. Lake	do	do
Grant C. Armstrong	Pontiac	Livingston
Lester J. Grigsby	East St. Louis	St. Clair
C. I. Bernstein	Chicago	Cook

JULY 11, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Henry S. Albin	Chicago	Cook
William G. Booth .....	..do .....	..do
William P. Holmes .....	..do .....	..do
Olive M. Laing .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel A. Mendelson .....	..do .....	..do
Edmond W. Pottle .....	..do .....	..do
Christian Schaefer .....	..do .....	..do
August Moldenhauer	DesPlaines .....	..do
J. P. Smith	Roberts	Ford
Milton M. Meecham	Waverly	Morgan
James A. McIlwain	Sparta	Randolph
Edward M. Rogers	Fort Byron	Rock Island
Jessie J. Nettleton	Springfield	Sangamon
Bradford F. Thompson	Toulon	Stark
H. C. Baird	Eureka	Woodford
N. M. Driggs	Rock Island	Rock Island
H. O. Tunison	White Hall	Greene
J. Dickey Templeton	Bloomington	McLean
Frank A. Velde	Pekin	Tazewell
Stuart B. Krohn	Chicago	Cook
Sven Ohlander .....	..do .....	..do
Josef O. Pinc .....	..do .....	..do
George D. Prentiss .....	..do .....	..do
William P. Slayton .....	..do .....	..do
S. Rogers Touby .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar H. Smith	Lyons .....	..do
Ray D. Miller	Chicago .....	..do
Louise A. Zielke .....	..do .....	..do

JULY 12, 1911.

F. J. Carroll	Chicago	Cook
Herman C. Ledig .....	..do .....	..do
W. Edwin Newlon .....	..do .....	..do
Jane S. Shaughnessy .....	..do .....	..do
James A. Stewart .....	..do .....	..do
Earl K. Stitt .....	..do .....	..do
F. C. Zoellner .....	..do .....	..do
Fred W. Read	Grant Park	Kankakee
W. C. McDonald	Alhambra	Madison
M. G. Kibbe	Sullivan	Moultrie
Jos. A. Wherry	Danville	Vermilion

JULY 13, 1911.

Harry L. Cavanaugh	Chicago	Cook
John O. Krause .....	..do .....	..do
Charles J. Mulvey .....	..do .....	..do
Albert E. Rawson .....	..do .....	..do
John C. Richberg .....	..do .....	..do
William R. Burton	Dahlgren	Hamilton
Warren S. Goodell	Loda	Iroquois
Frank A. McCarthy	Elgin	Kane
Geo. S. Foote .....	..do .....	..do
A. D. Cadwallader	Lincoln	Logan
Robert L. Walker	Mason City	Mason
J. B. Simpson	Chester	Randolph
Harlin M. Steely	Danville	Vermilion
C. D. Watson	Kirkwood	Warren
Gust J. Scheve	Mascoutah	St. Clair
T. E. Musselman	Quincy	Adams
Joseph Jutton	Champaign	Champaign
Joseph Novotny	Western Springs	Cook
C. C. Beach	Chicago .....	..do

July 13, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Arthur O. Bond	Chicago	Cook
H. M. Ashton	do	do
Gustaf H. Carlson, Jr.	do	do
Joseph M. Connery	do	do
Gelsomino Cozzi	do	do
Frederick A. Heffernan	do	do
Richard H. Houlihan	do	do
Lorenzo Dow Smith	do	do

JULY 14, 1911.

James F. Bambas	Chicago	Cook
John W. Carroll	do	do
Katharine E. Forbes	do	do
Thomas Hennessey	do	do
James F. Rice	do	do
Thomas M. Ryan	do	do
Frances B. Topliff	do	do
Edward J. Walsh	do	do
Joseph Winandy	do	do
Uriah T. S. Rice	Mattoon	Coles
Milton A. Ewing	Neoga	Cumberland
Charles R. Conklin	Kankakee	Kankakee
George W. Elliott	Streator	LaSalle
Maurice J. Brion	Bloomington	McLean
Ernest A. Strong	Cobden	Union
Dan'l. S. Barnstead	Galesburg	Knox

JULY 15, 1911.

Richard E. Kropf	Chicago	Cook
Richard H. Peel	do	do
Owen L. Purcell	do	do
Francis J. Schaf	do	do
Lorene Sheetz	do	do
Julius A. Wolff	do	do
Reuben S. McBride	Farmer City	DeWitt
R. G. Sutherland	Paris	Edgar
Ornan Pierson	Carrollton	Greene
J. D. Miller	Geneva	Kane
Herbert H. Cowen	Viriden	Macoupin
Fred F. Reinhardt	Sandoval	Marion
Della L. Hampton	Macomb	McDonough
J. A. Harrison	Bloomington	McLean
Abner P. Blane	Greenville	Menard
Mabel Bishop	Litchfield	Montgomery
M. M. Finney	Jacksonville	Morgan
Joseph S. Myers	Leaf River	Ogle
W. C. Shy	Olney	Richland
Lydia A. Parker	Rock Island	Rock Island
Daniel M. Fuller	New Athens	St. Clair
George E. Wingart	Lena	Stephenson
George A. Binkert	Quincy	Adams
Cora B. Morris	Wheaton	DuPage
W. C. Russell	Marseilles	LaSalle
Grace Steel	Dixon	Lee
Guy Huston	Blandinsville	McDonough
R. R. Davison	Kirkwood	Warren
W. Fred Christiansen	Chicago	Cook
Edward S. Foster	do	do
Knute M. Hagland	do	do
Louis B. McDonald	do	do
Fotis G. Papakostas	do	do
Jacob L. Poffenberger	do	do
M. A. Ryan	do	do
Beulah B. Wray	do	do
William O. Roberts	do	do
William J. Binkert	Quincy	Adams

JULY 17, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Walter A. Brendecke	Chicago	Cook
William H. Bray	do	do
Millie E. Dawson	do	do
Albert V. Garges	do	do
R. A. Graser	do	do
A. J. Heidhues	do	do
George W. Killelea	do	do
Mabel L. Moore	do	do
Louis Salinger	do	do
Charles Schubert	do	do
Joseph Vitek	do	do
Albert S. Olms	Palatine	do
L. H. Miles	Savanna	Carroll
W. M. Ealey	Urbana	Champaign
H. E. Harter	Canton	Fulton
Isaac W. Robinson	Waltonville	Jefferson
Frank P. Tyler	Waukegan	Lake
F. W. Davis	Patoka	Marion
G. H. Campbell	Joy	Mercer
Clarence W. Heyl	Peoria	Peoria
D. A. Howard	Glasford	do
J. F. Harper	Moline	Rock Island
M. J. Buckley	East St. Louis	St. Clair

JULY 18, 1911.

Charles Sigwalt	Arlington Heights	Cook
Rush C. Butler	Chicago	do
Alexander Eger	do	do
Herman A. Fues	do	do
Frank H. Knapp	do	do
Louis J. Niehoff	do	do
E. Clyde Parmelee	do	do
Nicholas J. Schmitz	do	do
John J. Swenie	do	do
Gilbert E. Beebe	do	do
Clifford R. Healey	do	do
Benjamin Levy	do	do
Rose O'Connor	do	do
Julius H. Schiller	do	do
F. Philip Young	do	do
Edwin E. Seyforth	Blue Island	do
James Kelly	Penfield	Champaign
Roy R. Raffenberg	Dixon	Lee
Chas. O. Fowler	Salem	Marion
Robert G. Arday	Oakdale	Washington
Abram E. Adelman	Chicago	Cook

JULY 19, 1911.

Charles L. Compton	Chicago	Cook
James Dillon	do	do
J. L. Downs	do	do
Joseph M. Grossmith	do	do
Thomas E. MacKinlay	do	do
Otto W. Miller	do	do
David M. Riber	Decatur	Macon
William G. Cloyd	Bement	Platt
W. F. Spear	Fithian	Vermilion
A. C. Glasgow	Springfield	Sangamon
Clara Dirks	Chicago	Cook
Russell West	Rock Island	Rock Island

JULY 20, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
David O. Dunbar	Chicago	Cook
Hyman Epstein	do	do
John Leo Fay	do	do
Raymond P. Gignac	do	do
Michael F. Looby	do	do
Everett J. Pilgrim	do	do
Arthur J. Rainey	do	do
Neil S. Shannon	do	do
Lee B. Vastine	do	do
John E. Waters	do	do
J. Edward Hebblethwaite	Evanston	do
W. J. Lynch	Maywood	do
Harvey C. Alba	Cairo	Alexander
E. W. Dokey	Wheaton	DuPage
Leonard C. McMurtrie	Lacon	Marshall
A. B. Sheadle	Rochelle	Ogle
John R. Loifgren	Peoria	Peoria
Dorothy V. Hall	Joliet	Will
M. E. Corcoran	Chicago	Cook
J. L. Geary	do	do
John J. Steiner	do	do

JULY 21, 1911.

Bernard Barnard	Chicago	Cook
J. H. Fuenfsin	do	do
August J. Henning	do	do
Moses D. Kenyon	do	do
John Kuefel	do	do
M. R. Moran	do	do
Otto A. Pohl	do	do
John Remus	do	do
George A. Stocking	do	do
John A. Scott	Champaign	Champaign
L. W. Quinn	Peoria	Peoria
J. M. Schull	Danville	Vermillion
Robert J. Bannon	Joliet	Will
Vincent Przydryga	Chicago	Cook
Louis Rathje	do	do

JULY 22, 1911.

August Bach	Chicago	Cook
Clarence W. Burgmann	do	do
Mae Wood Flynn	do	do
Nellie Foster	do	do
C. P. Fyre	do	do
O. F. Gilbert	do	do
William Frank Katzmman, Jr.	do	do
R. Wilson More	do	do
Charles F. McKinley	do	do
S. W. Neill	do	do
Patrick E. O'Neill	do	do
John Regan	do	do
Samuel B. Robin	do	do
Robert G. Wedin	do	do
B. F. Winders	do	do
V. E. Robertson	Virginia	Cass
J. A. Metheny	Pana	Christian
Russell Poorman	West Union	Clark
Friedrich Giesecking	Altamont	Effingham
Abraham B. Leaman	Canton	Fulton
William Lyne	Momence	Kankakee
Ada N. Dewey	Harmon	Lee
L. M. Harlan	Mt. Olive	Macoupin
Lee M. Paul	Farmersville	Montgomery

July 22, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Loyal T. Sprague	Peoria	Peoria
Andrew L. Rodgers	Monticello	Piatt
G. Ross Wertz	Danville	Vermilion
Aug. Tennysen	Manhattan	Will

JULY 24, 1911.

Clarence E. Bonner	Chicago	Cook
Walter Z. Brown .....	..do .....	..do
Simon H. Hess .....	..do .....	..do
Alexander C. McKay .....	..do .....	..do
Roger Sherman .....	..do .....	..do
Henry H. Jansen	Quincy	Adams
Charles A. Angier	Beardstown	Cass
Edna J. Davis	Sycamore	DeKalb
D. L. Sims	Beardstown	Cass
W. M. Foster	Plano	Kendall
William J. Graham	Aledo	Mercer
Edward Moffatt	Peoria	Peoria
W. S. McClurg	Moline	Rock Island
Charles J. Schiele	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Grant Johnson	Danville	Vermilion
M. T. Cook	Aurora	Kane
Asheur S. Wolf	Chicago	Cook

JULY 25, 1911.

Anna C. Biederman	Chicago	Cook
B. B. Bonheim .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin H. Crook .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Frank .....	..do .....	..do
Otto R. Fuerst .....	..do .....	..do
Leonard S. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
George F. Kempf .....	..do .....	..do
Otto H. Mentz .....	..do .....	..do
Andreas R. Nyquist .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick Peake .....	..do .....	..do
Fred I. Rapp .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Schaffner .....	..do .....	..do
Francis Thacher .....	..do .....	..do
Frank M. Utt .....	..do .....	..do
Hettie C. Watson .....	..do .....	..do
Robert E. Weeks, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Max Witkower	Evanston .....	..do
Dick Steele	Princeton	Bureau
O. M. Green	Urbana	Champaign
Clifford W. Warner	LaHarpe	Hancock
Ada M. Terry	Jerseyville	Jersey
W. A. Armstrong	Galesburg	Knox
J. A. Quam	Sheridan	LaSalle
Alfred Louis Mohr	East St. Louis, .....	..do
..	R. R. No. 3	St. Clair
E. X. Le Seure	Danville	Vermilion
John Liess	Mokena	Will
Henry Gates	Peotone .....	..do
Jay W. Houtsinger	Fulton	Whiteside
Peter Luka	Chicago	Cook

JULY 26, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
John T. Gilmore	Chicago	Cook
John S. Hess	do	do
Alma J. Kautenburger	do	do
Michael J. Murray	do	do
A. B. McCoy	do	do
Andrew T. Powers	do	do
Elmer A. Roat	do	do
Albert Sabath	do	do
John J. Zolp	do	do
G. M. Cossitt	LaGrange	do
Newell Mecartney	Evanston	do
Rayburn H. Wilson	Clinton	DeWitt
Harry J. Bettendorf	Aurora	Kane
Chester B. Davenport	Roseville	Warren
Elizabeth D. Sheedy	Chicago	Cook

JULY 27, 1911.

William N. Guerin	Chicago	Cook
H. Knorr	do	do
Paul Lausch	do	do
F. W. McKinney	do	do
Frederick Ratledge	do	do
Arthur P. Robyn	do	do
Milton Stamm	do	do
Charles F. Thoma	do	do
Floyd S. Timmons	do	do
Oscar G. Toles	do	do
Richard B. Twis	do	do
Stacy S. Osgood	Winnetka	do
J. Henry Bastert	Quincy	Adams
William H. Scott	Bondville	Champaign
John R. Waterman	Sycamore	DeKalb
W. A. Erwin	Villa Grove	Douglas
Swen Anderson	Sibley	Ford
Garrett H. Dailey	Canton	Fulton
F. L. Root	Gardner	Grundy
Fred A. Worman	Plymouth	Hancock
R. L. Woodmansee	Kewanee	Henry
Elwood Taylor	do	do
George W. Miller	Polo	Ogle
Frank C. Smith	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Charles F. Holland	Pekin	Tazewell
Mayme Phalen	Allerton	Vermilion
S. A. Wight	Springfield	Sangamon
Frank F. Altmeyer	Chicago	Cook
Marshall Arnold	do	do
Robert G. Ludwig	do	do

JULY 28, 1911.

William H. Bardwald	Chicago	Cook
Norman Carroll	do	do
Willis Freeman	do	do
L. W. Stibgen	do	do
Adolph H. Wolff	do	do
Roe Duke Watson	Alton	Madison
Will F. Costigan	Bloomington	McLean
John E. King	Peoria	Peoria
Thomas B. Lewis	do	do
Henry C. Thies	Steeleville	Randolph
H. Lee Gardner	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Charles Houser	Joliet	Will
Frank E. Maynard	Rockford	Winnebago

JULY 29, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Joseph C. Breese	Evanston	Cook
William Bartels	Chicago .....	..do
A. A. Eggers .....	..do .....	..do
Mortimer M. Oppenheimer .....	..do .....	..do
William White .....	..do .....	..do
Frank L. Wiczorkowski .....	..do .....	..do
Robert E. Carrell .....	..do .....	..do
Horace W. Martin .....	..do .....	..do
Nicholas J. Reuland .....	..do .....	..do
Eugene J. Sullivan .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob F. Youngblood .....	..do .....	..do
Christian C. H. Zillman .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph T. Tyrell	Evanston .....	..do
J. A. Perry	Malden	Bureau
H. F. Hess	Somonauk	DeKalb
R. A. Thompson	Thompsonville	Franklin
Adolph Weinberg	Augusta	Hancock
W. H. Snyder	Decatur	Macon
E. S. Sergeant	Peoria	Peoria
John Cook	North Chillicothe .....	..do
C. H. Condon	Hanna City .....	..do
Aaron Kaufman	Olney	Richland
Addie M. Burke	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Percy F. Brewster	Joliet	Will
Arthur G. Metcalf	Chicago	Cook

JULY 31, 1911.

Jno. Q. Davis	Chicago	Cook
R. W. Hunter .....	..do .....	..do
Sig. S. Jonas .....	..do .....	..do
Jessie M. Kerans .....	..do .....	..do
Isabelle G. Lathrop .....	..do .....	..do
C. W. McDonough .....	..do .....	..do
Jack L. Salzman .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur B. Schaffner .....	..do .....	..do
William Seesland .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. A. Stebbins .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Swiercz .....	..do .....	..do
Margaret T. McGrail	Savanna	Carroll
M. S. Parks	Urbana	Champaign
William T. Sargeant	West Chicago	DuPage
Geo. R. Sylla	Elgin	Kane
S. A. Wightman	Upper Alton	Madison
W. F. Costigan	Bloomington	McLean
Marie E. Thompson	Peoria	Peoria
A. McG. Huffman	Rockford	Winnebago
Helen T. Neville	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 1, 1911.

R. S. Baker	Chicago	Cook
John Briggs .....	..do .....	..do
H. C. Burnham .....	..do .....	..do
James A. Calek .....	..do .....	..do
Fred S. Dale .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Ketelsen .....	..do .....	..do
Isidore Markus .....	..do .....	..do
Grace M. Montgomery .....	..do .....	..do
Stanley J. Smoczynski .....	..do .....	..do
A. M. Toohey .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Lindley	Paxton	Ford
A. C. Shepley	Canton	Fulton
Charles H. Van Deusen	Verona	Grundy
W. S. Allison	Gardner .....	..do
George Mathis	Hooppole	Henry

August 1, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Lavenia M. Sylvester	Waukegan	Lake
Warren E. Gay	Nelson	Lee
John W. Lorimer	Salem	Marion
W. I. Slemmons	Peoria	Peoria
Ferd Rhein	Belleville	St. Clair
John R. Cook, Jr.	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 2, 1911.

Max Baum	Chicago	Cook
Charles E. Brown .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph E. Conway .....	..do .....	..do
Lena M. Cummings .....	..do .....	..do
John M. Lenihan .....	..do .....	..do
Winfield N. Macqueen .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick L. Nees .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. G. Sagerstrom .....	..do .....	..do
W. C. Sielaff .....	..do .....	..do
Herman H. Simons .....	..do .....	..do
William C. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob H. Tiedemann .....	..do .....	..do
L. R. Winterberg .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. Hewitt	Belvidere	Boone
T. C. Rickards	Kempton	Ford
John A. Mead	Augusta	Hancock
J. Bruce Amell	Aurora	Kane
E. W. Buetke	Leonore	LaSalle
W. J. Baxter	Venice	Madison
Rual H. Rice	Litchfield	Montgomery
Ed. B. Gore	Olmsted	Pulaski
W. B. Hays	Chicago	Cook
Anthony A. Slakis .....	..do .....	..do
Edward F. Wach .....	..do .....	..do

AUGUST 3, 1911. •

Clara L. Barrow	Chicago	Cook
Clarence F. Bartlett .....	..do .....	..do
O. E. Bergeson .....	..do .....	..do
Harold J. Coleman .....	..do .....	..do
Elmer E. Genn .....	..do .....	..do
Peter C. King .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Leviton .....	..do .....	..do
Erwin J. Mark .....	..do .....	..do
Harry B. Parrott .....	..do .....	..do
James H. Perkinson .....	..do .....	..do
Ellis D. Whipp .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest H. Karau	Kewanee	Henry
Miron Rhodes	Galesburg	Knox
Harold J. Loch	Bloomington	McLean
William G. Scott	Peoria	Peoria
William F. Borders	East St. Louis	St. Clair
W. A. Cope	Olney	Richland
Fred A. Farnhan	Chicago	Cook
J. F. Keegan .....	..do .....	..do
N. J. Madderom .....	..do .....	..do
Walter F. Wandtke .....	..do .....	..do

AUGUST 4, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Bessie A. Bierman	Chicago	Cook
Myron Carr .....	..do .....	..do
James J. Cherry .....	..do .....	..do
F. H. Fenno .....	..do .....	..do
Rudolph Frankenstein .....	..do .....	..do
James B. Harrington .....	..do .....	..do
S. L. Wallace	Lincoln	Logan
John A. English	Centralia	Marion
Miles E. Bridgford	Joy	Mercer
P. P. Thompson	Jacksonville	Morgan
William D. Knight	Rockford	Winnebago
Homer L. Bidwell	Plymouth	Hancock
James R. Madden	Havana	McHenry
William Gleeson	Chicago	Cook
Jno. Lapperre .....	..do .....	..do
Edward V. Mikota .....	..do .....	..do

AUGUST 5, 1911.

Emma Lindauer	Chicago	Cook
Carl Nyquist .....	..do .....	..do
Richard Patterson .....	..do .....	..do
August Torpe .....	..do .....	..do
B. Awerkamp	Quincy	Adams
E. D. Cameron	Sibley	Ford
James M. Groff	Bridgeport	Lawrence
W. T. White	Cutler	Perry
Ed. H. Kessberger	Springfield	Sangamon
William R. Brown	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Ed Samson	Anna	Union
Ruth O'Byrne	Champaign	Champaign
George M. Clark	Galesburg	Knox
Lem L. Potts	Raymond	Montgomery
Louise C. Firestein	Chicago	Cook
James N. Gould .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Michael .....	..do .....	..do
Emma Weber O'Neill .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Reiter .....	..do .....	..do
Helen Slott .....	..do .....	..do
Paul L. Veeder .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew Toft .....	..do .....	..do
H. E. Weig .....	..do .....	..do
Louis I. Levy .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. Kirchman	Mathersville	Mercer
O. S. Humphrey	Springfield	Sangamon

AUGUST 7, 1911.

Albert J. Johnson	Chicago	Cook
Arthur T. Kehoe .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Lengner .....	..do .....	..do
Marie A. Meurer .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Oldam .....	..do .....	..do
John Pecka .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph F. Polak .....	..do .....	..do
August Reigel .....	..do .....	..do
H. A. Sadler .....	..do .....	..do
Lad Vacek .....	..do .....	..do
George Vetter .....	..do .....	..do
Hyman L. Weiss .....	..do .....	..do
Almeron Wheat	Quincy	Adams
Roy B. Jermander	Savanna	Carroll
James W. Penn	Morris	Grundy
Selma R. Fagerlund	Galesburg	Knox
F. W. Barndt .....	..do .....	..do
John Allen	Decatur	Macon
Emil C. Imhof	Chicago	Cook
John A. Myers	Springfield	Sangamon

AUGUST 8, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Robert V. Ferson	Chicago	Cook
C. O. Hansen	do	do
Walter C. Haight	do	do
Morris Lewis	do	do
Anna M. Murphy	do	do
Sigmund Tanzer	do	do
Julia E. Thums	do	do
John F. Dittmann	River View	do
William Richard Meedor	Doltons Station	do
Frank W. Reed	Lily Lake	Kane
Frank H. Reese	Dundee	do
Edwin A. Corbin	Knoxville	Knox
F. L. Myers	Pontiac	Livingston
Will S. Cabeen	Keithsburg	Mercer
R. N. Durham	Raleigh	Saline
Martin D. Baker	East St. Louis	St. Clair
A. V. Cook	Jonesboro	Union
W. H. H. Stewart	Emerson	Whiteside
Carlton W. Sheldon	Rockford	Winnebago
George W. Christopher	Chicago	Cook
Carl T. Guttenger	do	do
Robert C. Walthers	do	do

AUGUST 9, 1911.

Arthur S. Agnew	Chicago	Cook
Victor P. Arnold	do	do
Brenton C. Cutler	do	do
Harry Drownes	do	do
W. L. B. Hart	do	do
John Jankowski	do	do
Charles Kepner	do	do
W. E. Kossack	do	do
A. T. Michalski	do	do
Daniel S. Wentworth	do	do
John E. Davis	Evanston	do
Nettie J. Richmond	Mason	Effingham
Albert Urban	Dallas City	Henderson
Ray W. Bowers	Elgin	Kane
Elmer F. Bowman	East St. Louis	St. Clair

AUGUST 10, 1911.

C. F. Bishop	Chicago	Cook
James E. Bestor	do	do
F. W. Bock	do	do
Margaret L. Connelly	do	do
Joseph W. Freud	do	do
John P. Gibbons	do	do
Harry E. Hobbs	do	do
Frank A. M. Johnson	do	do
John E. Kelly	do	do
Max Loeb	do	do
James McKeag	do	do
Mary L. McLindon	do	do
Charles E. Randall	do	do
Harry B. Thompson	do	do
Chas. M. Webber	Urbana	Champaign
Harry B. Hershey	Taylorville	Christian
Asa M. Royce	Naperville	DuPage
Ernest C. Luther	Dundee	Kane
George Ritenour	Streator	LaSalle
D. S. Myers	Ponitac	Livingston
Milton Johnson, Jr.	Decatur	Macon
Edward D. Waca	Peoria	Peoria
Van Court Powell	East St. Louis	St. Clair
J. F. Lowe	do	do
Patrick J. Cummings	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 11, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Elizabeth Gibbons	Chicago	Cook
George D. Taprell .....	..do .....	..do
Adolph Tiedmann .....	..do .....	..do
Charles G. Sachse	Morris	Grundy
D. K. Shearer	Wyoming	Stark
B. F. Wilson	Strasburg	Shelby
Fred E. Berkelman	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 12, 1911.

Frank E. Butt	Chicago	Cook
Patrick F. Daniher .....	..do .....	..do
William Dickson .....	..do .....	..do
Lee Otis Hess .....	..do .....	..do
Florence B. Heaphy .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob M. Laventhal .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Loheinrich .....	..do .....	..do
J. T. O'Connor .....	..do .....	..do
Herman Rushnak .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur P. Thompson .....	..do .....	..do
Francis Baldwin	Park Ridge .....	..do
Carl S. Schroeder	Wilmette .....	..do
Leander T. Barnes	Rardin	Coles
James A. Schommer	Janesville	Cumberland
Jacob S. Palmer	Carthage	Hancock
C. A. White	Galesburg	Knox
Geo. E. Blanchard	Mendota	LaSalle
LaFayette Solomon	Palmyra	Macoupin
Thomas Z. Bell	Saidora	Mason
William H. Cowlin	Woodstock	McHenry
Pearle Joiner	Oregon	Ogle
J. R. Easley	New Canton	Pike
Elizabeth Winkler	Belleville	St. Clair
William Bedinger	Ridgefarm	Vermilion

AUGUST 14, 1911.

William J. Andrews	Chicago	Cook
Ethel I. Classen .....	..do .....	..do
Stanley E. Day .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Douglass .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel R. Futransky .....	..do .....	..do
J. Leigh Gossman .....	..do .....	..do
E. O. Lachner .....	..do .....	..do
Paul C. Meier .....	..do .....	..do
Irving J. Resnick .....	..do .....	..do
William T. Sullivan .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Wolff .....	..do .....	..do
Frank R. Ludwig	Champaign	Champaign
Bart Rice	Rantoul .....	..do
Isaac Ishler	Martinsville	Clark
Frank E. Newlin	Robinson	Crawford
Thomas J. Newlin .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Lindsey	Farmer City	DeWitt
J. R. Gilmer	Canton	Fulton
Carrie E. Knapp	Decatur	Macon
Mallory L. Burroughs	Edwardsville	Madison
Carl Lorenzen	Hoopole	Henry
Morris Singer	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 15, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Henry E. Cutler	Chicago	Cook
Howard R. Krout .....	..do .....	..do
A. I. Mikitynski .....	..do .....	..do
Christopher M. Mitchell .....	..do .....	..do
C. McParland .....	..do .....	..do
Charles J. Kavanagh	Winnetka .....	..do
Joseph Huene	Bartleso	Clinton
Clyde Steenburg	Farmington	Fulton
J. Van Coutren	Kewanee	Henry
T. H. Bean	Decatur	Macon
John W. Darlington	Brighton	Macoupin
C. E. McClintock	Johnston City	Williamson
Samuel Levin	Danville	Vermilion
Charles F. Wilham	Worden	Madison

AUGUST 16, 1911.

Maurice Alschuler	Chicago	Cook
Rees H. Carr .....	..do .....	..do
F. C. Christy .....	..do .....	..do
William J. McCullough .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred E. Olsen .....	..do .....	..do
M. H. Shultz .....	..do .....	..do
George H. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
N. Landon Hoyt	Winnetka .....	..do
C. J. Luther	Evanston .....	..do
Frank P. Farmer	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
J. M. Manley	Elgin	Kane
Edward W. Theobald .....	..do .....	..do
Gove M. Russell	Aurora .....	..do
Olney C. Allen .....	..do .....	..do
Frank G. Rogers	Galesburg	Knox
John A. Andrus	Ashton	Lee
Fred A. Boswell	Chicago	Cook
John Hirslehey .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur L. Johnson	Rockford	Winnebago

AUGUST 17, 1911.

Grace Abbott	Chicago	Cook
John A. Briggs .....	..do .....	..do
John M. Camelson .....	..do .....	..do
S. J. Donaldson .....	..do .....	..do
Maurice Goldboss .....	..do .....	..do
Siegfried F. Hirsch .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Horn .....	..do .....	..do
Axel Sigurd Larson .....	..do .....	..do
Robert L. Lane .....	..do .....	..do
F. A. Larish .....	..do .....	..do
Lloy K. Marshall .....	..do .....	..do
Alice M. Randolph .....	..do .....	..do
M. H. Tolley .....	..do .....	..do
M. T. Campbell	Dunning .....	..do
Chas. H. Patten	Palatine .....	..do
Alexander K. Petrie	Wilmette .....	..do
Harry J. Buxbaum	Martinsville	Clark
J. R. Myers	Vandalia	Fayette
John H. Hungate	LaHarpe	Hancock
R. F. Quisenberry	Atlanta	Logan
E. Hayden	Peoria	Peoria
S. R. Clark	Bluffs	Scott
William Asbury Crittenden	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Robert Rew	Rockford	Winnebago

AUGUST 18, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
L. M. Ackerman	Chicago	Cook
Ernest W. Davis	do	do
August J. Dundel	do	do
Oscar Kausche	do	do
E. E. Kunkel	do	do
Michael J. Preib	do	do
L. G. Zavadel	do	do
John L. Walker	Harvey	do
R. R. Collins	Knoxville	Knox
Robert A. Roseberry	Peoria	Peoria
James A. Donnelly	Chicago	Cook
Fred M. Heller	Argo	do
Walter A. Hildebrecht	Chicago	do
N. L. Owen	Springfield	Sangamon

AUGUST 19, 1911.

C. M. Miller	Park Ridge	Cook
Bella Heimbach	Chicago	do
O. J. Lehman	do	do
Niven C. Phillips	do	do
William J. Pringle	do	do
Erle Steel	do	do
Hubert K. Henry	do	do
H. M. Ostrowski	do	do
Geo. A. Turell	Champaign	Champaign
Edward J. Giffel	Carlyle	Clinton
William G. McKenzie	Esmond	DeKalb
F. A. Whiteside	Carrollton	Greene
Thos. Dickie	DeSoto	Jackson
W. R. Dusher	Rochelle	Ogle
James S. Catherwood	Hoopeston	Vermilion
Grace M. Meyer	Harrisburg	Saline
Wilbur R. Haynie	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 21, 1911.

Angelo Adamo	Chicago	Cook
Katharine E. Fallon	do	do
John V. Healy	do	do
James B. Knoblock	do	do
Floretta Soltow	do	do
George C. Stamm	do	do
John F. Fierke	Dundee	Kane
Warren Champion	Madison	Madison
O. B. Theobald	Mason City	Mason
Fred W. Long	Springfield	Sangamon
Thomas E. Gillespie	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Frank J. Limacher	Joliet	Will
Robert G. Nonnamacher	Springfield	Sangamon

AUGUST 22, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Matt Alleyonis	Chicago	Cook
David J. Burke .....	..do .....	..do
A. G. Chapin .....	..do .....	..do
Fred A. Cooley .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Groth .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph W. Hosmer .....	..do .....	..do
Charles S. Knudson .....	..do .....	..do
Mattie Ruston .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. W. von Berner .....	..do .....	..do
Chesley M. Walter	Savanna	Carroll
Geo. F. Beardsley	Champaign	Champaign
J. A. Harrell	Cissna Park	Iroquois
Joel F. Watson	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
C. T. Heydecker	Waukegan	Lake
Mary Doubet	Peoria .....	..do
George J. Jochem .....	..do .....	..do
David W. Karraker	Jonesboro	Union
W. D. Mohr	Joliet	Will
William Thiemann	Arlington Heights	Cook
Francesco Guglielmi	Chicago .....	..do

AUGUST 23, 1911.

Bengt. A. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Joseph H. Chamberlin .....	..do .....	..do
W. T. Dickerman .....	..do .....	..do
Christian F. Dohrmann .....	..do .....	..do
Marian Durski .....	..do .....	..do
Washington M. Hanna .....	..do .....	..do
Harry A. Stark .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Milton King	Golden	Adams
Harry McDonald	Virginia	Cass
Roy C. Sabin	Champaign	Champaign
John Samuel Johnson	Effingham	Effingham
Charles L. Pike	Christopher	Franklin
W. H. St. John	Kankakee	Kankakee
W. H. Diefenthaler	Freeport	Stephenson
Raymond H. Lang	Chicago	Cook
Arthur O. Carlson .....	..do .....	..do

AUGUST 24, 1911.

Edward E. Baron	Chicago	Cook
Clarence S. Brent .....	..do .....	..do
David G. Einstein .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Goldstine .....	..do .....	..do
William N. Jarnagin .....	..do .....	..do
Leroy D. Jamison .....	..do .....	..do
Nathan D. Kaplen .....	..do .....	..do
Robert J. Kerr .....	..do .....	..do
William F. Lubeke .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Pawlowski .....	..do .....	..do
Kathryn L. Roehl .....	..do .....	..do
Louis M. Rubin .....	..do .....	..do
Carrie B. Ashley .....	..do .....	..do
R. E. Hanks	Wheaton	DuPage
Jay H. Magoon	Aurora	Kane
W. M. Schuwerk	Lacon	Marshall
T. B. Reidy	Evansville	Randolph
James R. Orr	Rock Island	Rock Island
J. W. Reed	Springfield	Sangamon
August Barthel	East St. Louis	St. Clair
C. H. Stewart	Belleville .....	..do
Lawrence A. Smith	Little York	Warren
H. A. Kean	Chicago	Cook
..do .....	..do .....	..do

AUGUST 25, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Benjamin W. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Frank A. McLellan	do	do
N. Schneider	do	do
Roy D. Westewelt	do	do
John A. Goodwin	Normal	McLean
E. M. Mulvey	Pekin	Tazewell
F. R. Lothar	Joliet	Will

AUGUST 26, 1911.

Beryl T. Allen	Chicago	Cook
Mabel K. Backensto	do	do
Alma J. Ferguson	do	do
Isaac E. Ferguson	do	do
Ida Granberg	do	do
I. B. Greenlee	do	do
Charles F. Healy	do	do
C. J. Houge	do	do
A. G. Kuhns	do	do
Rose Malia	do	do
C. A. McMahon	do	do
T. J. Ruth	do	do
F. J. Shanahan	do	do
H. G. Strain	do	do
Albert E. Wilson	do	do
Henry A. Zender	do	do
Otto G. Ryden	Evanston	do
Thomas H. Tiedemann	Leyden	do
W. W. McVay	Mattoon	Coles
S. S. Duhamel	Tuscola	Douglas
Roy Hulett	Stockton	JoDaviess
Jacob Armbruster	Yorkville	Kendall
Paul MacGuffin	Libertyville	Lake
C. E. Lishness	Cornell	Livingston
J. J. Bundy	Centralia	Marion
B. F. Klopfenstein	Gridley	McLean
Omar H. Lloyd	Keithsburg	Mercer
Zeno J. Rives	Litchfield	Montgomery
Louis J. Gauss	Peoria	Peoria
James E. Reidy	Rock Island	Rock Island
Helfrid G. Swan	Moline	do
Edward Coryn	do	do
Ed. Musgrave	Raleigh	Saline
Charles E. Withey	Springfield	Sangamon
L. E. Murphy	Monmouth	Warren
V. E. Nordin	Rockford	Winnebago

AUGUST 28, 1911.

K. E. Corcoran	Chicago	Cook
E. M. Dorn	do	do
Herbert W. Eldmann	do	do
Ben C. Frendinger	do	do
John H. Haskins	do	do
C. Harry Isaacson	do	do
Charles F. Meyer	do	do
V. C. Naugle	do	do
John W. Pfeiffer	do	do
Ephraim E. B. Sawyer	Camp Point	Adams
E. M. Owen	Tuscola	Douglas
H. C. Parker	Watseka	Iroquois
Walter Leroy Ammons	Streator	La Salle
Lella F. Carson	Bloomington	McLean
William R. Weidman	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Edward S. Larrick	do	do
Adam M. Herr	do	do

August 28, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Olive Craddock	Sterling	Whiteside
George J. Arbiter	Joliet	Will
J. S. Joslyn	Rockford	Winnebago
Goodman Wallem	Chicago	Cook
Frank B. Schwarzer .....	..do .....	..do

AUGUST 29, 1911.

Joseph Bloom	Chicago	Cook
David B. Lyman, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
James E. McGinley .....	..do .....	..do
Mary A. Sellers .....	..do .....	..do
Frank E. Sebastian .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Steinbrecher .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Turner .....	..do .....	..do
Virginia Brooks	West Hammond .....	..do
Fred B. Hamill	Champaign	Champaign
Frank P. Thompson	Palestine	Crawford
Walter Tanner	Pana	Christian
Eelzie Kirk	Ina	Jefferson
Otto J. Loekle	Peru	La Salle
Maurice R. Sullivan	Granite City	Madison
C. W. Hart	Woodstock	McHenry
C. M. Thorp	Kingston Mines	Peoria
Sherman T. Mattice	Raleigh	Saline
Garrett Payton	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Thomas F. Graham	Joliet	Will
George W. Swan	Waldron	Kankakee
Lillian S. Black	Canton	Fulton
Teresa Beine	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 30, 1911.

Louise Bequette	Chicago	Cook
Lewis J. Fielding .....	..do .....	..do
Frank E. Grassy .....	..do .....	..do
E. Lalla Miller .....	..do .....	..do
William E. Nyberg .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur A. Pehlke .....	..do .....	..do
A. D. Springer .....	..do .....	..do
Mike M. Hines	Stonington	Christian
John Lorenzatti	Oglesby	La Salle
G. F. Praefcke	Streator .....	..do
W. J. Emerson	Oregon	Ogle
Joseph F. Orr	Baylis	Pike
H. J. Weishar	Freeport	Stephenson
Henry L. Child	Springfield	Sangamon
Nat J. Brooks	Mattoon	Coles
O. O. Schucker	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
John R. Cook	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 31, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Elmer H. Adams	Chicago	Cook
C. F. Anton	do	do
Paul Hoeffel	do	do
Charles J. Janda	do	do
S. C. Larson	do	do
H. P. Lynch	do	do
John McBlirney	do	do
L. A. McDonald	do	do
John P. O'Shaughnessy	do	do
Louisa A. Prash	do	do
J. Harold Pugh	do	do
William Israel	Belvidere	Boone
Frank S. Greenleaf	Savanna	Carroll
Elva Cameron	Farmington	Fulton
John J. Redeker	Elgin	Kane
N. J. Bricher	Aurora	do
R. T. Kaywood	Streator	La Salle
William McGalliard	Lincoln	Logan
Nina B. Shanklin	Centralia	Marion
Henry C. Wolf	Waterloo	Monroe
William S. Kellogg	Peoria	Peoria
E. T. McMillen	DeLand	Piatt
James H. Morris	Dongola	Union
Cary J. Boyd	Roseville	Warren
Matt Berscheid	Joliet	Will
Frank O. Peterson	Custer Park	do
Edith Bell	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson

SEPTEMBER 1, 1911.

William V. B. Bogan	Chicago	Cook
Thomas Connerton	do	do
Alexander C. Mabee	do	do
Frank D. Potenza	do	do
Wm. M. Smith	do	do
Harry A. Sullivan	do	do
H. G. Trimble	Carlyle	Clinton
Andy Baker	Danville	Vermillion
Jaroslav Svoboda	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 2, 1911.

Elizabeth F. Curry	Chicago	Cook
Wm. J. Farrell	do	do
Christian P. Girten	do	do
Merwin M. Hart	do	do
William D. Kerr	do	do
William M. Klein	do	do
F. W. Shappert	do	do
C. M. Stevens	do	do
William H. Whitchurch	do	do
Frank Yott	do	do
Adolph H. Wesemann	La Grange	do
Joseph Faerber	Quincy	Adams
Harry O. Brittin	Clinton	De Witt
E. E. Oney	Shumway	Effingham
Philip S. Schnabele	Geneseo	Henry
Jos. M. Anderson	Carbondale	Jackson
J. C. Murphy	Aurora	Kane
E. L. Lyon	do	do
Nicholas L. Johnson	Batavia	do
August Droll	Troy	Madison
John Lackman	Brookport	Massac
C. W. Clauser	East Moline	Rock Island

September 2, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
G. J. Schmulbach	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Patrick Sullivan .....	..do .....	..do
Charles P. Hamill	Belleville .....	..do
Edw. R. Nadelhoffer	Joliet	Will
August Beltzner .....	..do .....	..do
Clark R. Bloom	Chicago	Cook
Almon H. Lynn	Cambridge	Henry
Jonas F. Hyett	Aledo, R. R. 4	Mercer

SEPTEMBER 5, 1911.

Charles Czeisler	Chicago	Cook
James W. Eastman .....	..do .....	..do
Charles S. Edelman .....	..do .....	..do
D. L. Feldman .....	..do .....	..do
Edgar R. Hart .....	..do .....	..do
D. W. Jones .....	..do .....	..do
Fred J. Kessler .....	..do .....	..do
R. D. Leury .....	..do .....	..do
Martin Mras .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Pochik .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel K. Shutan .....	..do .....	..do
Albin G. Swanson .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Zajicek .....	..do .....	..do
Nicholas Trauffer	Bellevue	Calhoun
J. C. Colson	Ashmore	Coles
Charles G. Eckhart	Tuscola	Douglas
John M. Irish	Decatur	Macon
Emile W. Eggmann	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Louis J. Grossmann	Belleville .....	..do
Leonard W. Butler	Bloomington	McLean
D. H. Irwin	Springfield	Sangamon

SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

Emil J. Fellegi	Chicago	Cook
Jas. B. Floyd .....	..do .....	..do
E. Nora Miller .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Okin .....	..do .....	..do
Menz I. Rosenbaum .....	..do .....	..do
Katherine A. Sullivan .....	..do .....	..do
Alma J. Warren .....	..do .....	..do
Olin L. Browder	Urbana	Champaign
Fred B. Shearer	Aurora	Kane
Mary A. Segers .....	..do .....	..do
Charles S. Andrus	Springfield	Sangamon
Berkeley W. Mossman	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 7, 1911.

James C. Baker	Chicago	Cook
William Brownson .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Davis .....	..do .....	..do
Hyman S. Flaxman .....	..do .....	..do
Harry H. Fuller .....	..do .....	..do
Peter E. Greenlimb .....	..do .....	..do
Susie V. Groundwater .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Kelly .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Kohler .....	..do .....	..do
Harper E. Osborn .....	..do .....	..do
Martin C. Reuter .....	..do .....	..do
Harry W. Sisson .....	..do .....	..do

September 7, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Fred Hohmann	Blue Island	Cook
John C. Sigwalt	Arlington Heights .....	..do
Gus A. Olson	Shermerville .....	..do
Wm. M. Fisher	Hardin	Calhoun
Roger F. Little	Champaign	Champaign
John A. Bingham	Vandalia	Fayette
H. L. Manning	Kane	Greene
Henry Waterman	Geneseo	Henry
William C. Upton	Waukegan	Lake
T. A. Maul	Edwardsville	Madison
E. C. Jewett	Woodstock	McHenry
Louis A. Schreiber	Ohlman	Montgomery
J. F. Gladson	Du Quoin	Perry
Thomas L. Cole	Mounds	Pulaski
Henry J. Crain .....	..do .....	..do
Omi P. Hill	Joliet	Will
Frank S. Horner	Rockford	Winnebago
Robert Bruce Bell	Oakland	Coles
L. S. Fuller	Rockford	Winnebago

SEPTEMBER 8, 1911.

Harry J. Berman	Chicago	Cook
Alice Carney .....	..do .....	..do
Gertrude E. Dowle .....	..do .....	..do
Carl L. V. Exselsen .....	..do .....	..do
William T. Grable .....	..do .....	..do
O. D. Gray .....	..do .....	..do
Harry W. Lense .....	..do .....	..do
Harry A. Lewis .....	..do .....	..do
William N. Mitchell .....	..do .....	..do
Tillie M. Schmidt .....	..do .....	..do
Huldah E. Sittig .....	..do .....	..do
Royal J. Schmidt	Oak Park .....	..do
L. F. McKibben	Decatur	Macon
J. B. Wolfenbarger	Peoria	Peoria
John A. Wilkinson .....	..do .....	..do
Walter L. Fifield	Chicago	Cook
Richard L. Kraus .....	..do .....	..do

SEPTEMBER 9, 1911.

William A. Adams	Chicago	Cook
T. H. Alfreds .....	..do .....	..do
J. M. Blattner .....	..do .....	..do
Mary Lee Colbert .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel Dulsky .....	..do .....	..do
Franklin Ellis .....	..do .....	..do
Eugene H. Fishburn .....	..do .....	..do
Paul T. Kolpacki .....	..do .....	..do
Carl Lundberg .....	..do .....	..do
E. H. McIntosh .....	..do .....	..do
I. D. McNattin .....	..do .....	..do
G. J. Moe .....	..do .....	..do
Charles A. Pace .....	..do .....	..do
William C. Rigby .....	..do .....	..do
Ray M. Wiley .....	..do .....	..do
Chester Poling	Quincy	Adams
Anna Royer	Champaign	Champaign
Leo Freese	Ogden .....	..do
Homer J. Richer	Kankakee	Kankakee
A. A. Carmichael	Amboy	Lee
A. A. Brown	Lovington	Moultrie
Francis Bacon	Oregon	Ogle
Chas. Detrick	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 11, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Harry Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Omar Q. Fanquarth	do	do
Marie R. Faude	do	do
Henry G. Horlock	do	do
William F. Meyer	do	do
Harry P. Munns	do	do
John M. McRae	do	do
James W. Ritchie	do	do
W. H. Rose	do	do
C. O. Scobey	do	do
Oliver Stangland	do	do
W. H. Rickey	Philo	Champaign
George Darling	Decatur	Macon
Harry W. Lukins	Streator	La Salle
Joseph J. Joy	Ottawa	do
C. H. Garland	Centralia	Marion
Edw. D. Lahners	do	do
L. B. Strayer	Lexington	McLean
William Bott	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Alfred S. Kunze	Belleville	do
Ruby Craig	Danville	Vermillion
D. C. Blayne	Monmouth	Warren
H. E. Lance	Roseville	do
Mary L. Nelson	Sterling	Whiteside

SEPTEMBER 12, 1911.

Walter T. Alexander	Chicago	Cook
Paul H. Burdick	do	do
Harry H. Felgar	do	do
William C. Gibbons	do	do
Francis B. Higbie	do	do
A. G. Karpinsky	do	do
Theodore F. Linde	do	do
Eugene Parisek	do	do
Peter Petersen	do	do
A. A. Polka	do	do
Regenia Smyth	do	do
C. A. Stone	do	do
Royal M. Kingsland	Canton	Fulton
Fleming R. Moore	Milford	Iroquois
J. J. Pierson	Murphysboro	Jackson
C. W. Harriss	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
William D. Giesecking	Kankakee	Kankakee
Mamie C. Welch	Lincoln	Logan
F. C. Knorr	Troy	Macon
B. W. Jarvis	Decatur	Madison
F. M. Meritt	Camden	Schuyler
Clarence Ulrey	Martinsville	Clark
T. Otto Fisk	Aurora	Kane
Oscar H. Rinne	Nashville	Washington

SEPTEMBER 13, 1911.

Robert A. Barnville	Chicago	Cook
William P. Crowe	do	do
Eli Goldstine	do	do
Charles E. Huestis	do	do
Samuel R. Hurford	do	do
S. A. Kenney	do	do
Walter W. Niedert	do	do
Robert J. Stipe	do	do
P. C. Willoughby	Carbondale	Jackson
James G. Welch	Waukegan	Lake

September 13, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Edwin W. Smith	Dixon	Lee
Louis L. Lynn	Brookport	Massac
Reuben E. Prothero	Bloomington	McLean
Mathias Zechmeister	Peoria	Peoria
August Reiniger	Pinckneyville	Perry
Margaret Winning	Cartersville	Williamson
Michael J. Connery	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 14, 1911.

Archie T. Black	Chicago	Cook
Louis Boche	do	do
Jacob H. Glick	do	do
Harold L. Ickes	do	do
Gladys E. Morgan	do	do
Bernard McHugh	do	do
T. A. Oswald	do	do
Charles A. Timlin	do	do
George E. Hall	Berwyn	do
Thomas D. Walker	Cairo	Alexander
Barney Overbeck	Efingham	Efingham
F. A. Ortman	Pontiac	Livingston
C. N. Patty	do	do
E. G. Scanlan	do	do
Lynn R. Parker	Lincoln	Logan
J. A. Simmons	Kell	Marion
Hugh F. Wilson	Peoria	Peoria
J. A. Tallman	Danville	Vermilion
F. A. Schlick	Rockford	Winnebago

SEPTEMBER 15, 1911.

George R. Bennett	Evanston	Cook
Howard H. Brown	Wilmette	do
W. L. North	Chicago	do
A. Benj. Roth	do	do
A. Schellhaus	do	do
Ulysses S. Schwartz	do	do
Maurice B. Silverman	do	do
B. A. L. Thomson	do	do
Carl Wiesbader	do	do
R. H. Hammond	Table Grove	Fulton
Walter E. Weidmann	Belleville	St. Clair
Walter W. Waldorf	Chicago	Cook
Henry C. Stickney	Woodhull	Henry

SEPTEMBER 16, 1911.

Bernard F. Clettenberg	Chicago	Cook
Daniel J. McMahon	do	do
F. M. Tracy	do	do
Bertha Weber	do	do
A. J. Crim	Plainville	Adams
C. G. Faxon	Sandwich	De Kalb
B. J. Feik	Mendota	La Salle
Julian P. Lippincott	Jacksonville	Morgan
Theo. B. Wissing	Peoria	Peoria
Harold A. Weld	Rock Island	Rock Island
Edwin A. Wilson	Springfield	Sangamon
Mary Barbour	Chicago	Cook
John L. Bolen	do	do

September 16, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Katherine Bowling	Chicago	Cook
Richard Fuchs .....	..do .....	..do
J. A. Greenwood .....	..do .....	..do
Louis J. Hitz .....	..do .....	..do
F. S. Kunkel .....	..do .....	..do
Charles F. Lauer .....	..do .....	..do
Herman C. Lewis .....	..do .....	..do
Nick Maggio .....	..do .....	..do
Francis W. McGovern .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas J. Sebesta .....	..do .....	..do
Alfons J. Szumkowski .....	..do .....	..do
Charles W. Boyden	Sheffield	Bureau
Ralph R. Roberts	Sycamore	De Kalb
Albert T. Ahlin	Maple Park	Kane
Minna Hack Stubbs	Edwardsville	Madison
C. E. Irvin	Bloomington	McLean
C. E. McNemar	Peoria	Peoria
Gladys D. Wilson	Springfield	Sangamon
F. E. O'Donnell	Joliet	Will

SEPTEMBER 18, 1911.

James B. Darling	Chicago	Cook
W. D. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
L. G. Klee .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Otto Kostner .....	..do .....	..do
Harry C. Roberts	Princeton	Bureau
Lewis H. Evans	St. David	Fulton
Anna M. Hesel	Peoria	Peoria
Lucy C. Jordan .....	..do .....	..do
Lucy A. Padden .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph H. Barnhart	Danville	Vermilion
A. L. Braithwaite	Chicago	Cook
Thomas B. Cahill .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Esdohr .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel B. Frend .....	..do .....	..do
Frank J. Hohman .....	..do .....	..do
H. J. Merkel .....	..do .....	..do
William E. Nickols .....	..do .....	..do
Charles W. Peterson .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas M. Reidy .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. J. Ricer .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Rippel .....	..do .....	..do
Robert H. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Guy F. Stanwood .....	..do .....	..do
C. H. Thornton .....	..do .....	..do
C. Lawrence Wells	Quincy	Adams
Ben C. Willis	Toledo	Cumberland
E. L. Walker	Arcola	Douglas
Mary G. Begley	La Salle	La Salle
William J. Sweeney	Rock Island	Rock Island
Nora M. Hartigan	Chicago	Cook
Frank H. O. Biermann .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Bierma .....	..do .....	..do
Vernon H. Lord	Springfield	Sangamon

SEPTEMBER 19, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Otto Bergmann	Chicago	Cook
Frank J. Gallagher .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Lederer .....	..do .....	..do
Hugo L. Pitte .....	..do .....	..do
Peter L. Evans	La Grange .....	..do
J. A. Gordon	Hamilton	Hancock
William H. Hosford	Geneseo	Henry
M. O. Southworth	Aurora	Kane
Fred G. Holloway	Galesburg	Knox
L. Sowden	Streator	La Salle
W. H. Goodell	Brighton	Macoupin
Rudolf Pfeiffer	Peoria	Peoria
Louis J. Scheve	Mascoutah	St. Clair
Winifred L. Brown	Chicago	Cook
Ernest J. Camit .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew J. Corcoran .....	..do .....	..do
Wallace E. Difford .....	..do .....	..do
W. M. Ellemund .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas M. Filas .....	..do .....	..do
George A. Haas .....	..do .....	..do
Sophia Leist .....	..do .....	..do
Charles R. Linn .....	..do .....	..do
Paul Megelin .....	..do .....	..do
Isadore Nachman .....	..do .....	..do
Lyman M. Paine .....	..do .....	..do
Jennie Pines .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick W. Spelz .....	..do .....	..do
Henry T. Wells .....	..do .....	..do
Pauline West .....	..do .....	..do
Henry I. Heckler	Harvey .....	..do
Burt Goldburg	Quincy	Adams
Talmage D. Parker	Texico	Jefferson
Dorothea M. Glessing	Hudson	McLean
E. Fae Koch	Chicago	Cook
Jacob Newfield .....	..do .....	..do
P. W. Rose	Cypress	Johnson
Edwin O. Greifenhagen	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

Jennie M. Ball	Chicago	Cook
William G. Benes .....	..do .....	..do
Stephan Buettner .....	..do .....	..do
James A. Connell .....	..do .....	..do
John M. Ellis .....	..do .....	..do
William F. Hatch .....	..do .....	..do
E. O. Hahn .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Langfeldt .....	..do .....	..do
Jean King Leighton .....	..do .....	..do
David Malkov .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Manasse .....	..do .....	..do
William S. Ramsey .....	..do .....	..do
Elmer E. Sanders .....	..do .....	..do
August C. Sievers .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel Spetzer .....	..do .....	..do
Edward W. Washburn .....	..do .....	..do
M. A. Whipple .....	..do .....	..do
Martin L. Wilborn .....	..do .....	..do
Jesse M. Corzine	Stonington	Christian
Alma K. Shepherd	Kankakee	Kankakee
Charles F. Preston	Paw Paw	Lee
Walter R. Kinzey	Du Quoin	Perry
H. C. Miller .....	..do .....	..do
Charles S. Fields	Enfield	White
Louise G. Rice	Galesburg	Knox

SEPTEMBER 21, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Archibald Bouton	Berwyn	Cook
F. C. Caliger	Chicago .....	..do
Charles C. Cheatham .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Gilton .....	..do .....	..do
Adele L. Lincoln .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph F. McDuffee .....	..do .....	..do
C. M. Narjewski .....	..do .....	..do
Bernard Ruekberg .....	..do .....	..do
Carl G. Sessingham .....	..do .....	..do
A. M. Steelhammer .....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. Ward .....	..do .....	..do
Jno. Wrenn .....	..do .....	..do
Anna Woods	Tamms	Alexander
Harry Stanton	Pana	Christian
W. C. Howell	Martinsville	Clark
J. S. Thompson	Palestine	Crawford
Adolph Hoss	Peru	La Salle
J. C. Pirkey	Streator .....	..do
J. M. Brownback	Decatur	Macon
K. E. Wilson	Alton	Madison
Matthew B. Marvin	Freeport	Stephenson

SEPTEMBER 22, 1911.

Louis F. Alexa	Chicago	Cook
Jacob C. Berz .....	..do .....	..do
Robert E. Berlet .....	..do .....	..do
Clara R. Condon .....	..do .....	..do
Eva Isaacson .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Peterson .....	..do .....	..do
Mayme E. Phillips .....	..do .....	..do
Julius Remke .....	..do .....	..do
Albert W. Lorenz	Park Ridge .....	..do
O. F. Morgan	Watseka	Iroquois
A. N. Homan	Granite City	Madison
C. Herbert Walrath	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Edna F. McNulty	Chicago	Cook
M. J. Bereczkowski .....	..do .....	..do
Max A. Drezmal .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob L. Frank .....	..do .....	..do
Simon Osgood .....	..do .....	..do
Frank E. Ayres	Hinsdale	Du Page
J. E. Whealon	Litchfield	Montgomery

SEPTEMBER 23, 1911.

Frances E. Flagler	Cicero	Cook
Charles J. Costello	Chicago .....	..do
George Wm. Dixon .....	..do .....	..do
J. F. Hecht .....	..do .....	..do
Frank S. Packard .....	..do .....	..do
John O'Steen Pedersen .....	..do .....	..do
Fred B. Resag .....	..do .....	..do
Morris St. P. Thomas .....	..do .....	..do
Walter A. Heidbreder	Quincy	Adams
J. H. Miller	Macedonia	Hamilton
R. L. Rogers	McLeansboro .....	..do
Levi W. Rood	Sheridan	La Salle
N. L. Ryder	Edwardsville	Madison
W. J. Porter	Monticello	Piatt
A. W. Fritchey	Claremont	Richland
DeWitt H. Montgomery	Springfield	Sangamon
O. H. McNeill	Herrin	Williamson
Charles F. Beck	Chicago	Cook
F. M. Brigham .....	..do .....	..do

September 23, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Otto M. Frank	Chicago	Cook
John P. Hoffman .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. W. Moore .....	..do .....	..do
E. J. Orr .....	..do .....	..do
Theo. E. Winiarski .....	..do .....	..do
C. C. Biggs	Benton	Franklin
D. E. Alyward	Livingston	Madison
John J. Cooney	Woodstock	McHenry
J. H. Matheny	Springfield	Sangamon
J. H. Matheny	Chicago	Cook
Carleton F. Mattis	Decatur	Macon

SEPTEMBER 25, 1911.

Joseph Ballin	Chicago	Cook
F. A. Harker .....	..do .....	..do
Robert P. Hillinger .....	..do .....	..do
E. M. Lasche .....	..do .....	..do
Peter Miller .....	..do .....	..do
Lulu E. Nichols .....	..do .....	..do
Frieda Schnur .....	..do .....	..do
Anton Vanek .....	..do .....	..do
Nicholas W. Wiersema .....	..do .....	..do
C. W. Crim	West Frankfort	Franklin
W. E. Strang	Roodhouse	Greene
Allen E. Love	Karbers Ridge	Hardin
C. E. Walsh	Havana	Mason
John H. Brinkerhoff	Springfield	Sangamon
Frank B. Hanna	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Ward G. Murray	Springfield	Sangamon
Frances J. Celia	Chicago	Cook
William Rauhen .....	..do .....	..do
Charles F. Breen	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
Anida E. Lawton	Springfield	Sangamon

SEPTEMBER 26, 1911.

Israel Cowen	Chicago	Cook
Joel S. Shearer .....	..do .....	..do
O. F. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
George M. Stevens .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. E. Swartz .....	..do .....	..do
Adolphus A. Taylor	Newman	Douglas
John L. Tayman	Jacksonville	Morgan
Van R. Price	Mt. Erie	Wayne
Burt J. Chaney	Rockford	Winnebago
James D. Murphy	Joliet	Will
R. H. Walpole	Chicago	Cook
William P. Habel .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Byrne .....	..do .....	..do
A. T. Greeley .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Hall .....	..do .....	..do
James R. Hawkins .....	..do .....	..do
M. E. Hughes .....	..do .....	..do
E. C. Koskoba .....	..do .....	..do
Robert P. McNulta .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. J. White .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Zuttermeister .....	..do .....	..do
Paul M. Hamilton	Jerseyville	Jersey
O. H. Gehrs	Marine	Madison
J. H. Cleland	Rock Island	Rock Island
Henry C. Latham	Springfield	Sangamon
Frank Wm. Clover	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Daniel Delaney .....	..do .....	..do
Benjamin W. Landborg	Elgin	Kane
Webb A. Herlocker	Galesburg	Knox

SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
William J. Aylett	Chicago	Cook
Robert R. Barnitt	do	do
Herbert L. Brownell	do	do
F. L. Fairbank	do	do
Henry W. Gildemeister	do	do
Arthur L. Griebnow	do	do
Henry J. Roth	do	do
Rudolph D. Huszagh	do	do
Elizabeth M. Jose	do	do
Thomas E. King	do	do
R. E. Hancock	do	do
Winifred J. Murphy	do	do
Otto F. Nelsen	do	do
Joseph D. O'Donnell	do	do
Isidor Plotke	do	do
Arthur D. Ranstead	do	do
Frank Riedle	do	do
Myrtle E. Roth	do	do
Thomas F. Robinson	do	do
Edward J. Sweeney	Clinton	De Witt
P. E. Kuhl	Lincoln	Logan
Latham T. Souther	Springfield	Sangamon
James B. Fergan, Jr.	Chicago	Cook
Leonard McCaw	Viola	Mercer
John O. Egerton	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 28, 1911.

Charles W. Ashworth	Chicago	Cook
Francis E. Conick	do	do
Kazimer J. Fillipovich	do	do
William J. Foster	do	do
N. N. Hay	do	do
W. F. Horn	do	do
Robert A. Irvine	do	do
Louis Kasan	do	do
Harry Kranspe	do	do
Alice A. Lacey	do	do
Leasa L. Little	do	do
Murray MacLeod	do	do
J. P. McCarthy	do	do
May Nicholson	do	do
Edward F. Novotny	do	do
M. V. Schindler	do	do
John W. Thomas	do	do
Henry C. Zuttermeister	do	do
John R. Anter	Evanston	do
Duane P. Cleghorn	Kankakee	Kankakee
Phebe Chase	Earlville	La Salle
Robert M. Smith	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Rosalind Keneipp	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Rudolph Reiter	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 29, 1911.

William S. Adams	Chicago	Cook
Henry H. Banford	do	do
H. L. Brennan	do	do
John G. Elliott	do	do
Herman H. Halvorsen	do	do
Math. Kersting	do	do
Nathan L. Krueger	do	do
Herbert I. Markham	do	do
Frank Mazziotta	do	do
Thomas Scanlan	do	do
Charles H. Zuttermeister	do	do
Charles S. Roe	Ottawa	La Salle
F. Plumb	Streator	do
Effie Halcom	Metropolis	Massac
L. E. Sutherland	Peoria	Peoria

SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
William V. Brothers	Evanston	Cook
Wm. F. Denneman	Park Ridge	do
Ralph E. McEldowney	Chicago Heights	do
William J. Barry	Chicago	do
James H. Harper	do	do
Clarence Richard Manzer	do	do
William B. Ouska	do	do
Grace A. Southwell	do	do
Grace D. Gregory	do	do
James M. Bair	do	do
D. C. Butler	do	do
Robert W. Clauder	do	do
James Foley	do	do
James E. Griffenberg	do	do
Nathan Haffenberg	do	do
Fred G. Heuchling	do	do
Claude S. Jewell	do	do
August Lange	do	do
John J. Moser	do	do
David A. McGilvray	do	do
Rae Rothbart	do	do
Rudolf Ruben	do	do
Edmund L. Schweder	do	do
John W. Utesch, Jr.	do	do
John C. Williams	do	do
William D. Rogers	Harvey	do
Chas. P. Junker	Trenton	Clinton
Paul C. Hankins	Kewanee	Henry
William H. Weaver	Petersburg	Menard
George William Robson, Jr.	Joliet	Will
Murray D. Aylsworth	Roseville	Warren
George L. Marx	Chicago	Cook
E. P. Simpson	do	do
Oscar J. Teissedre	do	do
Vin S. Zwiefka	do	do

OCTOBER 2, 1911.

Isaac Emin	Chicago	Cook
Emil J. Graedinger	do	do
R. Hamilton	do	do
Maurice Jones	do	do
Edward R. Laub	do	do
Frank H. Manley	do	do
George M. Noetting	do	do
Arthur C. Smith	do	do
Robt. E. Brown	Anna	Union
G. L. Davis	Herrin	Williamson
James A. McKeown	Joliet	Will
E. W. Trenhoefel	Belleville	St. Clair
Thomas A. Daley	Chicago	Cook

OCTOBER 3, 1911.

George H. Clark	Chicago	Cook
Wm. A. Drier	do	do
Nora T. Edwards	do	do
Ernest Alfred Eves	do	do
Kathryn S. Finn	do	do
Sam'l Marshall	do	do
Harry A. Parkin	do	do
C. A. Petterson	do	do
Nicholas J. Sinnott	do	do
Rudolph C. Weichbrodt	Oak Park	do
Williams A. Symonds	Carthage	Hancock
Arthur L. Harris	Williamsfield	Knox
Elizabeth C. Shepherst	Lincoln	Logan
John W. H. Hodge	Wenona	Marshall

OCTOBER 4, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
James P. Cook	Chicago	Cook
Arthur C. Curtis	do	do
Leo J. Lunn	do	do
Walter J. Lyons	do	do
Bert A. Nordheim	do	do
John Rozanski	do	do
Jos. J. Quinlan	Oak Park	do
Steven G. Lawless	Liberty	Adams
Herbert A. Schryver	Wheaton	Du Page
Samuel H. Price	Astoria	Fulton
Thomas A. Weisner	Rockbridge	Greene
Walter H. Board	Waukegan	Lake
Harry E. Davis	Decatur	Macon
Walter Overbach	Peoria	Peoria
F. W. Dabbert	Chicago	Cook

OCTOBER 5, 1911.

Hazel E. Black	Chicago	Cook
Charles L. Boyd	do	do
Frederick W. Dreckman	do	do
George A. Mark	do	do
A. H. McCracken	do	do
Jacob Neuburger	do	do
O. A. Arnston	do	do
George W. Burgoyne	do	do
Frederic De St. Aubin	do	do
Flora C. Dyer	do	do
Emil J. Geringer	do	do
James C. Gilruth	do	do
W. D. Hyslop	do	do
Charles Jahn	do	do
M. H. Kennlley	do	do
Cora B. Lamb	do	do
Charles F. Meltzer	do	do
Alex C. Stage	do	do
Otto Vasak	do	do
A. M. Weimar	do	do
A. Jeanette Mackimon	Oak Park	do
Guy Wolf	Lanark	Carroll
Frank C. Bebb	Hinsdale	Du Page
P. M. Skarry	Carbondale	Jackson
John E. Sutter	Edwardsville	Madison
Guy Patterson	Harrisburg	Saline
Charles F. Oare	Herrick	Shelby

OCTOBER 7, 1911.

Aaron Adelman	Chicago	Cook
Frank E. Bell	do	do
Bert E. Betts	do	do
Charles P. Bradley	do	do
Edward R. Eberhart	do	do
Marie Hahn	do	do
Tucker Hardy	do	do
Ladislav M. Hayman	do	do
Vincent Jozwin	do	do
Wm. E. Kaiser	do	do
Edward W. Kearns	do	do
James H. Knox	do	do
Charles Koekoek	do	do
Thomas Lindskog	do	do
E. K. Lundy	do	do
Richard H. Mather	do	do
Frank J. Mazurkiewicz	do	do
George A. Miller	do	do

October 7, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Robert McKee	Chicago	Cook
Earl L. Nash	do	do
Chas. Oldenburg	do	do
Bruno Pinkert	do	do
A. L. Ringo	do	do
C. M. Stehn	do	do
Francis E. Thornton	do	do
Jos. F. Trzil	do	do
Anna C. Trzil	do	do
Oscar M. Whelen	do	do
H. M. Webber	do	do
Carl Zeiss	do	do
Charles Arnd	Evanston	do
George C. Clark	do	do
Eugene H. Ryan	Spring Valley	Bureau
James M. Gregg	Omaha	Gallatin
John W. Ebers	Mallard	Hancock
Frank W. Read	Lake Forest	Lake
J. C. Greenebaum	Pontiac	Livingston
J. R. Edmonds	Decatur	Macon
A. S. Cuthbertson	Bunker Hill	Macoupin
Louie Hutcherson	Petersburg	Menard
W. G. Webster	Nokomis	Montgomery
Franklin G. Harsch	Peoria	Peoria
Carrie M. Semlow	do	do
Chas. W. La Porte	do	do
Herbert M. Newgent	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Henry T. Renshaw	do	do
Louis Clements	Danville	Vermilion
John Finney	Joliet	Will
Frank B. Stitt	El Paso	Woodford

OCTOBER 9, 1911.

L. A. Gilbert	Chicago	Cook
Edward J. Grady	do	do
Joseph J. Hammer	do	do
Charles H. Hawkins	do	do
N. I. Horan	do	do
Wilburn H. Lett	do	do
Fred S. Loomis	do	do
Joseph H. Myers	do	do
T. Stanley McKibben	do	do
John A. Navigato	do	do
Charles A. Osgood	do	do
Herbert M. Philbrook	do	do
William M. St. Clair	do	do
William L. Wernecke	do	do
W. E. Barbour	Evanston	do
Francis E. Bird	Quincy	Adams
R. A. Milroy	Batavia	Kane
Grace E. Hight	Dalton City	Moultrie
Andrew Gelruth	Rockford	Winnebago
J. F. Sturgeon	El Paso	Woodford
Sherrill E. Pirtle	Flora	Clay
Charles S. McKamy	Robinson	Crawford
Albert J. Vimpany	Chicago	Cook

OCTOBER 10, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Elbert M. Allen	Chicago	Cook
Mary T. Cassin	do	do
W. A. Duffy	do	do
Andrew N. Engle	do	do
William Gross	do	do
John H. Harder	do	do
Oscar Hebel	do	do
Wayne T. Jones	do	do
Leo S. LeBosky	do	do
A. G. Loveless	do	do
Fannie G. Main	do	do
B. H. Montgomery	do	do
John F. Noll	do	do
Morton L. Roberts	do	do
Rocco V. Romano	do	do
E. L. Spaulding	do	do
Barney J. Stuart	do	do
Marguerite Watts-Wilcox	do	do
Earl Edwin Bain	Maywood	do
James E. Melich	Cicero	do
George F. Hoffmann	Pesotum	Champaign
Bert M. Cavanagh	Carthage	Hancock
Fred G. Dimick	Dixon	Lee
B. G. Widney	North Henderson	Mercer
L. E. Graham	Trivoli	Peoria
Frank T. Miller	Peoria	do
J. C. Burgoyne	Andalusia	Rock Island
C. S. Park	Loami	Sangamon
Ernest Hipsley	Canton	Fulton
Arthur G. Dobrick	Chicago	Cook
Frank W. Hausmann	do	do

OCTOBER 11, 1911.

Harris M. Barnett	Chicago	Cook
Lewis S. Eaton	do	do
Edward Albert Fisher	do	do
Henry F. Koch	do	do
Ernest Kunde	do	do
Ota P. Lightfoot	do	do
M. B. McGonigle	do	do
Melvin C. McIntosh	do	do
H. F. Perlet	do	do
J. W. Singleton	do	do
Thomas L. Stitt	do	do
Frank R. Hagi	Ransom	La Salle
George H. Helmle	Springfield	Sangamon
Samuel Goldstein	Chicago	Cook
Henry H. Brinton	do	do

OCTOBER 12, 1911.

L. F. Hammel	Chicago	Cook
Arthur W. Hale	do	do
James A. Low	do	do
William H. C. Stege	do	do
Emil Zimmer	do	do
George W. Hotchkiss	Evanston	do
G. H. Bridges	Vienna	Johnson
Mortimer B. Kennedy	Peoria	Peoria
John S. Stewart	Springfield	Sangamon
Lee T. Aldrich	East St. Louis	St. Clair
J. W. Clark	Pittsburg	Williamson
A. C. Ruff	Ohio	Bureau
Henry H. Weiler	Tioga	Hancock
H. J. Slagle	Rockford	Winnebago

October 12, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Floyd J. Tilton	Rochelle	Ogle
Louis A. Howes	Peoria	Peoria
Perry R. McComas .....	..do .....	..do
Walter J. Morgan	Rockford	Winnebago
Samuel Alport	Chicago	Cook
L. E. Bartlett .....	..do .....	..do
Otto A. Gnewuch .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph W. Holland .....	..do .....	..do
Flora Kusters .....	..do .....	..do
Carl O. E. Lind .....	..do .....	..do
W. F. Lipps .....	..do .....	..do
Edward M. Seymour .....	..do .....	..do
William M. Webster .....	..do .....	..do
Frank F. Wipper .....	..do .....	..do
Carl A. Liedberg	Winnetka .....	..do
Hugo Dahm	Des Plaines .....	..do
R. Kenneth Harper	Galesburg	Knox

OCTOBER 13, 1911.

Charlotte V. Kelly	Chicago	Cook
Henry Stephens .....	..do .....	..do
N. O. Coldren	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Devore N. Simonson	Rock Island	Rock Island
Thomas M. Buckley	Chicago	Cook
Max Spear .....	..do .....	..do

OCTOBER 14, 1911.

Carl A. Channon	Chicago	Cook
Mary Magdalene Condon .....	..do .....	..do
John P. Fox .....	..do .....	..do
H. L. Howard .....	..do .....	..do
Elmer E. Schmuck .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob Fritsch	Wheeling .....	..do
William Goodman	Kempton	Ford
Louis G. Pavey	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Isaac F. Moore	Galena	Jo Daviess
Roy J. Solfisburg	Aurora	Kane
Michael Lies .....	..do .....	..do
W. H. Wiley	De Long	Knox
Thos. P. Ross	Carlinville	Macoupin
C. C. Crabtree	Illinois City	Rock Island
Lafayette P. Bowler	Belleville	St. Clair
A. M. Leonhard	Trenton	Clinton
A. R. Shaw	Freeport	Stephenson
Eleanor M. Brazelton	Danville	Vermilion
Frank E. Partlow .....	..do .....	..do
Edward F. Brubaker	Chicago	Cook
W. G. Cherry .....	..do .....	..do
William C. Fricke .....	..do .....	..do
Edward J. Green .....	..do .....	..do
Elizabeth H. Ryan .....	..do .....	..do
Robert Dussman .....	..do .....	..do
Harry H. Levy .....	..do .....	..do
Herman R. Schiff .....	..do .....	..do

OCTOBER 16, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
David Bolotin	Chicago	Cook
John T. Caulfield .....	..do .....	..do
M. C. Conrad .....	..do .....	..do
J. W. Cuddy .....	..do .....	..do
Emma M. Edison .....	..do .....	..do
George J. Flanagan .....	..do .....	..do
Esther Florman .....	..do .....	..do
Minnie E. Narten .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur D. Pecoy .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick J. Rees .....	..do .....	..do
Neva Lesley	Berwyn .....	..do
Preston Osborn	West Union	Clark
G. E. Clapp	Mazon	Grundy
Robert Humphrey	Lincoln	Logan
E. J. Miller	Sullivan	Moultrie
J. Barritt	Peoria	Peoria
W. E. Persons .....	..do .....	..do
Esther M. Clafford	Chicago	Cook
Albert A. King .....	..do .....	..do
Allen G. Call	Springfield	Sangamon

OCTOBER 17, 1911.

M. A. Bamborough	Chicago	Cook
Oscar Blumenthal .....	..do .....	..do
L. A. Brown .....	..do .....	..do
Blanche Burnett .....	..do .....	..do
Hyde G. Carlin .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Fenerstein .....	..do .....	..do
Frank D. Gassmere .....	..do .....	..do
George J. Haberer .....	..do .....	..do
Paul J. Huxmann .....	..do .....	..do
William Klein .....	..do .....	..do
Stephen Malato .....	..do .....	..do
Blanche A. O'Connor .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Olson .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel Petersen .....	..do .....	..do
Peter W. Seyl .....	..do .....	..do
Charles C. Barnes .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. M. Conway .....	..do .....	..do
Otto C. Lindenau	Lemont .....	..do
Ralph N. Trimmingham	Oak Park .....	..do
Alma Conrad	Quincy	Adams
Edward M. Mangan	Aurora	Kane
Jacob D. Leef	Alhambra	Madison
Wm. Newell	Keithsburg	Mercer

OCTOBER 18, 1911.

Geo. R. Mac Clyment	Peoria	Peoria
Henry T. Carr	Chicago	Cook
Vivian Brown .....	..do .....	..do
W. J. Callaghan .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph S. Clarkson .....	..do .....	..do
M. A. Costello .....	..do .....	..do
Herbert R. Garn .....	..do .....	..do
E. D. Markus .....	..do .....	..do
Roy P. Roberts .....	..do .....	..do
Frank T. Roche .....	..do .....	..do
Benjamin Samuels .....	..do .....	..do
H. J. Spencer .....	..do .....	..do
F. Arthur Thorpe .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Yocum .....	..do .....	..do
Metta M. Loomis	La Grange .....	..do
Edw. L. Gerke	Greenville	Bond

October 18, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
W. H. Hancock	Neoga	Cumberland
Harvey Gross	Paris	Edgar
Owen J. Cheney	Saybrook	McLean
Thomas J. Bunn	Bloomington .....	..do
W. A. DeBruler	Bethany	Moultrie
Rosella M. Thomas	Moweaqua	Shelby
R. D. Miner	Findlay .....	..do
Harry L. Becker	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Arthur G. Wunderlich	Joliet	Will

OCTOBER 19, 1911.

Leopold Adelsdorf	Chicago	Cook
Frank A. Kucera .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas Lewis .....	..do .....	..do
George X. Martin .....	..do .....	..do
A. C. Oldenburg .....	..do .....	..do
Emil J. Wanek .....	..do .....	..do
Dennis K. Lindhout	Chicago Heights .....	..do
Robert Zaleski	Des Plaines .....	..do
Theodore C. Poling	Quincy	Adams
Lorenzo E. Dow	Glen Ellyn	Du Page
James J. Kirby	Elgin	Kane
F. Z. Ames	Rutland	La Salle
Otto Kieselbach	Mendota .....	..do
John N. Kennedy	Jacksonville	Morgan
Harry B. Dennis	Chambersburg	Pike
Douglas Pattison	Freeport	Stephenson
E. H. Arbuthnot	Flora	Clay
Joseph Hajicek	Morton Park	Cook

OCTOBER 20, 1911.

M. V. Carstens	Chicago	Cook
Louis Nartzik .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar A. Wetterhohn, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Claude A. Dillow	Cairo	Alexander
B. J. Stumm	Yorkville	Kendall
E. E. Cantrall	Springfield	Sangamon
Bessie M. Nichol	Rockford	Winnebago
John P. Beard	Chicago	Cook
Jeanne Wahl .....	..do .....	..do

OCTOBER 21, 1911.

Mary Busscher	Winnetka	Cook
Henry A. Hautau	Chicago .....	..do
James E. Hauronic .....	..do .....	..do
Hjalmar Hedin .....	..do .....	..do
Henry J. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
William W. Klore .....	..do .....	..do
Louis D. Mahon .....	..do .....	..do
John Elkins Robinson .....	..do .....	..do
George Sass .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur Wm. Sheldon .....	..do .....	..do
Robert A. J. Shaw .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Utesch .....	..do .....	..do
H. Vander Ploeg .....	..do .....	..do
Elias B. Woolf .....	..do .....	..do
Julius E. Rubenstein .....	..do .....	..do
Frank H. Bicek .....	..do .....	..do
Frank C. Cleveland .....	..do .....	..do

October 21, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
F. H. Dow	Chicago	Cook
F. R. Edwards .....	..do .....	..do
James S. Llewellyn .....	..do .....	..do
Raymond Mills .....	..do .....	..do
Walter G. Noren .....	..do .....	..do
Levrett F. Cox	Maywood .....	..do
Henry Bartlett	Clayton	Adams
H. J. Magner	Taylorville	Christian
Jno. M. Cox	Arcola	Douglas
Frank Owen Hanson	Bloomington	McLean
Albert C. Brown	Stillman Valley	Ogle
J. H. Eakle	Adeline .....	..do
Frank J. King	Kings .....	..do
Fredk W. Koetter	Peoria	Peoria
L. A. Chamberlain	Pittsfield	Pike
Roy A. Balsley	Springfield	Sangamon
Wm. Redmond	Joliet	Will
Freeman Motsinger	Carrier Mills	Saline

OCTOBER 23, 1911.

Axel C. Ahlman	Chicago	Cook
O. C. Avisus .....	..do .....	..do
William F. Bates .....	..do .....	..do
Claude H. Cronk .....	..do .....	..do
James Cross .....	..do .....	..do
W. W. Davis .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Dymond .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. Esch .....	..do .....	..do
Charles F. Farrell .....	..do .....	..do
Raymond J. Kelly .....	..do .....	..do
Harry O. Marietta .....	..do .....	..do
William G. Maher .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Sprunger .....	..do .....	..do
David I. Swanson .....	..do .....	..do
Frank P. Sweitzer .....	..do .....	..do
Stanley P. Tananevitz .....	..do .....	..do
F. G. Wickes .....	..do .....	..do
Warren A. Laubenstein	La Grange .....	..do
Edwin C. Halliday	Cairo	Alexander
Johnson Aughenbaugh	Kenney	De Witt
Walter W. Strong	Glen Ellyn	Du Page
Marie L. Knapp	Alton	Madison
James Higgins	Perry	Pike
Marie Z. Murphy	Rockford	Winnebago
Albert H. Patterson	Chicago	Cook
Charles H. Weber .....	..do .....	..do

OCTOBER 24, 1911.

J. M. Boorman	Chicago	Cook
Charles P. Dawley .....	..do .....	..do
C. M. Devore .....	..do .....	..do
John Devon .....	..do .....	..do
Walter A. Graf .....	..do .....	..do
P. J. Hoy .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. Kixmiller .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. P. MacCracken, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Gertrude Micon .....	..do .....	..do
Harry J. Myerson .....	..do .....	..do
W. K. Osterberg .....	..do .....	..do
Guy R. Parmele .....	..do .....	..do
Sol D. Zechman .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph C. Manning	Warrenville	Du Page
J. H. Lane	McLeansboro	Hamilton

October 24, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
R. E. Renfro	Carbondale	Jackson
G. W. Alschuler	Aurora	Kane
Thomas B. Swan	do	do
Opal Plante	Kankakee	Kankakee
Jesse M. Ott	Petersburg	Menard
Ernest Taylor	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Geo. N. Davison	Allerton	Vermilion

OCTOBER 25, 1911.

Elizabeth Beiner	Chicago	Cook
Florence I. Bockius	do	do
John J. Frederick	do	do
Anton Feurst	do	do
Ignatius Kowalski	do	do
George L. McNeil	do	do
Marcus Nierman	do	do
Arthur Scott	do	do
George H. Zendt	do	do
F. N. Harnwell	Evanston	do
Samuel Naylor, Jr.	Carthage	Hancock
C. R. Eagle	Benld	Macoupin
Frank H. McRoberts	Joliet	Will

OCTOBER 26, 1911.

A. L. Antes	Chicago	Cook
Robt. R. Greig	do	do
Rudolph A. Hommes	do	do
L. M. Jacobson	do	do
John T. Kelly	do	do
Niel Lykke	do	do
R. Reuben Olson	do	do
Walter M. Roewer	do	do
Rose E. Sehnem	do	do
John S. Sobota	do	do
John G. Diefenbach	Blue Island	do
J. R. Dickinson	Winnetka	do
Mortimer C. Grover	Evanston	do
F. E. Keighley	do	do
S. M. Rogers	Oak Park	do
John S. Gage	Wilmette	do
James A. Turner	West Salem	Edwards
S. Ludlow	Paxton	Ford
C. E. Cameron	Elliott	do
John W. Baugh	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Edward H. Cutler	Elgin	Kane
James N. Orr	Kankakee	Kankakee
Thomas Liggett	Metropolis	Massac
J. J. O'Meara	Peoria	Peoria
Hilma Nordgren	Moline	Rock Island

OCTOBER 27, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Clarence H. Andree	Chicago	Cook
Mabel L. Arneson	do	do
Joseph A. Culkin	do	do
K. M. Dillon	do	do
William C. Dunn	do	do
Emil J. Kalus	do	do
Robert C. Murphy	do	do
Alanson C. Noble	do	do
Lawrence P. Romagnano	do	do
Alice G. Scott	do	do
Clara Getsch	Elgin	Kane
J. L. Scanlon	La Salle	La Salle
Chas. G. Keck	Freeport	Stephenson
Mary L. Walker	Joliet	Will

OCTOBER 28, 1911.

Marion E. Caswell	Chicago	Cook
W. M. Cowell	do	do
Charles Scribner Eaton	do	do
Emma F. Fleckenstein	do	do
Lee J. Frank	do	do
Ernest C. Morden	do	do
George M. Rowley	do	do
Edwin M. Wood	do	do
Anna C. Nelson	do	do
Chas. M. Folz	do	do
Anna Gleason	do	do
E. J. Guthrie	do	do
Edward H. Luebeck	do	do
James C. Morris	do	do
H. C. Robbins	do	do
Stanley M. Vesely	do	do
James H. Carroll	Blue Island	do
Richard C. Shortess	Aurora	Kane
A. L. Mann	Zion City	Lake
Hiram Johnson	Decatur	Macon
S. L. Johnston	Granite City	Madison
Laura De Wein	Peoria	Peoria
Joseph A. Cox	Fairmount	Vermilion
Eva J. Crowder	Danville	do
Leo P. Baird	Abingdon	Knox

OCTOBER 30, 1911.

Henry C. Boes	Chicago	Cook
Joseph Danziger	do	do
John D. Engelbrecht	do	do
Clarence Hatzfeld	do	do
T. M. Hayes	do	do
Frank J. Kriz	do	do
Edward C. Merrick	do	do
William Prindiville	do	do
E. W. Wellner	do	do
Edwin Wiklund	do	do
Charles F. Zachman	do	do
A. C. Zuttermeister	do	do
William Robert Adams	River Forest	do
Waldo S. Cavender	Willard	Alexander
D. T. Hartman	Versailles	Brown
Wm. Wylde	Greenup	Cumberland
Scott McGlasson	Mulkeytown	Franklin
E. C. Corkins	St. Anne	Kankakee
R. D. Mills	Ottawa	La Salle
B. M. English	Centralia	Marion
R. M. Barnes	Lacon	Marshall

October 30, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Blaine Boicourt	Golconda	Pope
Ella Butler	Galatia	Saline
Flora V. Winquist	Rockford	Winnebago
Edward C. Harms	Chicago	Cook
William H. Toates	La Grange .....	..do
Wm. S. Bowbeer	Chicago .....	..do
John J. Duchacek .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick F. Krefit .....	..do .....	..do

OCTOBER 31, 1911.

Harvey M. Adams	Chicago	Cook
David H. Daskal .....	..do .....	..do
O. S. Edwards .....	..do .....	..do
Stephen R. Ferguson .....	..do .....	..do
R. F. Fowler .....	..do .....	..do
Homer C. Lindsey .....	..do .....	..do
Lillian Lunk .....	..do .....	..do
Sanfrid Lundin .....	..do .....	..do
Jeneva A. Lyon .....	..do .....	..do
Anthony H. Maurer .....	..do .....	..do
K. A. Skelly .....	..do .....	..do
Knut Sundsten .....	..do .....	..do
H. M. Weston .....	..do .....	..do
J. Calvin Mecartney	Evanston .....	..do
Arthur H. Kochaisky	Elmhurst	Du Page
Lester A. Wiant	West Chicago .....	..do
Mabel Powell	Mendota	La Salle
M. O. Howard	Decatur	Macon
George H. Messinger	Peoria	Peoria
Lydia Rusterholz .....	..do .....	..do
J. M. Fay	Fulton	Whiteside
John Lend	Chicago	Cook
Leo W. Chulock	Maywood .....	..do

NOVEMBER 1, 1911.

Hyman Berkson	Chicago	Cook
John Drenthe .....	..do .....	..do
Herbert S. Duncombe .....	..do .....	..do
Gerald W. Jamieson .....	..do .....	..do
Martin C. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Sidney Loewenstein .....	..do .....	..do
Frank A. Rumatz .....	..do .....	..do
M. L. Swanlund .....	..do .....	..do
Harry R. Tuttle .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Evans	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Dillo C. Schupp	Peoria	Peoria
H. J. Kinney .....	..do .....	..do
Robert M. Adam	Joliet	Will
Oramel E. Irwin	Springfield	Sangamon

NOVEMBER 2, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Henry M. Gardiner	Wilmette	Cook
Peter Ewerts	Chicago .....	..do
Thomas H. Hulbert .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Narten .....	..do .....	..do
Clarence W. Shaver .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Julius Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Stephen L. Tompkins .....	..do .....	..do
Elijah C. Wood .....	..do .....	..do
W. A. Woodsworth .....	..do .....	..do
E. A. Balgemann .....	..do .....	..do
Matt Brady .....	..do .....	..do
Olivia Martinson .....	..do .....	..do
Israel B. Perlman .....	..do .....	..do
R. E. Laycock	Ursa	Adams
Lawrence B. Coard	Quincy .....	..do
E. H. Burnside	Poplar Grove	Boone
James W. Weston	Mattoon	Coles
John Z. Swift	Polo	Ogle
Perry G. Sutherland	Peoria	Peoria
S. O. Lewis, Sr.	Villa Ridge	Pulaski
F. E. Pinkerton	Sparta	Randolph
Arthur H. Burroughs	Xenia	Wayne
Morrill Sprague	Joliet	Will
Ruth M. Norris	Carthage	Hancock

NOVEMBER 3, 1911.

Paul J. Gallo	Chicago	Cook
Alice Garrison .....	..do .....	..do
Walter L. Hayes .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. T. Hamlin .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest Messner .....	..do .....	..do
Catherine M. Murphy .....	..do .....	..do
Bart G. Neville .....	..do .....	..do
Patrick J. Stokes .....	..do .....	..do
Patrick B. Tierney .....	..do .....	..do
J. B. Williams .....	..do .....	..do
Milton Thomas	Riverside .....	..do
Wiley Rogers	Chrisman	Edgar
C. S. Caldwell	Elvaston	Hancock
M. A. Burklow	Cartersville	Williamson
Lewis A. Jarman	Rushville	Schuyler

NOVEMBER 4, 1911.

E. O. Adomeit	Chicago	Cook
James E. Brown .....	..do .....	..do
Harry C. Fuellgraff, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Walter K. Grossart .....	..do .....	..do
Matilda Kennedy .....	..do .....	..do
E. G. Wait .....	..do .....	..do
Harry N. Culver	Glencoe .....	..do
W. W. M. Davis	Chicago Heights .....	..do
A. C. Wenban	Wilmette .....	..do
Wm. D. Scott	Chrisman	Edgar
R. H. Oliver	Watson	Effingham
S. A. Eskew .....	..do .....	..do
Warren Davis	Milford	Iroquois
Chas. A. Love	Aurora	Kane
John W. Dubbs	Mendota	La Salle
E. L. Chapin	Springfield	Sangamon
C. E. Coventry	Findlay	Shelby
William A. Young	Danville	Vermilion
Harvey A. Hill	Norris City	White
Oscar R. Laraway	Joliet	Will
O. L. McKinney	Irving	Montgomery
Fred Engelbach	Arenzville	Cass
A. N. Wyman	Knoxville	Knox

NOVEMBER 6, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Arnold H. Brautigam	Chicago	Cook
Dorothy Edison .....	..do .....	..do
Lawrence F. Frykholm ...	..do .....	..do
Charles G. Jazwinski .....	..do .....	..do
Stanley A. Jendrzejek .....	..do .....	..do
Anders Madsen .....	..do .....	..do
F. E. Steen .....	..do .....	..do
Harry J. Stouffer .....	..do .....	..do
William C. Wren .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. E. Hess	Wilmette .....	..do
Philip H. Matthei	Palatine .....	..do
Sam C. Gold	Quincy	Adams
Alois C. Heckle .....	..do .....	..do
S. Eugene Qindry	Albion	Edwards
F. Earl Patchen	Elgin	Kane
P. F. Keegan	Peru	La Salle
Agassiz Bell Walker	Forrest	Livingston
John Dean Gillett Hill	Lincoln	Logan
Lyman S. Mangas .....	..do .....	..do
Donald J. DeWolfe	Centralia	Marion
H. R. Nortrup	Havana	Mason
H. M. Beckwith	Hillsboro	Montgomery
James T. Graham	Pierson Station	Piatt
W. E. Lott	Sparta	Randolph
W. J. T. Shain	Eldorado	Saline
Frank L. Cleveland	Rockford	Winnebago

NOVEMBER 7, 1911.

Lulu M. Andrew	Chicago	Cook
James J. Bartik .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. J. Bryant .....	..do .....	..do
M. R. Clifford .....	..do .....	..do
F. M. Graham .....	..do .....	..do
Christian L. Haas .....	..do .....	..do
Herbert V. Juul .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. D. Lyon .....	..do .....	..do
Michael Lyons .....	..do .....	..do
Frank W. McCabe .....	..do .....	..do
James S. McInerney .....	..do .....	..do
E. J. Nolan .....	..do .....	..do
Clark H. Rutledge .....	..do .....	..do
James F. Stepina .....	..do .....	..do
Charles A. Treadwell .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Verhoeven .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick Arnd	Evanston .....	..do
Burton T. Jones	West Chicago	Du Page
B. S. Peck	Galva	Henry
Horace W. McDavid	Decatur	Macon
Edith R. Mattansch	Rock Island	Rock Island
Robert Orring	Springfield	Sangamon
Geo. W. Rayburn	Roseville	Warren
John A. Cervenka	Chicago	Cook
Edwin A. Coe	Springfield	Sangamon
W. E. Colburn .....	..do .....	..do

NOVEMBER 8, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Paul K. Barsaloux	Chicago	Cook
J. S. Chemeour .....	..do .....	..do
Paul Grannis .....	..do .....	..do
Edward J. Kelly .....	..do .....	..do
Leonard L. Marcus .....	..do .....	..do
Annie M. Mellen .....	..do .....	..do
O. C. Nuss .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Edwin Sedweek .....	..do .....	..do
Thor A. Holm	Oak Park .....	..do
A. S. Loy	Effingham	Effingham
F. E. Martin	Iroquois	Iroquois
L. H. Litchfield	Waukegan	Lake
George D. Burroughs	Edwardsville	Madison
A. E. Mouglin	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess
Adolph J. Krueger	Chicago	Cook
Wm. C. Post .....	..do .....	..do

NOVEMBER 9, 1911.

Jonas H. Madsen	Winnetka	Cook
William H. Banford	Chicago .....	..do
Lillian A. Cox .....	..do .....	..do
George E. Haley .....	..do .....	..do
Sigmund E. Loeb .....	..do .....	..do
Margaret A. Lynch .....	..do .....	..do
Albert H. Maack .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew T. Powers .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin D. Jackson, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Bessie Doyle .....	..do .....	..do
A. H. Altpeter .....	..do .....	..do
Rachel Ellassof .....	..do .....	..do
Walter E. Keefer .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob Metzger .....	..do .....	..do
Thos. P. Sargent .....	..do .....	..do
Henry A. Scholz .....	..do .....	..do
George H. Sohni .....	..do .....	..do
Mabel A. Solomon .....	..do .....	..do
Charles J. Walsh .....	..do .....	..do
H. E. Morgan	Cairo	Alexander
W. C. DeWolf	Belvidere	Boone
Cornelius Drake	Stonington	Christian
H. R. Searing	Carbondale	Jackson
A. F. Calvin	Newton	Jasper
Benj. Eadie	Hanover	Jo Daviess
C. I. McNett	Aurora	Kane
J. L. Drake	Decatur	Macon
Walter H. Kirk	Peoria Heights	Peoria
Alice Turgeon	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 10, 1911.

Jesse E. Dibble	Chicago	Cook
George B. Gale .....	..do .....	..do
Richard H. Geier .....	..do .....	..do
Julius M. Kahn .....	..do .....	..do
Esmee Walton .....	..do .....	..do
William E. Perce	Elgin	Kane
Albert C. Wilson	Aurora .....	..do
Nellie I. Jones	Alton	Madison
J. J. Hartman	Rankin	Vermilion
Edward J. Berkel	Chicago	Cook
Ursul C. Kalar .....	..do .....	..do

NOVEMBER 11, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Henry M. Hagan	Riverside	Cook
William Rufus Abbott	Chicago	do
James E. Greenebaum	do	do
Earl C. Hales	do	do
M. D. Hutchison	do	do
Charles D. Kennedy	do	do
Frederick D. Ryan	do	do
Aaron Soble	do	do
Eugene J. Betz	do	do
John L. Horsley	do	do
Elizabeth Lunney	do	do
Joseph E. Palmquist	do	do
Lee H. Sachs	do	do
F. A. Tice	do	do
Frederic E. von Ammon	do	do
Harry G. Chamberlin	Glencoe	do
Mary E. Livingstone	Galesburg	Knox
Idaline A. Hesse	Rockford	Winnebago
Oscar Lisle	Chicago	Cook
Hugh S. Pettis	do	do

NOVEMBER 13, 1911.

Arthur J. Baer	Chicago	Cook
Sam Brook	do	do
John R. Cheasbro	do	do
Joseph E. Harvey	do	do
Ivan Heymanson	do	do
I. H. Kessler	do	do
D. R. Kendall	do	do
Theodore J. Kuettler	do	do
F. Pryor Lewis	do	do
James R. Offield	do	do
Otto E. Reinhart	do	do
Albert N. Richardson	do	do
Geo. D. Simonds	do	do
George E. Utley	do	do
John W. Boyd	Rantoul	Champaign
J. E. Ullrich	Irwin	Kankakee
Hugh W. Housum	Decatur	Macon
J. B. Rinehart	Cisco	Platt
Herman Pierik	Springfield	Sangamon
Frank L. Thrasher	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Fred E. Carlson	Rockford	Winnebago
Arthur W. Robertson	do	do
Neah M. Dixon	Springfield	Sangamon

NOVEMBER 14, 1911.

Arthur Czech	Chicago	Cook
Nick Forte	do	do
Mahlon N. Grable	do	do
Chas. A. Gross	do	do
F. Heegan	do	do
H. DeLos Iligman	do	do
Albert V. Haberer	do	do
R. L. Hulst	do	do
Elwyn H. Johnson	do	do
Charles King	do	do
Allen W. Moore	do	do
Alfred C. Mowat	do	do
Charles O'Donnell	do	do
Anton W. Schroeter	do	do
J. E. Stephan	do	do
Robert A. Hamilton	River Forest	do
Jerry Ishler	Martinsville	Clark

November 14, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Charlotte C. Burke	Bloomington	McLean
R. C. Follock	Nebo	Pike
James E. Taylor	Hennepin	Putman
J. G. Cutler	Findlay	Shelby
Edwin R. Partlow	Danville	Vermilion
Benjamin E. Cohen	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 15, 1911.

Madeline Giles	Chicago	Cook
Violet A. Luttring .....	..do .....	..do
August N. Meier .....	..do .....	..do
B. L. Shepard .....	..do .....	..do
P. W. Triebull .....	..do .....	..do
L. P. Twyman .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur J. Williams .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew L. Winters .....	..do .....	..do
Lela Knups	Lyons .....	..do
E. H. Bartels	Dieterich	Effingham
Roger S. Vail	Highland Park	Lake
Frederick Trapp	Lincoln	Logan
David Ramsay	Calhoun	Richland
Albert E. Grinton	Joliet	Will
George M. Reazer	Springfield	Sangamon
Peter H. Schwaba	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 16, 1911.

Samuel J. Andelman	Chicago	Cook
William Bartholomay, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. Corcoran .....	..do .....	..do
John Henry Large .....	..do .....	..do
August R. Marx .....	..do .....	..do
George H. Mason .....	..do .....	..do
John Mills .....	..do .....	..do
Frank H. T. Potter .....	..do .....	..do
John Kidston	Oak Park .....	..do
Edward J. Stuart	Cairo	Alexander
William C. Neff	Chandlerville	Cass
Chas. A. Weaver	Rosemond	Christian
John W. Carlin	Hazel Dell	Cumberland
D. M. Stump	Avon	Fulton
Walter E. Page	Ina	Jefferson
Bowen W. Schumacher	Highland Park	Lake
Benjamin H. Miller	Libertyville .....	..do
Arthur R. Miller .....	..do .....	..do
F. N. Hossack	Odell	Livingston
E. A. Agard	Fairbury .....	..do
Fleming L. Chiles	Madison	Madison
Frank Lauf	Wenona	Marshall
Cora Ford	Moline	Rock Island
Robert H. Reid	Rockford	Winnebago
Thomas J. Burke	Chicago	Cook
Versa Hopper .....	..do .....	..do
Carl T. Pope .....	..do .....	..do
Salvatore Romano .....	..do .....	..do
Mabel Durland	La Grange .....	..do
Arthur M. Hammann	Chicago .....	..do

NOVEMBER 17, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Chris J. Bray	Chicago	Cook
Lillian M. Cody .....	..do .....	..do
Ethel E. Fleckles .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar C. Hagen .....	..do .....	..do
Ferdinand F. Kraus .....	..do .....	..do
Fred M. Ludwig .....	..do .....	..do
John L. Robinson .....	..do .....	..do
B. G. Tompkins .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Wengierski .....	..do .....	..do
Anna Eskelson	Abingdon	Knox
Robert G. Friend	Virden	Macoupin
T. A. Tomlin	Tallula	Menard

NOVEMBER 18, 1911.

Walter D. Creighton	Cicero	Cook
Jno. Gillies	Wilmette .....	..do
D. G. Kingery	Oak Park .....	..do
William Gibson	Chicago .....	..do
John E. Hosier .....	..do .....	..do
Abraham P. Levi .....	..do .....	..do
Leo Gans .....	..do .....	..do
M. L. Supple .....	..do .....	..do
E. P. Dougherty .....	..do .....	..do
Harry C. O'Brien .....	..do .....	..do
Kay Rossmann .....	..do .....	..do
Lillian Tark .....	..do .....	..do
M. Eleanor Ward .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest H. Williamson .....	..do .....	..do
A. F. Deem	Galva	Henry
Norman A. Piercy	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Patrick J. Ryan	Peoria	Peoria
J. F. Hessling	Sterling	Whiteside
Thomas S. Hogan	Chicago	Cook
Henry Krause .....	..do .....	..do
Hugh W. Pence	Fairbury	Livingston
C. E. Maxwell	Louisville	Clay

NOVEMBER 20, 1911.

Lulu Baer	Chicago	Cook
Hyman L. Brody .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Collins .....	..do .....	..do
Robert C. Crist .....	..do .....	..do
Emil Ebel .....	..do .....	..do
Edward F. Grassow .....	..do .....	..do
Phineas A. Harris .....	..do .....	..do
Frank H. Kemper .....	..do .....	..do
Henry L. Koch .....	..do .....	..do
Charles P. Linder .....	..do .....	..do
Clara L. Murray .....	..do .....	..do
Louis Pincus .....	..do .....	..do
Stella Ryan .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Seidl .....	..do .....	..do
John Timl .....	..do .....	..do
Maurice J. Weisskopf .....	..do .....	..do
Alice Williams .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Orr	Mt Sterling	Brown
Henry W. Berks	Champaign	Champaign
Albert Eldredge	Paris	Edgar
F. M. Thompson	Paxton	Ford
May Anna Stevens	Loda	Iroquois
Harry C. Tear	Warren	Jo Daviess
Margaret O'Brien	Ottawa	La Salle
John Westermeyer	Carlville	Macoupin
Leonard Hillis	Peoria	Peoria
S. W. McGuire	Rossville	Vermillion
Agnes Schaefer	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 21, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Naham J. Cohen	Chicago	Cook
William E. Freer .....	..do .....	..do
Jos. J. Gerrity, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
B. A. C. Hoelzer .....	..do .....	..do
Fred E. Hummel .....	..do .....	..do
Ferdinand W. Jaros .....	..do .....	..do
J. Joseph .....	..do .....	..do
Fred H. Korthauer .....	..do .....	..do
Benjamin G. Lazareff .....	..do .....	..do
Walter J. McIntyre .....	..do .....	..do
Leopold Saltiel .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph G. Straus .....	..do .....	..do
Herman Schulz	Forest Park .....	..do
W. F. Propper	Dolton .....	..do
John D. Organ	Sycamore	De Kalb
Benj. W. Hetherington	La Salle	La Salle
George Harpstrite	Decatur	Macon
Simon P. Nicky	Oakley .....	..do
E. D. Patrick	Marengo	McHenry
A. T. Loar	Jacksonville	Morgan
Charles T. Phillips	Springfield	Sangamon
John A. Harszy	East St. Louis	St. Clair
W. A. Wilkerson	Dahlgren	Hamilton

NOVEMBER 22, 1911.

Carl Bloomberg	Chicago	Cook
Max Glass .....	..do .....	..do
Edgar N. Greenebaum .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Roy Kindt .....	..do .....	..do
Ellanora Sickel .....	..do .....	..do
W. G. Stowell	Chicago Heights .....	..do
John T. Maas	Quincy	Adams
J. S. Barnes	Gifford	Champaign
F. B. Firmin	Bridgeport	Lawrence
J. P. Rose	Decatur	Macon
Alice A. Brearton	East St. Louis	St. Clair

NOVEMBER 23, 1911.

W. Gray Brown	Chicago	Cook
Joseph E. Callender .....	..do .....	..do
Amos A. Hobbs .....	..do .....	..do
Cora B. Rice .....	..do .....	..do
William C. Roth .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. W. Walker .....	..do .....	..do
Lulu M. Rider	Oak Park .....	..do
C. D. Young	Morris	Grundy
David E. Beaty	Jerseyville	Jersey
C. H. Mead	Kankakee	Kankakee
J. W. White	Cullom	Livingston
A. W. Joerndt	Odell .....	..do
Wm. Jones, Sr.	Iuka	Marion
John W. Niles	Sterling	Whiteside
John Z. Rydberg	Rockford	Winnebago
Fred J. Adams	Chicago	Cook
Ben A. Benson .....	..do .....	..do
Francis Borrelli .....	..do .....	..do
Gail E. Deming .....	..do .....	..do
Roy F. France .....	..do .....	..do
W. C. Gaede .....	..do .....	..do
Hakon A. Mauritzon .....	..do .....	..do
Jesse Elmer Roberts .....	..do .....	..do
Roy Rodgers .....	..do .....	..do
Walter O. Salmon .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. A. Shipley .....	..do .....	..do

November 23, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
A. Grace Stehman	Chicago	Cook
Carrie S. Tuttle	do	do
Henry Utpatel	do	do
Shelby T. Dexter	Galva	Henry
William C. Sturm	Peoria	Peoria
Frank M. Bertrand	Rockford	Winnebago
Oral P. Tuttle	Harrisburg	Saline
P. A. Campbell	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 24, 1911.

Geo. D. Craig	Chicago	Cook
May E. Evensen	do	do
Geo. R. Mullins	do	do
J. B. McLaughlin	do	do
Frank H. Partridge	do	do
Edward A. Tate	Galesburg	Knox
Edward Timpner	Pinckneyville	Perry
Martin Scheiner	Chicago	Cook
James Flynn	do	do

NOVEMBER 25, 1911.

Arthur H. Deuter	Chicago	Cook
Harry L. Diamond	do	do
Charles J. Michal	do	do
William E. Poole	do	do
Samuel Rothblum	do	do
Wm. Randolph Smith	do	do
William D. Soule	do	do
Charles S. Stewart	do	do
Arthur E. Sturges	do	do
Henry L. Jones	Champaign	Champaign
W. H. Fry	Tuscola	Douglas
Frank E. Herrick	Wheaton	Du Page
Herbert E. Funk	Aurora	Kane
Caroline E. Rhodes	Centralia	Marion
John S. Bagby	Rushville	Schuyler
Clarence J. Agnew	Rockford	Winnebago
C. E. Joyner	Harrisburg	Saline
Lin William Price	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 27, 1911.

Henry C. Bennett	Evanston	Cook
Robson Barron	Chicago	do
Jarvis A. Blume	do	do
L. B. French	do	do
Chas. F. Kimball	do	do
John Knox	do	do
E. D. LeTourneau	do	do
Albert C. Lubeke	do	do
Lewis S. Newbegin	do	do
Benj. F. J. Odell	do	do
Arthur J. Schmitt	do	do
Adolph Beck	do	do
Emil F. Hartmann	do	do
Edgar S. Motter	do	do
Guy F. Morris	do	do
Rocco Navigato	do	do
E. H. Nettels	do	do
Edwin Tice Peifer	do	do

November 27, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
E. G. Seubert	Chicago	Cook
O. S. Hansen	La Grange .....	..do
John L. Brearton	Savanna	Carroll
William S. Cone	Charleston	Coles
Nicholas J. Demerath	Kewanee	Henry
Anna McGovern	La Salle	La Salle
Chas. F. Tuffli	Highland	Madison
Alfred Thorsten Lindgren	Rockford	Winnebago
O. F. Cochran	Lovington	Moultrie

NOVEMBER 28, 1911.

Frank Greskoviak	Chicago	Cook
A. J. Lewellyn .....	..do .....	..do
William Mayhew .....	..do .....	..do
M. J. Maloney .....	..do .....	..do
Seymour Morris, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Roland V. Raine .....	..do .....	..do
Harriet L. Reiman .....	..do .....	..do
James A. Russell	Riverside .....	..do
Lorenz F. Kipley	Riverdale .....	..do
Hervey C. Coulson	Waukegan	Lake
Ada L. Miltimore .....	..do .....	..do
Rex N. Jacobs	Harvard	McHenry
Benj. Weaver	Danville	Vermilion
Elizabeth F. McAuliffe	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 29, 1911.

Francis P. Bradchulis	Chicago	Cook
Horace Harlan Conway .....	..do .....	..do
A. E. Fowler .....	..do .....	..do
Mark D. Goodman .....	..do .....	..do
Karel V. Janovsky .....	..do .....	..do
Pauline Joseph .....	..do .....	..do
Michael A. Sheblessy .....	..do .....	..do
Benj. Zintak .....	..do .....	..do
L. L. Campbell	Champaign	Champaign
Dan C. Haskell	Mendota	La Salle
Thos. Williamson	Edwardsville	Madison
Charles M. See	Alma	Marion
A. V. Smith	Springfield	Sangamon
George N. Kramp .....	..do .....	..do
Martin L. Myers	Danville	Vermilion
Bertram Rees	Vermilion Grove .....	..do
James J. Ley	Joliet	Will
Myrta Hunt	Murphysboro	Jackson
Robt. L. Holmquist	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 1, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
James J. Brady	Chicago	Cook
Mayne Derickson	do	do
Walter O. Hixon	do	do
Joseph Knudson	do	do
A. A. Tomlin	do	do
A. A. Worsley	do	do
Harry B. Watson	do	do
E. R. Winslow	do	do
Frank C. McCarahan	Oak Park	do
E. C. Gridley	Belvidere	Boone
Fanny B. Sherfy	Champaign	Champaign
Charles N. Holmes	Dunlap	Peoria
John W. Evans	Decatur	Macon
Chas. P. Robb	New Canton	Pike
Harry S. Bellows	Olmsted	Pulaski
Otis H. Thomas	Springfield	Sangamon
J. I. McTaggart	Divernon	do
C. M. Ransom	Danville	Vermillion
Chas. Lexow	Mitchell	Madison
Vaclav Muzik	Chicago	Cook
F. L. Melin	Springfield	Sangamon

DECEMBER 2, 1911.

A. M. Domber	Chicago	Cook
J. C. Livingston	do	do
Aaron Marks	do	do
P. J. V. McKian	do	do
Anton F. Napieralski	do	do
Harry B. Nussbaum	do	do
Charles E. Scheubert	do	do
Harry Simons	do	do
A. Hale Vollintine	do	do
James A. Wilson	do	do
Joseph Campeggio	Ladd	Bureau
Rufus C. Alexander	Charleston	Coles
Fred A. Griggs	Kirkland	De Kalb
John J. Reavell	Aurora	Kane
Frank H. Herr	Chatsworth	Livingston
Charles A. Denison	Argenta	Macon
Geo. A. Tharp	Mound City	Pulaski
Ezra T. Morse	Freeport	Stephenson
John A. Murphy	Rockford	Winnebago
Howard P. French	Mt. Carmel	Wabash

DECEMBER 4, 1911.

Anthony A. Behnke	Chicago	Cook
Anthony C. Bennett	do	do
Katherine I. Blade	do	do
Robert E. Cushman	do	do
George H. Gould	do	do
Alfred H. Moore	do	do
L. L. Mrazek	do	do
J. H. Richak	do	do
Richard A. Tris	do	do
Charles N. Casey	do	do
Ben F. Hertz	do	do
Elmer Bell	Kankakee	Kankakee
Pearl Erskine	Danville	Vermillion
Phillip Stein	Chicago	do
	do	Cook

DECEMBER 5, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Charlotte H. Brackett	Chicago	Cook
Frank Hall Childs	do	do
John P. Furlong	do	do
Henry S. Goldsmith	do	do
Fred J. Kasper	do	do
Henry E. Lang	do	do
Edward G. Meli	do	do
James Adams	do	do
Edward F. Blettner	do	do
Frank P. Boland	do	do
Rudolph Kohn	do	do
Alexander A. Norton	do	do
Thos. J. O'Malley	do	do
Axel S. Rund	do	do
Harry Smitz	do	do
Alfred Wickstrom	do	do
Peter Hollerich, Jr.	Spring Valley	Bureau
W. J. Stone	Gibson City	Ford
Joseph Lyman	White Hall	Greene
Brittan Hadley	Cambridge	Henry
G. Y. McDowell	Fairbury	Livingston
Donald McCormick	Lincoln	Logan
Spencer G. Brown	Brighton	Macoupin
J. W. McDowell	Peoria	Peoria
Clifton W. Frazier	do	do
H. C. Stafford	Springfield	Sangamon
Caleb E. Antram	Joliet	Will
C. C. Ozment	Stone Fort	Saline
Andrew Foerster	Noble	Richland

DECEMBER 6, 1911.

Ralph Arnold	Chicago	Cook
Charles Hamburger	do	do
Julius Haunschild	do	do
Fred P. Hansen	do	do
Jacob N. Laven	do	do
William Swoboda	do	do
William Taber	do	do
Waiter D. Fletcher	Benton	Franklin
Flossie E. Allison	Ottawa	La Salle
Charles H. Osborn	Joslin	Rock Island
Ralph B. Holmes	Danville	Vermilion
Arthur J. Welsh	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 7, 1911.

Catharine A. Allen	Chicago	Cook
Hugh W. Buckett	do	do
Ezra Cohn	do	do
Robert A. Dalzell	do	do
Harry F. Durand	do	do
George S. Foster	do	do
Martha C. Lovdall	do	do
Abraham Meyer	do	do
Brayton G. Richards	do	do
James H. Trotter	do	do
J. J. Twichell	do	do
Emma S. Riley	Cairo	Alexander
Charles H. Coll	Cambridge	Henry
Harry E. Brown	Geneseo	do
Lilliar. M. Chessen	East Alton	Madison
C. E. Gardner	Rochelle	Ogle
Ben Lovel	Cambria	Williamson
Charles E. Sikes	Hampton	Rock Island

DECEMBER 8, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Elkan Berger	Chicago	Cook
Joseph Bielawa	do	do
Bernard J. Dolan	do	do
Adolph Gray	do	do
S. Munde	do	do
Fred L. Steers	do	do
Nellie B. Hawkins	Riverside	do
Wm. J. Hausam	Arlington Heights	do
M. J. Rhoads	Spring Valley	Bureau
Chauncey J. Guthrie	Waukegan	Lake
Chas. W. Lamborn	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 9, 1911.

Chas. T. A. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Wilbur A. Bancroft	do	do
Theodore R. Christian	do	do
Alta C. Chamberlin	do	do
Herbert G. Immenhausen	do	do
Walter Jasiecki	do	do
Frieda T. Lebenstein	do	do
Joseph J. Reid	do	do
I. S. Schlegelmilch	do	do
DeWitt C. Smith	Savanna	Carroll
Harry T. Swigart	Weldon	De Witt
Winfield S. Phillips	Ridgway	Gallatin
D. J. Underwood	McLeansboro	Hamilton
George F. Barrett	Plano	Kendall
Katherine Kopf	Streator	La Salle
C. H. Gordon	Sumner	Lawrence
Albert G. Webber	Decatur	Macon
Geo. M. Cunningham	Woodson	Morgan
O. T. Myers	Illioopolis	Sangamon
Peter W. Lill	Mascoutah	St. Clair
J. M. Chamberlin, Jr.	East St. Louis	do
Roger Q. Kimmel	Elkville	Jackson
Perry M. Colescott	Chicago	Cook
John T. Farmer	do	do
Minnie Kadans	do	do
Jas. K. Miller	do	do
F. D. Munson	do	do
Frank H. Ross	do	do
Leif Stabell	do	do
James H. Gormley	do	do
Frank Milbrath	do	do
John T. Fahey	do	do
Ben S. Rhodes	Bloomington	McLean
Chas. E. Combe	Harrisburg	Saline

DECEMBER 11, 1911.

Nathan I. Barry	Chicago	Cook
William N. Beck	do	do
Michael J. Bloch	do	do
James J. Carroll	do	do
Henry F. Hayes	do	do
O. D. O'Brien	do	do
William Rochells	do	do
Morris Shamberg	do	do
Herman Spielberger	do	do
Arthur R. Wolfe	do	do
Clarence D. Rogers	Sycamore	De Kalb
John Leedle	West Chicago	Du Page
Jessie L. Rawson	Shawneetown	Gallatin
Thomas Strang	Wadsworth	Lake
F. D. Gehant	West Brooklyn	Lee

December 11, 1911—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
W. L. Wasson	Lincoln	Logan
Louis S. DeMint	Waterloo	Monroe
Frank S. Burns	Peoria	Peoria
J. M. Miller	Olney	Richland
D. E. Cavender	Harrisburg	Saline
Joseph O. Allen	East St. Louis	St. Clair
John R. Dale	Ottawa	La Salle

DECEMBER 12, 1911.

Charles L. Caswell, Jr.	Chicago	Cook
William W. Hoover	do	do
S. H. Lawrence	do	do
John L. Meigs	do	do
James F. Pavlicek	do	do
Cyrus E. Pion	do	do
Eugene J. Slaterry	do	do
Arthur J. Stevens	do	do
Joseph J. Svoboda	do	do
Charles F. Wagner	do	do
Theo. Grosch	Quincy	Adams
H. J. Strawn	Albion	Edwards
Joseph E. Keishing	Brownstown	Fayette
W. F. Spiller	Benton	Franklin
Nathan P. Goodell	Loda	Iroquois
Geo. A. McFerson	Tonica	La Salle
C. O. R. Stabeck	Davis	Stephenson
Jas. M. Jordan	Enfield	White
Chandler Starr	Rockford	Winnebago
A. E. Lillie	Avon	Fulton
C. B. Barnhill	Fairfield	Wayne

DECEMBER 13, 1911.

A. W. Arnemann	Chicago	Cook
Sidney L. Berry	do	do
Charles Porter Boberg	do	do
Thomas H. Byrne	do	do
A. G. Foster	do	do
Anthony Grochowsky	do	do
Sadie B. Miller	do	do
Frank F. Murphy	do	do
J. James O'Connor	do	do
Olive Rumble	do	do
Nathan Ruekberg	do	do
Z. Taylor Rowlett	Rantoul	Champaign
Isaac D. Snedeker	Jerseyville	Jersey
D. W. Sholes	Hampshire	Kane
Olney M. Hurl	Varna	Marshall
W. I. Elston	Chicago	Cook
W. A. Owens	do	do

DECEMBER 14, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Walter R. Schussler	Orland	Cook
Peter DeYoung	South Holland	do
William J. Boyd	Chicago	do
Harry Flyton	do	do
Frances I. Gilson	do	do
E. O. Rathfon	do	do
Fred O. Schmidt	do	do
Maxwell N. Andalman	do	do
Max N. Coles	do	do
Tollie M. Gowen	do	do
Anna E. Kolb	do	do
H. T. Smith	Sycamore	De Kalb
Jesse Heylin	Canton	Fulton
Louise Weinberg	Augusta	Hancock
C. R. Van Winkle	Palmyra	Macoupin
E. W. Carr	Armington	Tazewell
Chas. C. Carson	Brimfield	Peoria
W. F. Becker	Addieville	Washington
Martin Westphal	Joliet	Will
Palmer Waters	Modesto	Macoupin

DECEMBER 15, 1911.

Harold DeBray	Chicago	Cook
Clara M. Dent	do	do
A. A. Gerlach	do	do
Albert Kuefel, Jr.	do	do
Matie C. Lyon	do	do
L. McManigill	do	do
John F. Nichols	do	do
Ira C. Saxe	do	do
Chas. H. Sharpe	do	do
Arthur W. Turner	do	do
Samuel Wodika	do	do
Herbert F. Lee	Maywood	do
J. C. Scott	Galena	Jo Daviess
F. M. James	Aurora	Kane
Chas. Cole	Champaign	Champaign
Bert McCray	Monmouth	Warren

DECEMBER 16, 1911.

Edmund A. Drach	Chicago	Cook
Frank C. Duffy	do	do
Vaclav Duzewski	do	do
George Dyke	do	do
Bessie C. Foley	do	do
Geo. H. Guenther	do	do
A. H. LeMessurier	do	do
William H. Luthardt	do	do
William A. Peterson	do	do
Minnie I. Wallace	do	do
Charles F. Monahan	Evanston	do
J. A. Barnes	Summum	Fulton
Joseph L. Shaw	Geneseo	Henry
George W. Shaw	do	do
L. R. Stewart	Murphysboro	Jackson
G. A. Foerster	Kankakee	Kankakee
J. H. Baird	Galesburg	Knox
E. R. Hissrich	East St. Louis	St. Clair
C. E. Tucker	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
H. H. Loomer	Elgin	Kane

DECEMBER 18, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Olaf Egeland	Chicago	Cook
Mark A. Foote .....	..do .....	..do
Victor D. Gustafson .....	..do .....	..do
M. Habermahl .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Hern .....	..do .....	..do
Claude C. Kennedy .....	..do .....	..do
Ray H. Poage .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas Sanford .....	..do .....	..do
Frank M. Wakefield .....	..do .....	..do
William N. Buchanan	Evanston .....	..do
Oscar F. Swan	New Bedford	Bureau
Homer Brents	Taylorville	Christian
James M. Dean	Xenia	Clay
John H. Ruecker	Bloomington	Du Page
C. C. McClave	Buckley	Iroquois
Harry E. Thompson	Rock Island	Rock Island
Hugh L. Ronalds	Grayville	White
Frank Lazaretti	Centralia	Marion
Frederick J. Haake	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 19, 1911.

George Q. Allen	Chicago	Cook
Paul Fischer .....	..do .....	..do
George A. Gilbert .....	..do .....	..do
Jay A. Goings .....	..do .....	..do
M. K. Gordon .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Hausam .....	..do .....	..do
James F. Hutchison .....	..do .....	..do
B. G. Kucera .....	..do .....	..do
Edward H. Lennert .....	..do .....	..do
H. H. Look .....	..do .....	..do
Harry B. Miller .....	..do .....	..do
Harry M. Ortenstein .....	..do .....	..do
Irvin J. Rich .....	..do .....	..do
John O. D. Ryan .....	..do .....	..do
Louis E. Stasand .....	..do .....	..do
Richard L. Wernecke .....	..do .....	..do
Albert H. Janssen	Oak Park .....	..do
Earnest T. Rickard	Homer	Champaign
Anna F. Duffey	De Kalb	De Kalb
Carl E. Person	Clinton	De Witt
Chas. F. Wendt	Dundee	Kane
Eddens J. Darst	Peoria	Peoria
George W. Wilson	Barry	Pike
F. J. Teickelburg	Belleville	St. Clair
Isaac V. Gage	Winslow	Stephenson
Thos. B. Gibson	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 20, 1911.

D. A. Bliss	Chicago	Cook
Wm. J. Collins .....	..do .....	..do
Nettie B. Hannan .....	..do .....	..do
H. G. Heiner .....	..do .....	..do
G. A. Miller .....	..do .....	..do
Sidney Oppenheim .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Ringer .....	..do .....	..do
L. A. Ruud .....	..do .....	..do
R. C. Samsel .....	..do .....	..do
George A. Sandberg .....	..do .....	..do
F. E. Goldsby	Flora	Clay
C. O. Riggie .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Roehler	Bloomington	Du Page
Franz J. Goehring	Delafield	Hamilton
John R. Gano	Danville	Vermillion
A. B. Dennis .....	..do .....	..do
Penn V. Trovillion	Golconda	Pope

DECEMBER 21, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Alexander Beattie	Chicago	Cook
M. J. O'Connell .....	..do .....	..do
David J. Evans .....	..do .....	..do
L. H. Jennings .....	..do .....	..do
William Jensen .....	..do .....	..do
A. Leonard Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Charles A. Rauschert .....	..do .....	..do
Mildred Sammons .....	..do .....	..do
Nelson Thomasson, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Arthur H. Whitley .....	..do .....	..do
Austin B. Lowe	Batchtown	Calhoun
C. E. Bennett	Westfield	Clark
B. L. Adams	Casey .....	..do
James H. McClelland	Charleston	Coles
John J. Pitts	Bloomington	McLean
William G. McRoberts	Peoria	Peoria
C. L. Croninger	Cisco	Platt
F. E. Coble	Springfield	Sangamon
Charles G. Wineteer .....	..do .....	..do
H. L. Brown	Humrick	Vermillion
Noble B. Teal	Forrest	Livingston
M. E. Loftus	East St. Louis	St. Clair

DECEMBER 22, 1911.

H. E. Milburn	Chicago	Cook
Harry L. Pelkus .....	..do .....	..do
Henry L. Schiele .....	..do .....	..do
A. Hedrick	Mt. Sterling	Brown
Edward J. Vaughn	Granite City	Madison
Geo. A. LeBeau	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Peter Shutts	Joliet	Will
Roy D. Johnson	Quincy	Adams

DECEMBER 23, 1911.

Helen M. Blair	Chicago	Cook
Laura J. Christenson .....	..do .....	..do
Richard I. Gavin .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Jones .....	..do .....	..do
Max Luster .....	..do .....	..do
Adam M. Lulinski .....	..do .....	..do
W. S. Miroslawski .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Watson .....	..do .....	..do
Martin A. Brennan	Bloomington	McLean
Mae Benjamin .....	..do .....	..do
R. A. Hundley, Jr.	Vienna	Johnson
J. May Hall	Geneva	Kane
James W. Faulkner	Joliet	Will

DECEMBER 26, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Charles L. Billings	Chicago	Cook
Paul A. Deiss .....	..do .....	..do
Julius Goldzier .....	..do .....	..do
Thos. W. Gray .....	..do .....	..do
A. McLean Hunter .....	..do .....	..do
Emanuel Nylin .....	..do .....	..do
Harriet M. Snow .....	..do .....	..do
Charles L. Wood .....	..do .....	..do
Enoch E. Olsen	Oak Park .....	..do
James F. Miller	Adrian	Hancock
Mattie E. Stanton	Kewanee	Henry
Daniel W. Jenkins	Waukegan	Lake
John B. Faris	Niantic	Macon
F. A. Husted	Bloomington	McLean
John P. Arnold	Colfax .....	..do
Chas. Birdsall	Swan Creek	Warren
J. T. Nicks	Marion	Williamson

DECEMBER 27, 1911.

Otto C. Andreen	Chicago	Cook
Frank P. Armistead .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph P. Birchler .....	..do .....	..do
Paul Murphy .....	..do .....	..do
Emma M. Boyer	Evanston .....	..do
Fritz H. Hedin	Moline	Rock Island
Maurice F. Lennon	Joliet	Will
Joseph F. Tadeliski	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 28, 1911.

Oswald E. Gibson	Chicago	Cook
Robert J. Hercock .....	..do .....	..do
Mary J. Kilkenny .....	..do .....	..do
George F. Koester .....	..do .....	..do
Christian Meier .....	..do .....	..do
Hyman Rosenberg .....	..do .....	..do
Alexis Van Court Schenck	Maywood .....	..do
George H. Thompson	Elgin	Kane
Alfred M. Waffle	Victoria	Knox
B. G. Valentine	Staunton	Macoupin
Granvil W. Travis	Samoth	Massac
Edward H. Cook	Huntley	McHenry
Geo. O. Stuntz	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Fannie F. Fisher	Canton	Fulton
Clara A. Wright	Dwight	Livingston
Peter H. Brueck	Decatur	Macon
Elmer F. Joiner	Rockford	Winnebago
Max Lurie	Chicago	Cook
W. A. Robinson .....	..do .....	..do
Charles W. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. A. Warren .....	..do .....	..do

DECEMBER 29, 1911.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Frank J. Posvic	Chicago	Cook
Paul Pueschel .....	..do .....	..do
Henry H. Wessel .....	..do .....	..do
George M. Wilson .....	..do .....	..do
M. Clifford Wiley .....	..do .....	..do
R. R. Turner	Mt. Sterling	Brown
J. W. Fox	Murphysboro	Jackson
Callie A. Shell	Harrisburg	Saline
Henry P. Keefe	East St. Louis	St. Clair
L. M. Smith	Rockport	Pike

DECEMBER 30, 1911.

Leslie J. Ayer	Chicago	Cook
Otto J. Hollerauer .....	..do .....	..do
Bernard F. Johnston .....	..do .....	..do
Ludwig Sartorius .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. E. Schiff .....	..do .....	..do
F. D. P. Snelling .....	..do .....	..do
Chauncey H. Wilkes .....	..do .....	..do
W. J. Birch	Elizabethtown	Hardin
F. B. Whittum	Herscher	Kankakee
H. G. Steinman	Cullom	Livingston
George Moody	Odin	Marion
Carl W. Stenger	West McHenry	McHenry
John J. Simmons	Peoria	Peoria
John G. Higgins .....	..do .....	..do
Kate E. Bagby	Rushville	Schuyler
H. O. Roempler	Chicago	Cook
Geo. B. Frick .....	..do .....	..do
Eugene Frydl .....	..do .....	..do
Pat. A. Hines .....	..do .....	..do
Emil J. Jaeger .....	..do .....	..do
Richard J. McDonnell .....	..do .....	..do
Ella A. O'Neill .....	..do .....	..do
Sumner C. Palmer .....	..do .....	..do
Robert G. Piper	Berwyn .....	..do
Fred F. Roberts	Chicago .....	..do
Ruben Tonis .....	..do .....	..do
C. E. Berry	Harrisburg	Saline
Martha Dimmer	Champaign	Champaign
Minnie F. Colescott	Weldon	De Witt
Wilbur A. Leshar	Canton	Fulton
Lyman Dexter	Rockford	Winnebago

JANUARY 2, 1912.

Emma H. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Bernard E. Arntzen .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph DeBellis .....	..do .....	..do
G. S. De Stefano .....	..do .....	..do
Harry M. Englestein .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Z. Flatow .....	..do .....	..do
Henry W. Huttman .....	..do .....	..do
Viola Manvel .....	..do .....	..do
F. H. Peterson .....	..do .....	..do
George H. Simpson .....	..do .....	..do
William Sippel .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Slonski .....	..do .....	..do
E. H. Spurrier .....	..do .....	..do
Charles W. Middlekauff	Lanark	Carroll
H. L. Middlekauff .....	..do .....	..do
Jno. P. Kent	Garrett	Douglas
William Crear	Stillwell	Hancock
Walter W. Payne	Newton	Jasper
Charles A. Davidson .....	..do .....	..do

January 2, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Josiah W. Butler	Libertyville	Lake
A. J. Johnson	La Salle	La Salle
Oliver P. Estes	St. Francisville	Lawrence
Otis C. Joiner	Hettick	Macoupin
H. R. Budd	Bunker Hill .....	..do
S. K. Bucknell	National Stock Yards	St. Clair
Mary Elizabeth Buckley	East St. Louis .....	..do
F. J. Wagner	Marissa .....	..do
Joseph C. Lentz	Dongola	Union
H. H. Kidd	Catlin	Vermillion
A. C. Sibbitt	Hoopeston .....	..do
Milo Newcomb	Norris City	White
Henry C. Ward	Sterling	Whiteside
John P. F. Conrad	Peotone	Will
Frank A. Ticknor	Rockford	Winnebago

JANUARY 3, 1912.

Ralph W. J. Berry	Chicago	Cook
George F. Brown .....	..do .....	..do
Philip R. Fraser .....	..do .....	..do
Toney E. Nacker .....	..do .....	..do
Eugene Stewart .....	..do .....	..do
Leon M. Woolf .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. Lovell, Jr.	Royalton	Franklin
Henry H. Batson	Murphysboro	Jackson
Roy A. Blair	Alton	Madison
G. E. Robinson	Bloomington	McLean
Charlotte Sweeney	Jacksonville	Morgan
Alphonse Landa	Chicago	Cook
Joseph S. McDonnell .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 4, 1912.

Edwin G. Lancaster	Chicago	Cook
Frank E. Locke .....	..do .....	..do
William F. McLaughlin .....	..do .....	..do
Henry A. Ott .....	..do .....	..do
William E. Salomon .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Seese .....	..do .....	..do
Emil C. Wetten .....	..do .....	..do
Fred A. Kinzel	Mattoon	Coles
W. T. Avey .....	..do .....	..do
John Carruthers	Neoga	Cumberland
C. N. Dolson	Arcola	Douglas
George W. Prince, Jr.	Galesburg	Knox
Thomas Baron	Waukegan	Lake
Ethel Buckle	Lake Forest .....	..do
Frank F. Follett	Ottawa	La Salle
Clement C. Walters	Decatur	Macon
Edward C. Beck	Jacksonville	Morgan
J. W. Ayre	Monticello	Piatt

JANUARY 5, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Mary E. Ablett	Chicago	Cook
Charles D. Barr .....	..do .....	..do
Meyer A. Bernstein .....	..do .....	..do
G. W. Curtis .....	..do .....	..do
John E. DeWolfe .....	..do .....	..do
Archie J. Deutchman .....	..do .....	..do
Julius A. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Muller .....	..do .....	..do
John Smetana, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Emma J. Walker .....	..do .....	..do
Harry H. Rich	Berwyn .....	..do
Elizabeth F. Downs	Aurora	Kane
Anna Buckingham	Washburn	Woodford
Charles A. James	Carthage	Hancock

JANUARY 6, 1912.

Walter L. Bartmann	Chicago	Cook
Arthur B. Curtis .....	..do .....	..do
G. C. Elmore .....	..do .....	..do
John E. Hannan .....	..do .....	..do
S. H. Jacobs .....	..do .....	..do
Jesse A. Joseph .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick H. Martin .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Mitchell .....	..do .....	..do
Frank S. Morgan .....	..do .....	..do
A. T. McIntosh .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. V. Stiles .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Vesely .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph V. Votava .....	..do .....	..do
Garret V. Weart .....	..do .....	..do
Elwin D. Scott	Des Plaines .....	..do
Frederick H. Watt	Oak Park .....	..do
Tony Harpstrite	New Baden	Clinton
Raymond Darnell	Akin	Franklin
Wm. C. Ewan	Kewanee	Henry
F. M. Land	Rose Hill	Jasper
Harold W. Simmons	Kankakee	Kankakee
J. E. Hoblit	Lincoln	Logan
Chas. B. King	Peoria	Peoria
Barney Phelps	Golconda	Pope
S. S. McElvain	Auburn	Sangamon
Richard M. Sullivan	Springfield .....	..do
W. R. Davis	Lakewood	Shelby
George S. Reed	Oconee .....	..do
A. E. Ryan	Danville	Vermilion
James A. Meeks .....	..do .....	..do
George F. Rearick .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 8, 1912.

Michael D. Dolan	Chicago	Cook
John B. Goodspeed .....	..do .....	..do
Axel Jacobson .....	..do .....	..do
Frank L. Kriete .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph R. Morris .....	..do .....	..do
Michael J. Salmon .....	..do .....	..do
Sydney J. Sabath .....	..do .....	..do
Katherine A. Shaw .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Staggs .....	..do .....	..do
R. S. Bartlett	Quincy	Adams
N. Miles	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
W. A. Sheffer	Bushton	Coles
W. E. Severs	McLeansboro	Hamilton
Benj. E. Frankenburger	Rio	Knox
J. A. Hensley	Yates City .....	..do

January 8, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
J. E. Ray Wirick	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Eugene A. Renshaw .....	..do .....	..do
A. H. Seise	Lena	Stephenson
Grace D. Auer	Danville	Vermillion
E. Y. Bare	Bellmont	Wabash
M. L. Stern	Joliet	Will
Percy Bignold	Chicago	Cook

JANUARY 9, 1912.

John L. Almerantz	Chicago	Cook
Fred A. Berlin .....	..do .....	..do
Maurice Burr .....	..do .....	..do
Henry W. Buchman .....	..do .....	..do
Harvey Klotsch .....	..do .....	..do
C. B. Lanterman .....	..do .....	..do
John M. Potter .....	..do .....	..do
Frank M. Sander .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Simpson .....	..do .....	..do
Sig. L. Strauss .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest J. Wasmund .....	..do .....	..do
Barbara J. Matousek	Cicero .....	..do
James G. Oldham	Urbana	Champaign
Chas. R. Duncan	Flat Rock	Crawford
Margaret C. Wiltberger	De Kalb	De Kalb
E. H. Miller	Marietta	Fulton
A. Daggett	Macon	Macon
W. E. Morain	Irving	Montgomery
Theodore R. Smith	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Charles Wallace	Charleston	Coles
Geo. M. Dilley	Bradley	Kankakee
Robert M. Adams	Moline	Rock Island
W. S. Grundy	Springfield	Sangamon
Geo. B. Conover	Buffalo .....	..do

JANUARY 10, 1912.

E. L. Garey	Chicago	Cook
Martin J. Isaacs .....	..do .....	..do
Paul Lehnhardt, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Marinius Mathiesen .....	..do .....	..do
Anna Mages .....	..do .....	..do
Louis P. Moore .....	..do .....	..do
Alice Nugent .....	..do .....	..do
William F. Schultz .....	..do .....	..do
Anthony J. Sigmund .....	..do .....	..do
Harry M. Taylor .....	..do .....	..do
Peter O. Thompson .....	..do .....	..do
Carl P. Belling	Oak Park .....	..do
J. Henry Doyle	Greenfield	Greene
Claude A. Walmsley	Decatur	Macon
A. C. Findling	Chicago	Cook
F. E. Sullivan .....	..do .....	..do
F. L. Garst	Stanford	McLean
Eugene McLaughlin	Springfield	Sangamon
John H. Ruckel .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 11, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
B. F. Andresen	Chicago	Cook
F. L. Berntsen .....	..do .....	..do
Susan C. Carney .....	..do .....	..do
Harvey M. Doyle .....	..do .....	..do
J. F. Eckebrecht .....	..do .....	..do
J. S. Garvey .....	..do .....	..do
John D. Gannon .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph G. Landauer .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Miller .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Muelhoefer, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
John F. Nolan .....	..do .....	..do
C. O. Sullivan .....	..do .....	..do
Leo R. Salomon .....	..do .....	..do
Clifford E. Winslow .....	..do .....	..do
Morris Adler	Quincy	Adams
Francis L. Relfe	Nameoki	Madison
Anna L. Yedor	Chicago	Cook
James N. Armstrong	Champaign	Champaign
G. C. Cantrell	Benton	Franklin
Elmira Taylor	Dahlgren	Hamilton
Lura Kingsley	Dundee	Kane
Friend L. Church	Aledo	Mercer
Harry Leroy Browning	East St. Louis	St. Clair
C. E. Dalrymple	Monmouth	Warren
John H. Barbee	Mill Shoals	White
E. W. Burke	Bloomington	McLean
Charles D. Haines	Kankakee	Kankakee
Irvin J. Green	Rock Island	Rock Island
Archie G. Kennedy	De Kalb	De Kalb

JANUARY 12, 1912.

George W. Clauter	Chicago	Cook
Homer B. Corbin .....	..do .....	..do
James P. Devine .....	..do .....	..do
Homer J. Marting .....	..do .....	..do
Michael Marso .....	..do .....	..do
George E. Schubert .....	..do .....	..do
Emil N. Zolla .....	..do .....	..do
O. H. Stange	Elmhurst	Du Page
William J. Byrne	Elgin	Kane
G. E. Whitten	Granite City	Madison
James O. Peasley	Macomb	McDonough
Thomas A. Grabble	Eldorado	Saline
Thomas J. Cooney	Springfield	Sangamon
Joe H. McNamara	Herrin	Williamson

JANUARY 13, 1912.

Geo. S. Marsh	Chicago	Cook
Louis J. Meyer .....	..do .....	..do
Edmond McMahon .....	..do .....	..do
Shelley B. Neltner .....	..do .....	..do
Lewis C. Parker .....	..do .....	..do
Geary V. Stibgen .....	..do .....	..do
Percy W. Sullivan .....	..do .....	..do
Edward W. Sweig	Oak Park .....	..do
Alfred C. Meyers	Belvidere	Boone
J. D. McChesney	Glen Ellyn	Du Page
F. H. Yocum	Marietta	Fulton
W. A. Fleming	Milford	Iroquois
J. M. Innes	Aurora	Kane
T. F. Drew	Decatur	Macon
Thos. Tippet	Olney	Richland
Nels P. Nelson	Rockford	Winnebago
Jas. T. Joslin .....	..do .....	..do

January 13, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Herbert Mallory Loomis	Chicago	Cook
Oscar O. Murray .....	..do .....	..do
Josias C. Peterson .....	..do .....	..do
James J. Walsh .....	..do .....	..do
Bertha Baity	Peoria	Peoria
Wm. J. Goff	Freeport	Stephenson
Elmer G. Smith	Dakota .....	..do
T. N. Smith	Pekin	Tazewell
Swante Wm. Ohlsson	Chicago	Cook
George Ottenhoff .....	..do .....	..do
Malachi Swesnik .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 15, 1912.

Giuseppe Cannata	Chicago	Cook
James E. Evans .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Hoffman .....	..do .....	..do
Herman E. Krulewitch .....	..do .....	..do
Stanley Liczmanski .....	..do .....	..do
M. E. Monahan .....	..do .....	..do
W. H. Ogden .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Pelka .....	..do .....	..do
Pitt P. Pinckney .....	..do .....	..do
Daniel F. Simonds .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Smulski .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Walsh .....	..do .....	..do
C. C. Garm	Beardstown	Cass
Rose Shea	Mattoon	Coles
Walter W. Williams	Benton	Franklin
J. A. Bradley	Geneseo	Henry
Joseph C. James	Antioch	Lake
H. G. Cook	Ottawa	La Salle
B. E. Converse	Decatur	Macon
O. A. McIntosh	Adair	McDonough
E. Y. McLean	Macomb .....	..do
Wm. H. Auble	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Jacob Lesser	Chicago	Cook
Benjamin F. Logan .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 16, 1912.

E. H. Arnolds	Chicago	Cook
Harry L. Brock .....	..do .....	..do
Jay A. Cotell .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas G. Deering .....	..do .....	..do
W. Bancroft Jarvis .....	..do .....	..do
Frank W. Coffeen	Evanston .....	..do
Thomas H. Eddy .....	..do .....	..do
A. B. Bean	Casey	Clark
Frank L. Hatch	Springfield	Sangamon
William N. Duffield	New Boston	Mercer
J. M. Rahn	Pekin	Tazewell
Jno. Paul Carter	Nashville	Washington
Geo. W. Buck	Genoa	De Kalb
William H. Egley	Onarga	Iroquois
J. Park Gilbert	Galesburg	Knox
Henry Reichenbach	Columbia	Monroe
Hazel E. White	Joliet	Will
William A. Murphy .....	..do .....	..do
James Curran	Chicago	Cook
Walter O. Hettiger .....	..do .....	..do
Raymond G. Kimbell .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph L. Levin .....	..do .....	..do
John Micek .....	..do .....	..do
Gustave W. Mussmann .....	..do .....	..do
Clara Vanek .....	..do .....	..do
Edward B. Walitzek .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick J. Wessels .....	..do .....	..do
Anthong J. Wlodarski .....	..do .....	..do
Byrdie L. Taylor	Kewanee	Henry

JANUARY 17, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
William H. Bausch	Chicago	Cook
Frank H. Chambers	do	do
Edward Erickson	do	do
Esther Freese	do	do
G. M. Hopkins	do	do
Louis J. Krejci	do	do
William E. Letterman	do	do
Frank J. Panek	do	do
J. S. Root	do	do
John Schuberth	do	do
A. L. Springer	do	do
Geo. A. Powers	Benton	Franklin
John Hawthorn	McLeansboro	Hamilton
Calvin Wasson	Lincoln	Logan
May O. Miller	Decatur	Macon
Charles C. Terry	Girard	Macoupin
C. H. Hill	Fillmore	Montgomery
John H. Marshall	Peoria	Peoria
John E. Fullenwider	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon
E. L. Otto	Florence Station	Stephenson
Thos. M. Walsh	Campus	Livingston

JANUARY 18, 1912.

Henry C. Latshaw	Clyde	Cook
C. L. Prindle	Evanston	do
Jas. P. Willing	Oak Park	do
V. E. Cervey	Chicago	do
Chas. D. Kennedy	do	do
John A. Peterson	do	do
John W. Ronald	do	do
L. E. Emmons, Jr.	Quincy	Adams
Walter S. Young	Farmer City	De Witt
Edgar F. Johnson	Newton	Jasper
Charles D. Otte	Aurora	Kane
John H. McCoy	Decatur	Macon
Harvey Pasco	do	do
Adolphus W. Falkenthal	Macomb	McDonough
David H. Zepp	Nokomis	Montgomery
A. Studebaker	Coffeen	do
E. D. Brady	Monmouth	Warren
Burton W. Norton	Rockford	Winnebago
Adam H. Bachman, Jr.	Salem	Marion
Roscoe Cochran	Carmi	White
Michael Kross	Elmhurst	Du Page
Victor A. Andersen	Chicago	Cook
Wm. R. Fish	do	do
James R. Glass	do	do
F. Hallock Hague	do	do
Charles McMahon	do	do
Edward J. Mitchell	do	do
Chas. G. Palmer	do	do
William H. Pontow	do	do
John A. Pulaski	do	do
W. A. Smith	do	do
James H. Stansfield	do	do
Chas. S. Wheeler	do	do
Stanley Zalewski	do	do
Albert G. Hines	Clarendon Hills	Du Page
Jas. L. McKay	Pontiac	Livingston
James Bruce Hurley	Chicago	Cook
Wesley E. Thompson	do	do

JANUARY 19, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Elmer G. Chapman	Chicago	Cook
Nellie B. Dearborn .....	..do .....	..do
Joel W. S. Flesh .....	..do .....	..do
Philip L. Goodman .....	..do .....	..do
Walter Hamilton .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Kratsch .....	..do .....	..do
James O. Mirus .....	..do .....	..do
Theo. M. McClelland .....	..do .....	..do
Louis T. Orr .....	..do .....	..do
Frank S. Phelps .....	..do .....	..do
Sadie M. Ryan .....	..do .....	..do
Frank H. Schaffhausen .....	..do .....	..do
Elwin M. Sommers .....	..do .....	..do
M. J. Sprfinger .....	..do .....	..do
M. J. Stevenson .....	..do .....	..do
Clifford Young	Janesville	Cumberland
Alice S. Wolf	Galesburg	Knox
George J. Smith	Mt. Pulaski	Logan
Kathryn F. Hough	Jacksonville	Morgan
Frank S. Rayburn	Roseville	Warren

JANUARY 20, 1912.

W. H. Douglas	Oak Park	Cook
A. M. Hanson	Chicago .....	..do
Marcus Levy .....	..do .....	..do
F. N. Mercer .....	..do .....	..do
Siegfried W. Rosenfield .....	..do .....	..do
Herbert S. Scharenberg .....	..do .....	..do
Peter J. Weber .....	..do .....	..do
Henry M. Seligman .....	..do .....	..do
Kenneth M. Holden .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Claussen .....	..do .....	..do
Vincent A. Fox .....	..do .....	..do
Louis H. Palese .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Weltman .....	..do .....	..do
James M. Huff	Belvidere	Boone
Edwin C. Frank	Lanark	Carroll
Arthur H. Neahr	Glen Ellyn	Du Page
John A. Fortman	Lincoln	Logan
Collie Clavin	Mt. Olive	Macoupin
Fred G. Campbell	Marion	Williamson
Paul J. Donovan	Woodstock	McHenry
Louis D. Hirshheimer	Pittsfield	Pike
H. B. Simmon	Rock Island	Rock Island
O. W. Pierson	Springfield	Sangamon
Henry H. Antrim	Freeport	Stephenson
Robert Sloan	Rankin	Vermillion
J. H. Soldwedel	Pekin	Tazewell
O. A. Knaack	Round Lake	Lake
J. P. Mitchell	Chicago	Cook
Charles M. Rose .....	..do .....	..do
C. R. Qungerich	Champaign	Champaign

JANUARY 22, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Henry Schulze	Matteson	Cook
Gustavus Anderson	Chicago	do
H. C. Goettsche	do	do
F. L. Heath	do	do
Anna Malloy	do	do
Geo. F. Ort	do	do
David F. Rosenthal	do	do
Jacob M. Wexelman	do	do
Geo. H. Brewster	do	do
Peter Elieff	do	do
Horace A. F. Mogg	do	do
M. E. McNamara	do	do
Andrew Peterson	do	do
H. D. Wagner	Oak Park	do
Herman J. Freiburg	Quincy	Adams
C. R. McNabb	McLeansboro	Hamilton
A. M. Wilson	do	do
W. A. Keiser	Geneva	Kane
Frank W. Joslyn	Elgin	do
W. R. Hobbie	Kankakee	Kankakee
Carrie A. Lownes	Manteno	do
L. N. Edwards	Wataga	Knox
A. J. Wood	Decatur	Macon
James I. Whitley	do	do
Jos. N. Kickasola	Brookport	Massac
Henry F. Vierich	Moline	Rock Island
Percy H. Roseberry	East St. Louis	St. Clair
J. W. Allen	Oakdale	Washington
Frank W. Howe	Cherry Valley	Winnebago
James J. Doyle	Chicago	Cook
George F. Fitz Gerald	do	do
Don A. Jones	do	do
Carl A. Leander	do	do
Almy E. Wiswall	do	do

JANUARY 23, 1912.

Lucy Brandt	Chicago	Cook
Nellie Carlin	do	do
M. T. Dohany	do	do
William Hilmert	do	do
Aaron Kline	do	do
C. E. More	do	do
Robert J. Murphy	do	do
George McGuire	do	do
Otto Olson	do	do
Otto F. Schoenege	do	do
F. M. White	do	do
William J. Womer	do	do
Cecil C. Andrews	Quincy	Adams
Karl Hight	Assumption	Christian
R. H. Johnson	Tuscola	Douglas
R. S. Charters	Ashton	Lee
Harry Van Gerpen	Hartsburg	Logan
Byron L. Colburn	Eureka	Woodford
Esther F. Engstrom	Paxton	Ford
Edward D. Gleason	Chicago	Cook
W. L. Krouskup	do	do
F. P. Garbark	do	do

JANUARY 24, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Chas. G. Bleake	Chicago	Cook
Frances Bracken .....	..do .....	..do
Fred W. Busse, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
John G. Carter .....	..do .....	..do
C. J. Jones .....	..do .....	..do
A. F. Marquardt .....	..do .....	..do
John P. Finger .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Schroeder .....	..do .....	..do
Chr. B. Stange .....	..do .....	..do
George W. VanCleave .....	..do .....	..do
Leslie J. Taylor	Taylorville	Christian
C. L. Kern	Mattoon	Coles
E. E. Wright	Sullivan	Moultrie
Lucinda M. East	Peoria	Peoria
Lila M. Henderson	Hopedale	Tazewell
E. E. Eubanks	Johnston City	Williamson
Walter E. Rice	Mattoon	Coles

JANUARY 25, 1912.

Frank W. Brown	Chicago	Cook
John W. Casey .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Carroll .....	..do .....	..do
William T. Gallagher .....	..do .....	..do
Louis W. Rose .....	..do .....	..do
Henry S. Leeper	Chandlerville	Cass
Edward J. Hutchinson	Champaign	Champaign
Robert Henning	Fairbury	Livingston
W. W. Conard	Decatur	Macon
Robert Kennedy	Peoria	Peoria
Netta L. Meyers .....	..do .....	..do
T. C. Canny	Dundas	Richland
F. K. Rhoads	Rock Island	Rock Island
C. A. Taylor	Harrisburg	Saline
John S. Hewins	Rankin	Vermilion
James D. Taylor	Rockford	Winnebago
M. D. Brubaker	Iuka	Marion
F. T. Cahill	Peoria	Peoria
J. H. Sieckmann	Quincy	Adams
E. D. Wing	Galesburg	Knox
W. E. Coombe	Decatur	Macon
Adrian C. Edwards	Rock Island	Rock Island
Geo. A. Bumgartner	Chicago	Cook
M. J. Flynn .....	..do .....	..do
Frank J. Jacobsen .....	..do .....	..do
William Mead .....	..do .....	..do
Anna F. Parker .....	..do .....	..do
Metz W. Peterson .....	..do .....	..do
Mary Bouscaren .....	..do .....	..do
James E. Aldrich .....	..do .....	..do
Edward N. Sherburne .....	..do .....	..do
A. W. Foland	Monmouth	Warren

JANUARY 26, 1912.

Tony Binanti	Chicago	Cook
Jessie M. Flick .....	..do .....	..do
Thos. J. Gray .....	..do .....	..do
Adolph H. Hansen .....	..do .....	..do
Elizabeth S. Macfarlane .....	..do .....	..do
Rudolph J. Miller .....	..do .....	..do
Gerald W. Peck .....	..do .....	..do
Myra S. Pina .....	..do .....	..do
Louis J. Segal .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas H. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Henry B. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. B. Standley .....	..do .....	..do
Herbert S. Fassett	Oak Park .....	..do

January 26, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Chas. F. Meyers	Chicago Heights	Cook
William T. Robinson	Kenilworth	do
John C. Smith, Jr.	Riverside	do
Olive K. Schlink	Peoria	Peoria
L. R. Thomas	Danville	Vermilion
Clyde L. Smith	Carbondale	Jackson
John M. Prather	Claremont	Richland

JANUARY 27, 1912.

Thomas Brisch	Chicago	Cook
Albert W. DeLatour	do	do
Eugene A. Katz	do	do
Lucius W. Parsons	do	do
Florence M. Peterson	do	do
J. H. Poage	do	do
John S. Vandeburg	do	do
Stanley S. Walkowiak	do	do
A. S. Weinshelmer	do	do
Herman Weiskopf	do	do
Henry W. Angsten	do	do
John D. Atkinson	do	do
Frank E. Black	do	do
Ethele Dahlstrom	do	do
Lester T. Harrison	do	do
John M. Kinnally	do	do
Frank S. Kroll	do	do
Thomas Mathiesen	do	do
Hans. Nicolayssen	do	do
Joseph J. O'Connor	do	do
R. E. Pendarvis	do	do
Albert Berger	Quincy	Adams
Herman Hanneken	Brussels	Calhoun
William S. Cantrell	Benton	Franklin
Chas. E. Sturtz	Kewanee	Henry
Emil J. Mueller	Galva	do
Earle A. Fitch	Galena	Jo Daviess
H. F. Brown	Aurora	Kane
J. M. Lyon	Pontiac	Livingston
J. C. Hostetler	Decatur	Macon
H. H. Starkey	Bethalto	Madison
Leonne Robinson	Bloomington	McLean
Geraldine Emerson	Aledo	Mercer
John R. Robertson	Jacksonville	Morgan
Frank O. Cunningham	Peoria	Peoria
Franklin H. Caldwell	Milan	Rock Island
J. T. Cummins, Jr.	Somerset	Saline
Scott Jordan	Mill Creek	Union
Mabel E. Youngquist	Rockford	Winnebago

JANUARY 29, 1912.

John E. Baker	Chicago	Cook
John Boomer	do	do
Peter Conrad	do	do
Jennie C. Deggendorf	do	do
Denis E. Doran	do	do
David O. Furlong	do	do
William H. Giesecke	do	do
Chalmers M. Hollis	do	do
Albert I. Leight	do	do
Chas. R. Scott	do	do
George B. Seiter	do	do
Joseph R. Sullivan	do	do

January 29, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
John Zengerle	Chicago	Cook
Charles Aaron	do	do
Matthew F. Blondell	do	do
Edward P. DeLorenzo	do	do
Isadore Goldstein	do	do
Ralph C. Harper	do	do
Rudolph J. Hurt	do	do
James W. Larson	do	do
Chas. T. Munson	do	do
Alfred G. Neuffer	do	do
Walter A. Rooney	do	do
L. B. Valentine	do	do
Thomas A. Ryan	do	do
Warren F. Furbech	Oak Park	do
Geo. F. Kuhlman	Beardstown	Cass
James W. Gordon	Oquawka	Henderson
Daniel Schneider	West Liberty	Jasper
Wm. F. Crumbaugh	Le Roy	McLean
H. W. Mason	Bloomington	do
E. W. Elfstrand	do	do
James G. Mansfield	Rio	Knox
C. McNaughton	Raymond	Montgomery
Guss Gill	DuQuoin	Perry
M. C. Mellow	Springfield	Sangamon
Horton C. Patterson	Danville	Vermilion
Edwin M. St John	Rockford	Winnebago
James B. Connors	Chicago	Cook

JANUARY 30, 1912.

William R. Betham	Chicago	Cook
Robert Burns	do	do
William A. Harris	do	do
Leroy W. Holder	do	do
Herman L. Levy	do	do
Charles R. Lott	do	do
George J. Schmitt	do	do
F. Schroeder	do	do
Morris A. Weinberg	do	do
Maria Varnum Smith	do	do
D. L. Deegan	do	do
Harvey T. Fletcher	do	do
Cora A. Gerst	do	do
Benjeman A. Holland	do	do
George W. Martin	do	do
Thomas A. O'Connor	do	do
W. E. Hiatt	Beardstown	Cass
Ross R. Mathis	Champaign	Champaign
F. M. McVeigh	Flora	Clay
Harry A. Harnden	Glen Ellyn	Du Page
Furmon Snodgrass	Borton	Edgar
P. R. Sesler	Pontiac	Livingston
George W. Stubblefield	Bloomington	McLean
Harry A. Arnold	Colfax	do
H. H. Parks	Moline	Rock Island
Elizabeth C. Rame	Freeport	Stephenson
Fannie Hartwell	Marion	Williamson
Harry E. Bonfield	Chicago	Cook

JANUARY 31, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Olaf W. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
N. B. Atcheson .....	..do .....	..do
John Conrad .....	..do .....	..do
Lewis W. Foulke .....	..do .....	..do
Martin H. Foss .....	..do .....	..do
O. W. Frischkorn .....	..do .....	..do
Henry M. Goldsmith .....	..do .....	..do
Albert H. Ingraham .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin D. Lawlor .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Landgraf .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. Moore .....	..do .....	..do
Walter H. McNichols .....	..do .....	..do
Meyer C. Saperston .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Stahl .....	..do .....	..do
Milton A. Weil .....	..do .....	..do
H. T. Skillin	Oak Park .....	..do
R. E. Griffith	Lewistown	Fulton
J. A. Heckelman	Cullom	Livingston
R. A. Ensign	Hudson	McLean
George A. Shurtleff	Peoria	Peoria
Charles A. Anicker .....	..do .....	..do
James M. Pyatt	Pinckneyville	Perry
John M. Pohl	Joliet	Will
Hulda M. Scharbach	Chicago	Cook

FEBRUARY 1, 1912.

Thomas J. Burns	Chicago	Cook
William R. Frederick .....	..do .....	..do
Harry H. Gass .....	..do .....	..do
Adelbert L. Harwood .....	..do .....	..do
Isaac Mansbach .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Moran .....	..do .....	..do
Walter Page .....	..do .....	..do
Antonio Rizzo .....	..do .....	..do
John G. Schroeder .....	..do .....	..do
Orzo G. Sherman .....	..do .....	..do
Jan Svehla .....	..do .....	..do
Elma E. Smock	Genoa	De Kalb
W. C. Karr	Vermont	Fulton
James W. Kay	Onarga	Iroquois
Arthur H. Bayston	Plano	Kendall
Harold E. Martin	Zion City	Lake
R. E. Gray	Decatur	Macon
John G. Zern	Viola	Mercer
Frank Melton	Indianola	Vermilion
J. W. Gillespie	Harrisburg	Saline
James B. Barringer	Hillsboro	Montgomery
William C. Wrath	Chicago	Cook

FEBRUARY 2, 1912.

John D. Gardner	Chicago	Cook
Chas. C. Hill .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas F. Kennedy .....	..do .....	..do
Sylvan Schey .....	..do .....	..do
Vera R. Sigler .....	..do .....	..do
James L. Remy	Quincy	Adams
Jacob Glos	Elmhurst	Du Page
Joshua S. Sneed	McLeansboro	Hamilton
Thos. P. Durkin	Waukegan	Lake
Frank L. Pitney	Sterling	Whiteside
A. J. Joyce	Chicago	Cook
O. G. Hoegstedt .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. C. Wolaver	Dundee	Kane
Andrew O. Niehoff	Carlyle	Clinton
A. P. Bickenbach	Illioopolis	Sangamon

FEBRUARY 3, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
T. F. Cavanaugh	Chicago	Cook
John Calo	..do	..do
Edward G. F. Cuthal	..do	..do
John Fienberg	..do	..do
Joseph Goldstein	..do	..do
O. S. Hill	..do	..do
Edward A. Iverson	..do	..do
George W. Kasper	..do	..do
Fred G. Malley	..do	..do
Louis E. Rosenheim	..do	..do
Frank A. Werhand	..do	..do
William Warren Dixon	..do	..do
Beauregard F. Moseley	..do	..do
Gerhard G. Arends	Quincy	Adams
J. M. Jones	Midland City	De Witt
Mary Morrissey	Paris	Edgar
Verena E. Saxer	Centralia	Marion
A. A. Hofmann	Normal	McLean
Henry G. West	Leaf River	Ogle
C. B. Zinser	Chillicothe	Peoria
J. N. Gates	Lena	Stephenson
Una H. Thomas	Morrison	Whiteside
Benjamin F. Bradbury	Galesburg	Knox
Harry Holland	Marion	Williamson
S. P. Wood	Farmington	Fulton

FEBRUARY 5, 1912.

John H. Bauler	Chicago	Cook
Nicholas Collins	..do	..do
Samuel Fabry	..do	..do
J. Edward Kennefick	..do	..do
Charles W. Mackenroth	..do	..do
Chas. F. Roth	..do	..do
Albert H. Thompson	..do	..do
W. C. Wilson	..do	..do
James Young	..do	..do
Joseph B. Taylor	Marcelline	Adams
E. E. Mull	Pana	Christian
Louis Johnson	Morrisonville	..do
James W. Royall, Jr.	Royalton	Franklin
William A. Neville	Kewanee	Henry
N. W. Tomblin	Aurora	Kane
W. J. Tyers	..do	..do
Fred P. Clark	Elgin	..do
Rector C. Hitt	Ottawa	La Salle
Al. C. Smith	Marengo	McHenry
P. E. Saunders	Harvard	..do
Frank P. Shelton	Delavan	Tazewell
Eura Griggs	Marion	Williamson
John C. Terry	Blue Mound	Macon

FEBRUARY 6, 1912.

Frank P. Basco	Chicago	Cook
Chas. R. Bixby	..do	..do
Fred M. Bobo	..do	..do
Elmer D. Brothers	..do	..do
Daniel F. Curley	..do	..do
Margaret A. Curley	..do	..do
Albert C. Lindquist	..do	..do
Walter J. LaBuy	..do	..do
George A. Metzger	..do	..do
Edwin O. Olsen	..do	..do
John J. Rumpf	..do	..do
Thomas Stevens	..do	..do

February 6, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Thomas Treacy	Chicago	Cook
S. VanKeppel	do	do
E. M. Wilkinson	do	do
Harry C. Knox	Milledgeville	Carroll
W. C. Greathouse	Toledo	Cumberland
Guy R. Jones	Tuscola	Douglas
A. T. Levick	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
John Hatch	Galena	Jo Daviess
A. C. Hall	Aurora	Kane
George Angelo	Gillespie	Macoupin
Carl F. Yeakel	Alton	Madison
Charles J. Seehaas	Peoria	Peoria
James N. Simms	Chicago	Cook

FEBRUARY 7, 1912.

Joel Baker	Chicago	Cook
Wm. T. Blue	do	do
K. Bonfield	do	do
Thomas M. Crane	do	do
Charles F. DeGon	do	do
George W. Hiltabrand	do	do
George W. Kemp	do	do
Rosa E. Lindemann	do	do
Maud Mathews	do	do
William F. Mertens	do	do
Hannibal H. Miller	do	do
Frank E. Price	do	do
Lillian M. Reed	do	do
Henry Rosenberg	do	do
Louis C. Rocca	do	do
F. W. Winkler	do	do
Henry Wittekind	do	do
Emil M. Wolf	do	do
Hallie B. Lowe	Decatur	Macon
John T. Wilcox	do	do
L. H. Davis	Springfield	Sangamon
Warren E. Lewis	do	do
J. Hays Britton	Rock Island	Rock Island
Thomas T. Smith	Walshville	Montgomery
Frank B. Day	Momence	Kankakee
Fred B. Lilly	Canton	Fulton
Edward H. Fagerburg	Paxton	Ford

FEBRUARY 8, 1912.

Edward N. Zimmerman	La Grange	Cook
Edward H. Ashenden	Chicago	do
John J. Bolger	do	do
Wm. H. Bowes	do	do
John Byrnd	do	do
Hazel Davidson	do	do
W. J. Edwards	do	do
Philip J. Hackett	do	do
Jos. A. Hoffman	do	do
C. L. Keith	do	do
Joseph B. Leake	do	do
Anna Pauch	do	do
N. T. Arvidson	do	do
Fred H. Bowen	do	do
Karel L. Duffek	do	do
A. G. Murray	do	do
Bessie McConnell	do	do
Nellie O'Hearn	do	do
Benjamin Rosenberg	do	do
Anna M. Schiff	do	do
Joseph H. Smith	do	do

February 8, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
John L. Moore	Kedron	Gallatin
Leo L. Helfrich	Carthage	Hancock
George W. Nash	Bowen .....	..do
C. H. Wareham	Aurora	Kane
Edward D. Caulkins	Kankakee	Kankakee
Will C. Curtis	Grant Park .....	..do
William H. Moore	Peoria	Peoria
Geo. Homrighausen	Red Bud	Randolph
M. D. Conaghan	Pekin	Tazewell
Duncan Bennett, Jr.	Rockford	Winnebago
F. A. De Moulin	Mulberry Grove	Bond
Charles T. Welch	Mattoon	Coles
H. M. Isaacson	Moline	Rock Island
Jno. B. Jackson	Anna	Union
Johnson E. Fleming	Danville	Vermilion
Timothy M. Rohan	Chicago	Cook
Edna F. Bracken .....	..do .....	..do

FEBRUARY 9, 1912.

Frank E. Ball	Chicago	Cook
Lewis E. Berger .....	..do .....	..do
Olive Bissell .....	..do .....	..do
M. Emmet Clare .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Converse .....	..do .....	..do
Nathan Elmer .....	..do .....	..do
Michael J. Grace .....	..do .....	..do
Wilbur T. Hicks .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar A. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Kessler .....	..do .....	..do
William F. Krueger .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin B. Mayer .....	..do .....	..do
Leo T. Nowicki .....	..do .....	..do
Frank C. O'Day .....	..do .....	..do
Ray A. Pearce .....	..do .....	..do
John C. Pirie .....	..do .....	..do
Herman Spitz .....	..do .....	..do
Hilder Swanson .....	..do .....	..do
Winifred S. Wikoff .....	..do .....	..do
Warren S. Williams	Evanston .....	..do
L. H. Shelley	Decatur	Macon
Clinton E. Graves	Weston	McLean

FEBRUARY 10, 1912.

Frederick W. Cady	Chicago	Cook
Wm. G. Howe .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Levy .....	..do .....	..do
George J. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Thos. Muncaster .....	..do .....	..do
Robert G. Munday .....	..do .....	..do
William Preston .....	..do .....	..do
M. L. Purvin .....	..do .....	..do
Charles H. Ripley .....	..do .....	..do
J. B. Rhoades .....	..do .....	..do
John G. Stone .....	..do .....	..do
Harry L. Jewell	Oak Park .....	..do
Leonard F. Rehm .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Samuel, Jr.	Forest Park .....	..do
Stephen D. Sturdevant	Milford	Iroquois
Henry Raffenberg	Dixon	Lee
F. A. Morrow	Odell	Livingston
Fred B. Capen	Bloomington	McLean

February 10, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Robert B. Mitchell	Freeport	Stephenson
R. D. Murphy	Goldengate	Wayne
G. W. Tillman	Christopher	Franklin
W. Schlagenhauf	Quincy	Adams
E. Orris Hart	Evanston	Cook
Harry H. Flinn	Chicago .....	..do
Al. J. Flynn .....	..do .....	..do
William P. Hatfield .....	..do .....	..do
John P. Rohr .....	..do .....	..do
C. Richard Betts .....	..do .....	..do
Carrie V. Burgoyne .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas Chambers .....	..do .....	..do
Frederic C. Ellis .....	..do .....	..do
John B. Hartke .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Hill .....	..do .....	..do
R. W. Hommes .....	..do .....	..do
Anna Jerner .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas K. Johnstone .....	..do .....	..do
Anne Solomon .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Wahl .....	..do .....	..do
Frank V. Zintak .....	..do .....	..do
L. H. Nelson	Blue Island .....	..do
J. F. Alexander	Pana	Christian
E. M. Schwartz	Naperville	Du Page
John L. Walker	Aurora	Kane
C. A. Stephenson	Bloomington	McLean
Francis W. Moore	Joliet	Will
G. D. Palmer .....	..do .....	..do
Clyde Allen	East St. Louis	St. Clair

FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

Frank H. Brown	Chicago	Cook
Katheryne Brown .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Brown .....	..do .....	..do
Wales Chipp .....	..do .....	..do
John Crossman .....	..do .....	..do
James B. Cuyler .....	..do .....	..do
Elbert B. Eddy .....	..do .....	..do
Rube S. Froden .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph F. Jindra .....	..do .....	..do
Christian Korup .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. W. Manierre .....	..do .....	..do
Theodore B. Prescott .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Sorensen .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Kruse	Blue Island .....	..do
Charles F. Hubert	Fowler	Adams
J. R. Prichard	Buda	Bureau
Robert J. McElvain	Murphysboro	Jackson
Chas. E. Hamilton	Carbondale .....	..do
Victor T. Brassord	Momence	Kankakee
Anna Anderson	Oneida	Knox
Amy Donaho	Abingdon .....	..do
L. T. Armstrong	Decatur	Macon
Frank W. Cundall	Chesterfield	Maccupin
J. J. Goodrich	Peoria	Peoria
Wm. D. Upton .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. J. Kastner	East St. Louis	St. Clair
J. P. Buchholz	Belleville .....	..do
John A. Worthington	Anna	Union
Bertha M. Dinsmore	Georgetown	Vermilion
C. H. Davis	Monmouth	Warren
Charles A. Russell	Joliet	Will
John C. Burchard	Chicago	Cook
John J. Beilman .....	..do .....	..do
Charles R. Gabel .....	..do .....	..do
F. L. S. Harman .....	..do .....	..do
Edward J. Hughes .....	..do .....	..do
Blanche Irmis .....	..do .....	..do
Morris Neufeld .....	..do .....	..do

February 13, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
George L. Reker	Chicago	Cook
Frank H. Rose	do	do
Chas. W. Townley	do	do
Lenore West	do	do
Eva Ellerbrock	Quincy	Adams
Ilie V. Wilkerson	Roodhouse	Greene
Frederick W. Rennick	Wyoming	Stark
Leonard Carson	Mt. Erie	Wayne
Albert E. Carroll	Chicago	Cook
Walter B. Mallock	do	do
Wm. Hesketh Sharpe	do	do

FEBRUARY 14, 1912.

S. O. De Cola	Chicago	Cook
Frederick H. Geade	do	do
C. B. Kendall	do	do
L. Knudson	do	do
Olof A. Olson	do	do
Bertha I. Peterson	do	do
Edgar G. Plagemann	do	do
Frank A. Swanson	do	do
E. C. Van Arsdel	do	do
M. S. Weber	do	do
Fred C. Schultz	Congress Park	do
H. J. Wearen	Cairo	Alexander
J. D. Biggs	Greenville	Bond
C. E. Morrison	Atwood	Douglas
J. B. Scott	Marlow	Jefferson
Vera O'Connell	Pontiac	Livingston
James Fielding	Colfax	McLean
Harry F. Shook	Peoria	Peoria
Louis E. Wilde	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Charles W. McCall	Morrison	Whiteside
O. G. Lawbaugh	Rockford	Winnebago
Henry F. Ream	DePue	Bureau
James E. Tyhurst	Bellair	Crawford
Chas. Oldfield	Hinsdale	DuPage
Lewis N. LaBony	Chicago	Cook
Archie Chas. Monroe	do	do
W. R. Constant	Dawson	Sangamon

FEBRUARY 15, 1912.

Oscar J. Frances	Chicago	Cook
Albertine E. Hathaway	do	do
Emil Hoff	do	do
Anton Laeman	do	do
Charles F. Rathbun	do	do
Alfred M. Snyder	do	do
William Elliot Trude	do	do
O. B. Britton	Taylorville	Christian
J. N. Antonie	Somonauk	De Kalb
J. W. Ricketts	La Ciede	Fayette
Fannie Bell	Canton	Fulton
W. C. Cain	Carthage	Hancock
Samuel D. Burge	Kewanee	Henry
Ramy Johnston	Graymont	Livingston
Beulah B. Nicholson	Henry	Marshall
William H. Brown	Bloomington	McLean
Joseph M. Weakly	Lexington	do
Gaston Veyes	Moline	Rock Island

FEBRUARY 16, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
S. M. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Henry P. Berry .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Birkhoff .....	..do .....	..do
Frank E. Coultas .....	..do .....	..do
E. B. Hawley .....	..do .....	..do
Charles T. Mahon .....	..do .....	..do
Hugh McBarrow .....	..do .....	..do
F. W. Ries .....	..do .....	..do
Mary Sherburne .....	..do .....	..do
Otto A. Soergel .....	..do .....	..do
Earle E. Geeseman	Buda	Bureau
Bertha Stein	Princeton .....	..do
Frank J. Bogan	Glen Ellyn	DuPage
W. L. Kelley	Shelbyville	Shelby
R. H. Johnson	Robinson	Crawford
L. E. Lambert	McLeansboro	Hamilton
Nellie D. Liston	Chebanse	Kankakee
Kent Williamson	Bethany	Moultrie
Jno. W. Murphy	Eldorado	Saline
C. E. Hayes	Danville	Vermillion
George W. Werts, Jr.	Aledo	Mercer

FEBRUARY 17, 1912.

Edmund J. Claussen	Chicago	Cook
Benjamin L. Coolidge .....	..do .....	..do
C. Allison Curry .....	..do .....	..do
John T. Evans .....	..do .....	..do
Ella C. Howe .....	..do .....	..do
Abraham M. Langert .....	..do .....	..do
Bernard Splithoff .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Turnbull .....	..do .....	..do
Willis C. Wilcox .....	..do .....	..do
A. W. Boye .....	..do .....	..do
Albert E. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar Thonander .....	..do .....	..do
A. V. Eilert .....	..do .....	..do
Emil O. Engstrom .....	..do .....	..do
T. J. Kolderup .....	..do .....	..do
Hannah Martinson .....	..do .....	..do
J. J. Risch .....	..do .....	..do
Lawrence Schupolsky .....	..do .....	..do
Jennie T. Walsh .....	..do .....	..do
Paul A. Zito .....	..do .....	..do
W. J. Dolan	Champaign	Champaign
George T. Nickles	Clinton	DeWitt
W. A. Kreitzer	Elliott	Ford
Andrew D. Webb	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
W. F. Thompson	Yorkville	Kendall
David Cation	Williamfield	Knox
Mahlon Harmon	Long Point	Livingston
Mina B. Hill	Pittsfield	Pike
Webner E. Loomis	Springfield	Sangamon
Karl R. Snyder	Moweaqua	Shelby
Geo. A. Marx	East St. Louis	St. Clair
J. W. Brown	Noble	Wayne
Oscar T. Hoffee	Golden Gate .....	..do
C. H. C. Burlingame	Rockford	Winnebago
Lucile Malon	Chicago	Cook
Philip J. Siebold .....	..do .....	..do
Myrtle L. Erskine	Peoria	Peoria

FEBRUARY 19, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Emma C. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Edw. C. Barry	do	do
Arthur H. Barton	do	do
May E. Cameron	do	do
Joseph F. Clayton	do	do
Richard A. Koch	do	do
J. E. B. Lauder	do	do
Nicholas A. Lies	do	do
H. Gordon Nes	do	do
Frank E. Scholl	do	do
Charles E. Starr	do	do
William N. Waterman	do	do
C. E. Wackerhagen	do	do
William J. Wallace	do	do
Will A. Weck	do	do
S. F. Turner	Oak Park	do
Carlton Prouty	Winnetka	do
C. S. Cole	Glenview	do
C. A. Morehouse	Mahomet	Champaign
A. E. Hancock	Tuscola	Douglas
Albert E. Bergland	Galva	Henry
A. C. Hoffman	Aurora	Kane
Thomas W. Stevenson	Bloomington	McLean
Harlington Wood	Springfield	Sangamon
Hattie A. Turnbull	Monmouth	Warren
S. W. Taliaferro	Roseville	do
H. S. Burgess	Fairfield	Wayne
Gertrude F. Young	Joliet	Will
Martin P. Johnson	Rockford	Winnebago
Frank Nowicki	Chicago	Cook

FEBRUARY 20, 1912.

Thos. L. Alcott	Chicago	Cook
Samuel T. Atkins	do	do
Frank D. Barnes	do	do
Marvin E. Barnhart	do	do
Frank N. Derby	do	do
John H. Fry	do	do
Eugene Frydl, Jr.	do	do
Geo. C. W. Klippel	do	do
C. A. Moran	do	do
William C. Regelin	do	do
Herman F. Spanhake	do	do
A. F. Wellmann	do	do
Clifford L. Weaver	do	do
Franklin N. Wood	do	do
John S. Zawilinski	do	do
Edgar W. Chesterman	Park Ridge	do
Otto Bauman	Quincy	Adams
Norman D. Millard	Thomson	Carroll
Lu Cole	Marshall	Clark
M. P. Rice	Lewiston	Fulton
Julia M. Bristol	Lake Bluff	Lake
George F. Bell	Lostant	LaSalle
F. N. Rood	LaRose	Marshall
Frieda A. Schroeder	Bloomington	McLean
George Sturch	Peoria	Peoria
Robert R. Byers	Olney	Richland
David H. Bowen	Georgetown	Vermilion
Marion H. Barnes	Monmouth	Warren
Ida Cohen	Aurora	Kane
T. J. Crowe	Chicago	Cook
W. J. Darrow	do	do
William M. Fielder	do	do
Joseph E. Daly	do	do

FEBRUARY 21, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
John Cheshire	Chicago	Cook
Eli B. Felsenthal .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick E. Hallberg .....	..do .....	..do
Walter P. Henn .....	..do .....	..do
Louis J. Hurwitz .....	..do .....	..do
William P. Kamps .....	..do .....	..do
Mary E. Merkel .....	..do .....	..do
Henry N. Stoltenberg .....	..do .....	..do
J. A. Wendell .....	..do .....	..do
Adolph D. Weiner .....	..do .....	..do
John E. H. Ganzer	Blue Island .....	..do
Arthur J. Gray	Savanna	Carroll
Dillon S. Brown	Genoa	DeKalb
Erven J. Yenerich	Ashton	Lee
Joseph Seelye	Manito	Mason
Fred P. Burgett	Keithsburg	Mercer
C. H. Mischler	Mt. Morris	Ogle
Wm. F. Schmidt	Peoria	Peoria
D. T. Upchurch	Galatia	Saline
Stella Henion	Joliet	Will
U. S. Staley	Fairfield	Wayne
Emanuel Rau	Chicago	Cook

FEBRUARY 22, 1912.

Ermina F. Carmichael	Chicago	Cook
John M. Collins .....	..do .....	..do
Fred L. Damarin .....	..do .....	..do
Otto E. Hering .....	..do .....	..do
Wilhelm P. Heyn .....	..do .....	..do
Charles H. Wasson .....	..do .....	..do
Isadore Wolfsohn .....	..do .....	..do
F. M. Roberts	Forest Park .....	..do
George Albert Wall	Quincy	Adams
Charles R. Leake	Dixon	Lee
Wm. A. Parker	Danville	Vermillion
C. E. Duncan	Raritan	Henderson
Chas. H. Fenton	Chicago	Cook

FEBRUARY 23, 1912.

J. G. Evans	Chicago	Cook
Verneur Edmund Pratt .....	..do .....	..do
J. P. Daily	Breterton	Fulton
W. L. Jacobson	Canton .....	..do
C. A. Crosby	Monroe Center	Ogle
Albert H. Jones	North Chillicothe	Peoria
Lester E. Nutt	Moline	Rock Island
Pinckney J. Walker	Galatia	Saline
Chas. P. Hertenstein	Chicago	Cook
James B. Arnold .....	..do .....	..do
Ednah G. Gordon	Hillsboro	Montgomery

FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
William F. Boeger	LaGrange	Cook
Adolph Frankl	Hawthorne	do
George S. Freudenthal	Chicago	do
Leslie H. Gallagher	do	do
Thomas Lindsay	do	do
Amy C. L. Matson	do	do
John J. Moran	do	do
Carl Mueller	do	do
Herman A. Ott	do	do
Wallace F. Parker	do	do
Norman A. Street	do	do
Harry A. Timmins	do	do
P. J. Findlay	do	do
Richard A. Hale	do	do
J. W. Moore	do	do
Edwin M. Ashcraft, Jr.	do	do
William Y. Baird	do	do
J. C. Callahan	do	do
Harry S. Deane	do	do
Denis M. Finerty	do	do
Geneva Hirth	do	do
Lulu Jordan	do	do
George A. Moody	do	do
William C. Warnecke	do	do
J. W. Harrison	Wilmette	do
H. W. Powers	Gross Point	do
Henry Elder	Aurora	Kane
Andrew C. Hawkins	Elgin	do
W. M. Sayer	do	do
R. G. Harper	Galesburg	Knox
G. M. Meeker	Cropsey	McLean
William P. Costello	Peoria	Peoria
J. H. Beggs	Danville	Vermilion

FEBRUARY 26, 1912.

Louis N. Besser	Chicago	Cook
Walter E. Benz	do	do
Alfred T. Dodson	do	do
William R. Henry	do	do
Peter S. Jaglowski	do	do
Joseph Krajewski	do	do
Edward T. Leahy	do	do
H. O. Moland	do	do
Henry E. Mundt	do	do
R. L. Otwell	do	do
W. E. Schofield	do	do
Gustav J. F. Seehafer	do	do
S. J. Turnes	do	do
H. E. Wing	do	do
James Young	do	do
Hilbert J. Lehman	Oak Park	do
Thomas Roch	do	do
Walter S. Vose	Evanston	do
J. C. Somers	Champaign	Champaign
Wilbur P. Cooper	Glen Ellyn	DuPage
John L. Davison	Benton	Franklin
J. H. Barnes	Cropsey	McLean
Raymond V. Bahr	Springfield	Sangamon
Michael Stoskopf	Freeport	Stephenson
W. L. Bagshaw	Winchester	Scott
Chas. J. Hedlund	Chicago	Cook
J. F. Wright	do	do
Charles W. Bookwalter	do	do
Paul P. Immel	do	do

FEBRUARY 27, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Wm. H. Brown	Chicago	Cook
David D. Carpenter	do	do
William M. Derby, Jr.	do	do
Aloys E. Eckerly	do	do
Edward H. Ehrhorn	do	do
C. A. Hutson	do	do
William W. Kirtland	do	do
William Krizan	do	do
Mabel E. Penney	do	do
James Storkan	do	do
W. A. Stassen	do	do
William P. Whitaker	do	do
Henry D. Schumacher	Forest Park	do
Charles S. Zenkle	do	do
Arthur E. Gay	Camp Point	Adams
Horace A. Hannon	Cairo	Alexander
Lorin V. Tracy	Milledgeville	Carroll
C. H. Kienzle	St. Joseph	Champaign
Joe Sheib	Edinburg	Christian
Clide Summers	Akin	Franklin
Harold A. Smith	Galva	Henry
J. S. Peterson	Orion	do
A. H. Denton	Iroquois	Iroquois
H. E. Hackman	Peru	LaSalle
June C. Smith	Centrallia	Marion
John E. Knapp	Jacksonville	Morgan
N. A. Larson	Moline	Rock Island
C. C. Norman	Tamalco	Bond
Stephen L. Hetherington	Sheller	Jefferson

FEBRUARY 28, 1912.

Joseph Di Cosola	Chicago	Cook
Abraham Landfield	do	do
Lee G. Stahlfeld	do	do
Jay Warner	do	do
A. J. Waite	do	do
T. Stuart Smith	Glen Ellyn	DuPage
A. C. Blair	Borton	Edgar
John G. Dickson	Lewiston	Fulton
Oscar B. Hamilton	Jerseyville	Jersey
R. W. Phillips	Lostant	LaSalle
J. D. Shaffer	Springfield	Sangamon
Charles C. McMahon	Fulton	Whiteside
Carl Ehrhardt	Beecher	Will
Smith A. Burrell	Chicago	Cook

FEBRUARY 29, 1912.

Edward W. Eckerly	Chicago	Cook
Mark A. Foote	do	do
Frank A. Johnson	do	do
Albert H. Roes	do	do
Math Schweiss	do	do
D. E. Shanahan	do	do
Franz G. Spreyne	do	do
William Einfeldt	Oak Park	do
Conrad Alba	Cairo	Alexander
E. E. Mitchell	Greenville	Bond
Lake W. Sanborn	Galesburg	Knox
Joseph A. Tabke	Lincoln	Logan
Noah C. Bainum	Carmi	White
T. M. Mitchell	Crab Orchard	Williamson
Wilfred E. Brown	Chicago	Cook
James W. Camp	do	do
Frank J. Chamanski	do	do

February 29, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Gustave A. Foerester	Chicago	Cook
B. L. Kelley	do	do
Albert W. May	do	do
Walter E. Miller	do	do
W. H. Robertson	do	do
Michael J. Stark	do	do
E. L. Treiber	do	do
Vincent Verde	do	do
Charles R. Wakeley	do	do
E. J. T. Moyer	Naperville	DuPage
C. H. Schaefer	Streator	LaSalle
Alexander Hedrich	Haldane	Ogle
Thomas Pearman	Rockford	Winnebago
Leona C. Cripe	Chicago	Cook
Richard A. F. Manke	do	do
Mary Stevens	Danville	Vermillion
William H. C. Lang	Chicago	Cook

MARCH 1, 1912.

J. E. Christopher	Chicago	Cook
William L. Fredericks	do	do
Patrick J. Grogan	do	do
H. W. Jansen	do	do
David Martin Kalbfell	do	do
William L. Kaeding	do	do
Samuel Lustgarten	do	do
John B. Mancusi	do	do
J. H. McElroy	do	do
Riley Brown	Siloam	Adams
Margaret Wood	Borton	Edgar
Theodore B. Pearson	Decatur	Macon
R. D. Culp	Mason City	Mason
J. A. Werner	Oconee	Shelby
W. A. Paulsen	Chicago	Cook
Walter Roberts	Metropolis	Massac

MARCH 2, 1912.

Simon Frankel	Chicago	Cook
William Hardiman	do	do
Conrad G. Lauerman	do	do
Wm. E. Renich	do	do
Isaac S. Rothschild	do	do
Louis E. Schoreck	do	do
Walter H. Stone	do	do
F. A. Tufford	do	do
J. V. Whiting	Arlington Heights	do
G. Schwarzlose	West Salem	Edwards
Jessie E. Spensley	Galena	JoDaviss
A. J. Peterson	Galesburg	Knox
Henry A. Wood	Decatur	Macon
N. Miller	Noble	Richland
Philip J. Geib	Freeport	Stephenson
J. W. Vickrey	Iola	Clay
Lucy D. Bishop	Paris	Edgar
H. M. Callecod	Elgin	Kane
E. R. Rosentrater	Bradley	Kankakee
Virgil King	Nilwood	Macoupin
Julian H. Hall	Petersburg	Menard
Isaac J. Monahan	Rockford	Winnebago
J. Aaron Adams	Chicago	Cook
Jessie Brown	do	do
Joel C. Carlson	do	do
B. W. Collins	do	do
Laura V. Geigel	do	do

March 2, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
A. Ginsburg	Chicago	Cook
Norma H. Larson .....	..do .....	..do
Otto C. Newhouse .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin L. Read	Oak Park .....	..do
Wilber C. Wonnell	Chicago .....	..do
Frank M. Puffer	Rockford	Winnebago

MARCH 4, 1912.

Francis B. Allegretti	Chicago	Cook
Chris G. Barth .....	..do .....	..do
Pearl G. Baker .....	..do .....	..do
Irwin Cohen .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Davidson .....	..do .....	..do
Paul A. Finley .....	..do .....	..do
S. M. Griffin .....	..do .....	..do
Lena A. Hill .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Hopp .....	..do .....	..do
Louis Hochschild .....	..do .....	..do
A. H. Hudson .....	..do .....	..do
Knud B. Knudson .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur B. Lent .....	..do .....	..do
Bruno J. Prystalaski .....	..do .....	..do
D. V. Rubidge .....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. Slayter .....	..do .....	..do
Clarence J. Bassler	Oak Park .....	..do
William Foster Burns	Evanston .....	..do
John T. Inghram	Quincy	Adams
Amelia F. Krenz	Peoria	Peoria
H. T. Pemberton	Rushville	Schuyler
Aurilla M. Jackson	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Ernst W. Merz	Belleville .....	..do
Louis K. Markey	Morrison	Whiteside
Bosanta C. Bonnarjee	Chicago	Cook
W. F. Linowiecki .....	..do .....	..do

MARCH 5, 1912.

George L. Arquette	Chicago	Cook
Martin J. Berry, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Henry L. Beach .....	..do .....	..do
James L. Davis .....	..do .....	..do
Guy L. Eames .....	..do .....	..do
Henry E. Gerry .....	..do .....	..do
Amy A. Gritzbaugh .....	..do .....	..do
Moe Greenbaum .....	..do .....	..do
Eli I. Jacobson .....	..do .....	..do
James W. D. Kelley .....	..do .....	..do
Jos. Steven Languer .....	..do .....	..do
Charles P. Molthrop .....	..do .....	..do
E. D. Moran .....	..do .....	..do
William F. Momeyer .....	..do .....	..do
Louis Morris .....	..do .....	..do
M. O. Myer .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick S. Schooler .....	..do .....	..do
Walter F. Wenzel .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Maclean	Wilmette .....	..do
Frances J. Lubbe	Quincy	Adams
William M. Baldwin	Pana	Christian
J. A. Walters	Oblong	Crawford
George N. Parker	Robinson .....	..do
George Brown	Sycamore	DeKalb
William Monson	Clinton	DeWitt
J. E. Sheary	New Holland	Logan
Frank Wertz	Forreston	Ogle
Ida M. Blankenburg	Rock Island	Rock Island
W. S. Amlin	Shelbyville	Shelby
Walter Plumhoff	Oakdale	Washington
Albert H. Alberts	Chicago	Cook

MARCH 6, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Richard R. Burr	Chicago	Cook
H. M. Byall	do	do
Mary E. De Graff	do	do
Thomas J. Finucane	do	do
Henry Foerster	do	do
Louis G. Getchell	do	do
Henry Groh	do	do
Augusta H. Ingraham	do	do
Anna Jirjahn	do	do
George E. Leake	do	do
John S. Lord	do	do
Henry P. Maun	do	do
Paul L. Menn	do	do
Chas. Miller	do	do
Terrence E. McLaughlin	do	do
Robert M. Niven	do	do
Otto Thiele	do	do
W. S. Valentine	do	do
H. B. Van Loan	do	do
John E. Vos	do	do
Gertrude Wagner	do	do
Arthur S. Welch	do	do
Arnold Carey	River Grove	do
G. F. Wagner	Spring Valley	Bureau
E. G. Kindig	Gilman	Iroquois
Henry A. Shephard	Jerseyville	Jersey
R. C. Warner	Venice	Madison
C. A. Litt	Rock Island	Rock Island
H. W. Doelling	Oakdale, R. R. 1.....	Washington

MARCH 7, 1912.

Joshua W. Barney	Chicago	Cook
Bernard J. Grossman	do	do
Alberto N. Gualano	do	do
John R. Harmon	do	do
John W. Hobbie	do	do
H. L. Johnson	do	do
Mark R. Kimball	do	do
Otto H. Kowarsch	do	do
Thomas A. Leach	do	do
Geo. B. Lock	do	do
Louis W. Lucas	do	do
Daniel J. May, Jr.	do	do
Alvah Taylor Martin	do	do
Anderson E. Martin	do	do
Luigi M. Nigro	do	do
J. W. Schultz	do	do
Melville R. Thomson	do	do
Albert L. Trier	do	do
V. M. Walterbach	do	do
Frank A. Wells	do	do
Wilber J. Andrews	Berwyn	do
W. E. Lennertz	Chicago Heights	do
D. H. Miller	Oak Park	do
C. M. Weeks	Harvey	do
Frank D. Thomas	Camp Point	Adams
John H. Cox	Quincy	do
Fred A. Smith	Scotland	Edgar
Jas. H. Porter	Broughton	Hamilton
Richard R. Meents	Ashkum	Iroquois
Edward Wemple	Waverly	Morgan
A. E. Somers	Harrisburg	Saline
Katherine L. Kaiser	Springfield	Sangamon
Edmon Bilyeu	Curran	do
Frank H. Carson	Joliet	Will
C. Dillard	Johnson City	Williamson
Mary Mangion	Galesburg	Knox
O. B. Harrauff	Princeton	Bureau

March 7, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Joseph W. Lowe	Elgin	Kane
R. J. Seymour	Danville	Vermillion
Fred J. Hisgen, Jr.	Chicago	Cook
J. Max Meister	do	do
Jennie Miller	do	do

MARCH 8, 1912.

Frank Blakesley Avery	Chicago	Cook
Monro Bernhard	do	do
Henry Frankfurter	do	do
William P. Holden	do	do
Edwin F. Hoke	do	do
H. J. Metcalf	do	do
George R. Neff	do	do
Michael J. O'Malley	do	do
Julius Shire	do	do
John J. Sharkey	do	do
Harry Williams	do	do
John G. Eggers	Maywood	do
Edward H. Winklemann	Oak Park	do
Frank Schuette	Breese, R. R. No. 1	Clinton
J. W. Montgomery	Birds	Lawrence
Edna S. Walker	Peoria	Peoria
R. H. Radley	do	do
Forrest R. Holmes	Danville	Vermillion
Robert J. James	Evanston	Cook

MARCH 9, 1912.

Maude L. Ames	Chicago	Cook
John Bobel	do	do
Moses Haber	do	do
Thomas W. Lamble	do	do
Olive P. Ott	do	do
William Sherman Stahl	do	do
Geo. A. Schwitzer, Jr.	Riverside	do
George Waner	Kellerville	Adams
Joshua R. Walker	Taylorville	Christian
John S. Nowers	Atkinson	Henry
Perry D. Fuller	Elgin	Kane
Flora A. Staples	Libertyville	Lake
James D. Metcalf	Shipman	Macoupin
William F. Noll	Anchor	McLean
L. Bryan Carlock	Bloomington	do
W. W. Whitmore	do	do
H. F. Hoehn	Witt	Montgomery
Joe M. Baker	Golconda	Pope
Almon G. Danforth	Washington	Tazewell
Ethel Call	Monmouth	Warren
Earle Staley	Smithshire	do
G. L. Love	Tampico	Whiteside
George H. Jeffries	Charleston	Coles
James M. Pratt	Cambridge	Henry
Ida M. Wolff	LeRoy	McLean
F. W. Deppe	Meredosia	Morgan
Ralph D. Baynard	Peoria	Peoria
Alpheus Gustin	Harrisburg	Saline
Carl S. Unshee	Buffalo Hart	Sangamon
Frank O. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Bennison F. Bartel	do	do
Mary L. Britt	do	do
George R. Bruce	do	do
F. L. Clarke	do	do
Michael P. Cure	do	do
J. D. Karpinsky	do	do

March 9, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Frank O. Markham	Chicago	Cook
F. J. McDonough .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph S. Pyplat .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph B. Quinn .....	..do .....	..do
Morris Wilson .....	..do .....	..do
Eugene M. Lutz .....	..do .....	..do

MARCH 11, 1912.

John Agreostathes	Chicago	Cook
Martin Allexan .....	..do .....	..do
H. J. Berlzheimer .....	..do .....	..do
J. Sidney Condit .....	..do .....	..do
Henry W. Guthrie .....	..do .....	..do
Louis Heyn .....	..do .....	..do
H. J. Meagher .....	..do .....	..do
Moses Nathan .....	..do .....	..do
Hugh Nicholl .....	..do .....	..do
E. Maurice Okerbloom .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Pain .....	..do .....	..do
H. F. Schmaitman .....	..do .....	..do
Vallie V. Storm .....	..do .....	..do
Alice A. Weld	Belvidere	Boone
William G. Fannon	Belle Rive	Jefferson
H. C. Taylor	Zion City	Lake
H. H. Cheeley	Iuka	Marion
Herschel D. Holtslaw .....	..do .....	..do
Lon A. Diggins	Harvard	McHenry
Sifford V. Bergstrom	Moline	Rock Island

MARCH 12, 1912.

William Chones	Chicago	Cook
John J. Downey .....	..do .....	..do
H. McClure Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. Moeller, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Oscar R. Parsons .....	..do .....	..do
Eldon M. Votaw .....	..do .....	..do
John Daniel Wild .....	..do .....	..do
John R. Vorhees	Canton	Fulton
Roy W. Scoggin	Millington	Kendall
Jas. G. McHale	East St. Louis	St. Clair
B. F. Thomas	Fairfield	Wayne
Joel B. Whitehead	Rockford	Winnebago
Geo. F. Jasper	Quincy	Adams
J. C. McKenzie	Elizabeth	JoDavies
Henry Douglas	Kankakee	Kankakee
Arthur G. Cody	Jacksonville	Morgan
Harry R. McNeely	Peoria	Peoria
Elvira M. A. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
George F. Boehm .....	..do .....	..do
Cassuis C. Clark .....	..do .....	..do
Russell S. Clark .....	..do .....	..do
Amandus W. Eschert .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Furner .....	..do .....	..do
E. G. Kline .....	..do .....	..do
M. B. Kuderling .....	..do .....	..do
William Laueraman .....	..do .....	..do
Robert C. Ludwig .....	..do .....	..do
Richard H. Napier .....	..do .....	..do
Alice K. Salsman .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Slottow .....	..do .....	..do
Edgar Oaks Waldo .....	..do .....	..do
John P. Wilson, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Wm. A. Seegmiller	Wilmette .....	..do

MARCH 13, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Louis B. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Lister Andrew .....	..do .....	..do
Charles D. Brozowski .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick E. Hummel .....	..do .....	..do
A. J. Kwasigroch .....	..do .....	..do
Rosetta C. Lazarus .....	..do .....	..do
David J. McCamey .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas A. O'Connor .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin C. Young .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. D. Floria	Evanston .....	..do
Anna Levitt	Cairo	Alexander
F. W. Mathey	Galena	JoDavies
James L. Dougherty	Kankakee	Kankakee
Demalian Justice	Iuka	Marion
F. R. Dickerson	Riverton	Sangamon
George A. Reiss	East St. Louis	St. Clair
George E. Daniels	Chicago	Cook
H. C. Jamieson .....	..do .....	..do
Isaac Landsberg .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Lyon, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do

MARCH 14, 1912.

Luigi D'Urso	Chicago	Cook
John T. Giblin .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Unruh .....	..do .....	..do
Peter G. Vander Wal .....	..do .....	..do
S. A. Goss	Glencoe .....	..do
S. M. Gunderson	Oak Park .....	..do
George I. Talbot	DeKalb	DeKalb
William B. Smith	Waukegan	Lake
Wm. J. Thornton	Nebo	Pike
W. P. Ammerman	Rock Island	Rock Island
Edna A. Ragland	East St. Louis	St. Clair
J. S. Glover	Kirkwood	Warren
C. E. Bouslog	Horace	Edgar
L. J. Stewart	LaSalle	LaSalle
T. Y. Gregg	Harrisburg	Saline
Charles S. Bergh	Chicago	Cook
John O. Clark .....	..do .....	..do
Henry J. Lehman .....	..do .....	..do
Charles H. Snyder .....	..do .....	..do
Arnott Stubblefield .....	..do .....	..do
Harvey Strickler .....	..do .....	..do
Noah McMurphy	Harrisburg	Saline

MARCH 15, 1912.

V. L. Crowell	Chicago	Cook
Geo. W. Dreblow .....	..do .....	..do
John Galbraith .....	..do .....	..do
Edward A. Homan .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph Kennedy .....	..do .....	..do
Claude W. Lockard .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Charles Man .....	..do .....	..do
William P. Metzler .....	..do .....	..do
John Miles .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Moses .....	..do .....	..do
Kathryn M. O'Brien .....	..do .....	..do
Louis M. Polakow .....	..do .....	..do
Charles J. Soltysik .....	..do .....	..do
Ida M. Stern .....	..do .....	..do
Martin F. Hanley	LaSalle	LaSalle

MARCH 16, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Samuel Cohen	Chicago	Cook
William R. Dickinson .....	..do .....	..do
Walter D. Elmer .....	..do .....	..do
W. J. Przybylinski .....	..do .....	..do
R. M. Wilson .....	..do .....	..do
B. H. Pinnell	Kansas	Edgar
U. S. Swigert	Colusa	Hancock
Charles A. Glos	St. Charles	Kane
S. M. Granley	Aurora .....	..do
John S. Campbell	Decatur	Macon
Joseph B. Oakleaf	Moline	Rock Island
William Taylor	Shelbyville	Shelby
Wm. H. Mitchell	Fulton	Whiteside
Anton Schager	Joliet	Will
G. W. Sperry	Rockford	Winnebago
J. A. Parker	Dieterich	Effingham
Thomas G. Vennum	Watseka	Iroquois
F. X. Assmann	Joliet	Will
Edward J. Branigan	Chicago	Cook
Edna E. Cohen .....	..do .....	..do
Julia Dvorak .....	..do .....	..do
Frank H. Graham .....	..do .....	..do
Herman E. Halbert .....	..do .....	..do
Bess G. Henderson .....	..do .....	..do
Henry J. Jacobi .....	..do .....	..do
Norman Lyle .....	..do .....	..do
J. B. Nutter .....	..do .....	..do
Edward A. Raymond .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Schubert .....	..do .....	..do
Paul Valerius .....	..do .....	..do
Carl N. Wolf .....	..do .....	..do
Nicholas Wolf .....	..do .....	..do

MARCH 18, 1912.

Charles J. Conley	Chicago	Cook
J. F. Doerr .....	..do .....	..do
Walter S. Fogg .....	..do .....	..do
Martin Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Oliver A. King .....	..do .....	..do
Henry S. Lovely .....	..do .....	..do
Henry M. Matthews .....	..do .....	..do
Donald S. McKinlay .....	..do .....	..do
Henry D. Noble .....	..do .....	..do
Isaac Novashelsky .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel Olsen .....	..do .....	..do
Menard O. Pfaff .....	..do .....	..do
C. A. Richards .....	..do .....	..do
Edith M. Schofield .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Scharinghaus .....	..do .....	..do
Nellie Roe	Carbondale	Jackson
Duane Gaines	Robinson	Crawford
Everett L. Millard	Highland Park	Lake
Edward J. Kelley	Ottawa	LaSalle
James W. Montgomery	Decatur	Macon
Henry B. Wise .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. W. Eastin	Jacksonville	Morgan
T. C. Wallace	Neoga	Shelby
Dwight E. Will	East St. Louis	St. Clair
D. F. Graham	Freeport	Stephenson
Seth L. Allen	Allentown	Tazewell
Will A. Gelwick	Danville	Vermilion
L. T. Dwyer	Fairfield	Wayne
Thomas W. Hay	Carmi	White

MARCH 19, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Henry T. Chace, Jr.	Chicago	Cook
Wm. M. Clark .....	..do .....	..do
James M. Koler .....	..do .....	..do
Frank E. Nelson .....	..do .....	..do
M. A. Novashelsky .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Ruedel .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas Wardrope .....	..do .....	..do
Lee White .....	..do .....	..do
Clarence A. Perkins	Oak Park .....	..do
Joseph Hercer	Spring Valley	Bureau
Z. T. Remick	Trenton	Clinton
H. B. Harvey	Cissna Park	Iroquois
W. H. Elwood	Decatur	Macon
J. A. Petrie	Greenview	Menard
William R. Moore	Moline	Rock Island
W. R. Dorris	O'Fallon	St. Clair
R. H. Kile	Paris	Edgar
Fred W. Wright .....	..do .....	..do
Louis Lamet	Warsaw	Hancock
H. B. Couchman	Sumner	Lawrence
S. L. Wallace	Windsor	Shelby
George H. Brewer	Chicago	Cook
Anna B. Clarke .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred Enger .....	..do .....	..do
Frank P. Frey .....	..do .....	..do
Alex M. Godlewski .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Hall .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. L. Hesser .....	..do .....	..do
Roy W. Kemper .....	..do .....	..do
Julia Kounovsky .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick G. Mitchell .....	..do .....	..do
Elsie Pigarsch .....	..do .....	..do
M. A. Sherman .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Schulz .....	..do .....	..do
Christine Sekera .....	..do .....	..do
Rosa M. Kellner .....	..do .....	..do
Ben O. Schubert .....	..do .....	..do
E. D. Lawrence	Cobden	Union

MARCH 20, 1912.

Ina M. R. Campbell	Chicago	Cook
Thomas F. Kerwin .....	..do .....	..do
H. Arthur Spensley	Quincy	Adams
Andrew J. Woolington	Champaign	Champaign
James M. Boster	Dahlgren	Franklin
J. J. McNally	Lewistown	Fulton
M. H. Carr	Hidalgo	Jasper
M. D. Hassett	Aurora	Kane
H. E. Senneff	Dixon	Lee
M. I. McClintock	Peoria	Peoria
H. T. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
E. P. Williams	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Sarah Lustgarten	Chicago	Cook
Solomon Sampson .....	..do .....	..do
Ethel K. Benson	Champaign	Champaign

MARCH 21, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Guy R. Drane	Chicago	Cook
George W. Ellis .....	..do .....	..do
David R. Fyfe .....	..do .....	..do
Philip Hesse .....	..do .....	..do
C. T. Jennings .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Lehman .....	..do .....	..do
Benj. H. Lucas .....	..do .....	..do
Feliks Malak .....	..do .....	..do
John P. Roth .....	..do .....	..do
Nathan Spira .....	..do .....	..do
Lillian Strebel .....	..do .....	..do
John S. Townsend .....	..do .....	..do
F. L. Stamey	Champaign	Champaign
R. W. Cole	Ludlow .....	..do
Logan G. Griffith	Pana	Christian
John W. Collison	DeWitt	DeWitt
Elmer T. Skidmore	Highland Park	Lake
G. W. Schmidt	Gillespie	Macoupin
B. W. Kerr	Shelbyville	Shelby
W. A. Dill	East St. Louis	St. Clair
George M. Lorus .....	..do .....	..do
Hulette M. Barnett	Chicago	Cook
Joseph B. Flanagan .....	..do .....	..do
J. L. Halman .....	..do .....	..do
John L. Jones	Cornell	Livingston

MARCH 22, 1912.

Ernest De St Aubin	Chicago	Cook
Florence E. Eckert .....	..do .....	..do
F. L. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred C. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Preston M. Nolan .....	..do .....	..do
LeRoy J. Penner .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph J. Simon .....	..do .....	..do
O. H. Starrett .....	..do .....	..do
I. H. Whipple .....	..do .....	..do
Myrtle Clutter	Albion	Edwards
Ashley R. Halford	Bingham	Fayette
Herbert A. Hays	Carbondale	Jackson
Robert R. Wallace	Pontiac	Livingston
G. W. Springer	Arrowsmith	McLean
Sherburn V. Wirick	Rochelle	Ogle
R. O. Bolles	Peoria	Peoria
C. C. Brian	Bonnie	Jefferson
H. E. Peterson	Galesburg	Knox
Axel H. Kohler	Moline	Rock Island
Edward J. Smejkal	Chicago	Cook

MARCH 23, 1912.

Edwin Austrian	Chicago	Cook
Herman F. Bunde .....	..do .....	..do
M. Belle Carnahan .....	..do .....	..do
Adolph H. Easter .....	..do .....	..do
Anthony A. Kowalski .....	..do .....	..do
Frank C. Minor .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar C. Moline .....	..do .....	..do
D. A. Peirie .....	..do .....	..do
Leon J. Potter .....	..do .....	..do
John B. Sanderson .....	..do .....	..do
Fred B. Snite .....	..do .....	..do
M. J. Wachowski .....	..do .....	..do
Herman H. Schultz	Bartlett .....	..do

March 23, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Theo. Harrison	Xenia	Clay
Myrtle Easton	Paris	Edgar
W. S. Yates	Pittwood	Iroquois
Geo. E. Richardson	Round Lake	Lake
John Buehler	Crystal Lake	McHenry
R. A. Renie	Union .....	..do
James A. Templeton	Dakota	Stephenson
O. L. Armstrong	Danville	Vermillion
Patrick Whalen	Cabery	Ford
H. L. Hargrave	Nokomis	Montgomery
Samuel E. Grigg, Jr.	Sparta	Randolph
Elizabeth Lee Bedwell	Chicago	Cook
Harry E. Blair .....	..do .....	..do
R. B. Egan .....	..do .....	..do
Melin J. Engelbrecht .....	..do .....	..do
M. Esther Kelly .....	..do .....	..do
Max Lorig .....	..do .....	..do
Mary Eva Miller .....	..do .....	..do
Albert S. Miller .....	..do .....	..do
James R. Pendergast .....	..do .....	..do
George Sigmund .....	..do .....	..do
Walter R. Taylor .....	..do .....	..do
S. F. Manning .....	..do .....	..do
J. E. Longenbaugh	Moweaqua	Shelby
Clifford D. Kern	Macedonia	Hamilton
Walter D. Kelly	Chicago	Cook
W. D. Green	Kell, R. R. No. 1	Marion
J. E. White	Sandwich	DeKalb
Will J. Robertson .....	..do .....	..do

MARCH 25, 1912.

Henry Ahrens	Chicago	Cook
P. Francis Byrne .....	..do .....	..do
Clara H. Deale .....	..do .....	..do
John L. Johannesen .....	..do .....	..do
W. S. Stroheker .....	..do .....	..do
James W. Cavins	Mattoon	Coles
Otto A. Popp	Elmhurst	DuPage
M. C. Madison	Clifton	Iroquois
John S. Haller	Lincoln	Logan
C. F. Wemple	Waverly	Morgan
J. A. Crain	Freeport	Stephenson
Kate Thacker	Vienna	Johnson
Geo. K. Beasley	Peoria	Peoria
Dessa A. Seaton	Casey	Clark
Eva Businger	Mattoon	Coles
Otho S. King	Mason City	Mason
Horatio G. Bent	Bloomington	McLean
Geo. O. Davenport	Harrisburg	Saline
Charles P. Crouch	Chicago	Cook
B. J. Glaser .....	..do .....	..do
Peter A. Lenz .....	..do .....	..do
Kathleen O'Meara .....	..do .....	..do
M. L. Silver .....	..do .....	..do
Leo E. Weiss .....	..do .....	..do
Herman R. Melms .....	..do .....	..do

MARCH 26, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Christen Larsen	Chicago	Cook
Benjamin F. March	do	do
Leda M. Mac Donald	do	do
John A. Prebis	do	do
H. B. Raymond	do	do
Adam Schilling	Tinley Park	do
Charles A. Stotler	Cooks Mills	Coles
Theresa R. Hofferkamp	Springfield	Sangamon
Jennie Sullivan	East St. Louis	St. Clair
John Aaron Carter	do	do
Lena Luckhardt	Belleville	do
M. L. H. Smith	Decatur	Macon

MARCH 27, 1912.

Dan A. Brown	Chicago	Cook
Fred A. Burton	do	do
Thos. E. Cambridge	do	do
W. J. Gray	do	do
J. Glen Jacobs	do	do
F. E. Krause	do	do
Edward Leach	do	do
Joseph Mattas	do	do
Roman Sedlacek	do	do
Charles A. Wathier	do	do
Max Wolf	do	do
Ferdinand P. Armbruster	Oak Park	do
J. H. Brenner	do	do
Emil R. Haase	do	do
Ernest O. Spink	Chandlerville	Cass
W. H. Ray	Shabbona	DeKalb
J. A. Crum	Jacksonville	Morgan
J. A. Gorusch	Menard	Randolph
Lucy V. Prince	Springfield	Sangamon
J. M. Donahue	Monticello	Platt
E. R. Munson	Galesburg	Knox
Thos. B. McCartan	Alma	Marion
James McDowell	Armington	Tazewell
Erick T. Rysell	Chicago	Cook

MARCH 28, 1912.

Sidney J. Adler	Chicago	Cook
W. H. Ambrose	do	do
Frank F. Aring	do	do
Axel Chytraus	do	do
Chas. F. Fischer	do	do
Clyde C. Heasley	do	do
Edward S. Hearn	do	do
John J. Healy	do	do
Arthur L. Kuhn	do	do
A. F. Lewis	do	do
Frank T. McDermott	do	do
Julia M. Nelson	do	do
Wm. D. O'Hearne	do	do
Leo V. Roeder	do	do
John T. Vitullo	do	do
Henry J. Mallon	Oak Park	do
George B. Bonham	Xenia, R. R. No. 4	Clay
C. M. Routson	Farmington	Fulton
Herman P. Grube	Aurora	Kane
James D. Fox	do	do
John P. McWilliams	Dwight	Livingston
F. M. Pearce	Sullivan	Moultrie
Frank T. Shearman	Reynolds	Rock Island
J. H. Roop	West Frankfort	Franklin
George M. Glassco	Charleston	Coles
Charles O. Hahn	Chicago	Cook

MARCH 29, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Margaret M. Ahern	Chicago	Cook
A. H. Borden	do	do
Donald Grover	do	do
Sam'l Kramer	do	do
James J. Schubert	do	do
W. W. Weckerlin	do	do
Edwin N. McAdam	Oak Park	do
Emma E. Adams	Mattoon	Coles
A. S. Legris	Bourbonnais	Kankakee
Charles H. Burr	Bloomington	McLean
Chas. T. Appleyard	Springfield	Sangamon
William H. DeLong	Sadorus	Champaign
James Sullivan	Chicago	Cook

MARCH 30, 1912.

Peter H. Krick	Blue Island	Cook
William J. Dillon	Chicago	do
Morton H. Eddy	do	do
George A. Fuller	do	do
Eugene H. Hill	do	do
Frederick W. Hill	do	do
Albert F. R. Jurgens	do	do
Alex Kwiat	do	do
Joseph E. Levy	do	do
Harry W. Meneley	do	do
Nettie Rothblum	do	do
F. H. Stephens	do	do
William J. Stark	do	do
John Strehlow	do	do
Ralph C. Riley	Casey	Clark
G. D. Johnson	Browns	Edwards
C. C. Boster	Macedonia	Hamilton
Alexis L. Granger	Kankakee	Kankakee
John Wylie	Utica	LaSalle
Robert E. Larkin	Streator	do
Frances Eversole	Bloomington	McLean
John F. Quigg	Minier	Tazewell
Arthur B. Cowing	Joliet	Will
Wm. G. West	Washburn	Woodford
Albert E. Wolf	Hinsdale	DuPage
Horace G. Drury	Wilmette	Cook
Walter L. Ballou	Chicago	do
Wm. J. Benson	do	do
Earl R. Dunning	do	do
John S. Gleason	do	do
Frank L. Hume	do	do
C. M. Kerr	do	do
G. H. Lohmann	do	do
Jacob Rabinovitz	do	do
J. H. Underwood	do	do
Ralph E. Vandervort	do	do
E. A. Winchell	do	do
Abel B. Kretske	do	do
Emil F. Link	do	do
Clay H. Lynch	Edwardsville	Madison
August J. Lemenager	Ashkum	Iroquois
Fred J. Wolff	Elgin	Kane

APRIL 1, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Wm. A. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Harry Lewis Bird .....	..do .....	..do
Gustav Freudenberg .....	..do .....	..do
L. C. Harbison .....	..do .....	..do
Herman Moment .....	..do .....	..do
Theodore N. Schnell .....	..do .....	..do
Mahlon Updike .....	..do .....	..do
Herman C. Vandenberg .....	..do .....	..do
Frank J. Vasek .....	..do .....	..do
J. A. Watson .....	..do .....	..do
Gail I. Webber	Quincy	Adams
J. W. Graff	Ashland	Cass
A. J. Keneipp	St. Francisville	Lawrence
Frank L. Smith	Dwight	Livingston
Nellie Yarcho	Lincoln	Logan
Andrew M. Champ	Colchester	McDonough
E. L. Beal	Alexis	Mercer
O. Darneille	Greenbush	Warren
Oscar J. Stephen	Joliet	Will
C. F. Thomas	Vienna	Johnson
William J. Snyder	Maywood	Cook
Edward A. Hlinka	Chicago .....	..do

APRIL 2, 1912.

Herman Buge	Chicago	Cook
G. Raymond Collins .....	..do .....	..do
Milton H. Cohen .....	..do .....	..do
Janet E. Farrell .....	..do .....	..do
G. E. Fagan .....	..do .....	..do
Anna Moe .....	..do .....	..do
John E. McDonnell .....	..do .....	..do
Eugene D. Sullivan .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Thorp .....	..do .....	..do
W. A. Trimpe .....	..do .....	..do
F. M. Warden .....	..do .....	..do
Othello O. H. Weidner .....	..do .....	..do
O. C. McLendon	Champaign	Champaign
Victoria Gustafson	Mattoon	Coles
J. W. Jennings	Metcalf	Edgar
Wm. W. Ward	Waukegan	Lake
Nicholas W. Duncan	LaSalle	LaSalle
Otto B. Thomas	Centralia	Marion
L. R. Phillips	Henry	Marshall
J. Wess Smith	Milton	Pike
Chas. W. Wilson	Stewardson	Shelby
Ignatia Wiegreffe	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Myron P. Smull	McConnell	Stephenson
Emma S. Randall	Rock Falls	Whiteside
L. W. Oliver	Springerton	Hamilton
James J. Boyle	Chicago	Cook

APRIL 3, 1912.

Robert P. Johnson	Chicago	Cook
William Rowan .....	..do .....	..do
Albert H. Manus	Freeport	Stephenson
Frederick G. Laird	Chicago	Cook
John W. Minnich .....	..do .....	..do
Marion E. Russell .....	..do .....	..do
Anton Hrdlicka .....	..do .....	..do
John R. Owen .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Valk .....	..do .....	..do
F. M. Hetherington	Harrisburg	Saline
D. W. Hare	Monmouth	Warren

APRIL 4, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
George A. Allen	Western Springs	Cook
E. M. Bannister	Chicago .....	..do
Leon L. Eisendrath .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. W. Hatch .....	..do .....	..do
John G. Hodges .....	..do .....	..do
R. H. Huntsman .....	..do .....	..do
Henry E. Linman .....	..do .....	..do
H. B. Swift .....	..do .....	..do
Paul Gehrke .....	..do .....	..do
Robert C. Hardy .....	..do .....	..do
Godfrey M. Cohn .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Norman Clasen .....	..do .....	..do
Dennis A. Cray .....	..do .....	..do
Edmond F. Dodge .....	..do .....	..do
Elizabeth Hoffman .....	..do .....	..do
Herbert A. Lundahl .....	..do .....	..do
Edward J. Novak .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Pearson .....	..do .....	..do
Harold W. Robbins .....	..do .....	..do
W. J. Sentz .....	..do .....	..do
William B. Shaw .....	..do .....	..do
D. J. Ward .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Yammicky .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Andrews	Arcola	Douglas
T. P. Flanders	Kaneville	Kane
Thomas E. Warren	Wakefield	Richland
Conrad H. Schadt	Silvis	Rock Island
Charles T. Vaughn	Youngstown	Warren
Jack Lusk	Harrisburg	Saline
P. F. Blackburn	Orchardville	Wayne
Herman Cole	Springfield	Sangamon
M. H. Guise	Chicago	Cook

APRIL 5, 1912.

C. A. Ahrens	Chicago	Cook
H. S. Benninghoff .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Glick .....	..do .....	..do
Helen A. Kuhlmeier .....	..do .....	..do
R. E. Pepper .....	..do .....	..do
Hy. Silverman .....	..do .....	..do
Harry G. Trotter .....	..do .....	..do
Gottfried Vokoun .....	..do .....	..do
R. H. Lawless	Hollowayville	Bureau
John Langer	Eldred	Greene
Hugh W. Cole	Geneseo	Henry
A. B. Cooper	Hoopeston	Vermillion
Aaron A. Wolfersperger	Sterling	Whiteside
Henry Phillips	Benton	Franklin
Herbert W. Condit	Chicago	Cook

APRIL 6, 1912.

Gordon B. Chase	Chicago	Cook
James A. Cox .....	..do .....	..do
William Cowan .....	..do .....	..do
Willett H. Cornwell .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred C. Goldsmith .....	..do .....	..do
J. J. Luby .....	..do .....	..do
Franklin J. Reed .....	..do .....	..do
Fred J. Kringle	Oak Park .....	..do
John L. Runde	Teutopolis	Effingham
C. T. Lindberg	Clarence	Ford
Harold H. Inman	Pomona	Jackson
John F. Vigna	Collinsville	Madison

April 6, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Geo. Worley	Centralia	Marion
Henry C. Mead	West McHenry	McHenry
Wm. J. King	Litchfield	Montgomery
Ethel A. Shannon	Freeport	Stephenson
William A. McPhail	Rockford	Winnebago
Lawrence S. Lord	Braford, R. R. No. 2.	Bureau
W. W. Bennett, Jr.	Rockford	Winnebago
W. T. McConnell	DeLand	Piatt
Otto Baumrucker	Chicago	Cook
James A. Dooley	do	do
W. G. Farnsworth	do	do
Elizabeth I. Wittlinger ..	do	do
David W. Goldsby	do	do
Wilson D. Eastwood	do	do
Ella Bierer	Murphysboro	Jackson
William Griesenbeck	Chicago	Cook

APRIL 8, 1912.

Adolph Federmann	Chicago	Cook
Mary Watson Hulme	do	do
G. I. Weatherstone	do	do
H. F. Priest	Lanesville	Sangamon
Lawrence M. Schramm	Glencoe	Cook
Lewis M. Glassner	Chicago	do
Mary A. Cook	do	do
Charles Meyerhoff	do	do
William M. Schwartz	do	do
Harry R. Burns	do	do
W. V. Carroll	do	do
George H. Ralph	do	do
O. Guernsey Orcutt	do	do
Forrest F. Cooke	Galesburg	Knox
H. A. Maxwell	Bardolph	McDonough
Fleming H. Robertson	Newton	Jasper
Ethel R. Kinnison	Paxton	Ford
Otto P. Heller	DeKalb	DeKalb
M. C. Jocelyn	Elgin	Kane
William T. Holfield	Brookport	Massac

APRIL 9, 1912.

Samuel Daniels	Harvey	Cook
Edward H. Ericson	Chicago	do
Peter T. Kelly	do	do
Henry Pillinger	do	do
William H. Pusheck	do	do
F. A. Winkleman	do	do
W. C. Wyatt	do	do
S. A. Tyler, Jr.	DeKalb	DeKalb
Robert L. McKinlay	Paris	Edgar
Ira A. Goodridge	Dahlgren	Hamilton
James S. Edwards	Collinsville	Madison
Mark W. Savage	Bloomington	McLean
Abe McNeill	Panama	Montgomery
Willard C. Tubbs	Monmouth	Warren
Lillian Bransfield	Chicago	Cook
Vera M. Nalley	Rockford	Winnebago
Belle Hanawalt	Chicago	Cook
Katherine M. Haggenjos ..	do	do
John Pelletieri	do	do
E. J. LeClaire	do	do
Chas. H. Cox	do	do
Emma N. Doying	Jacksonville	Morgan
James J. Hurley	Ladd	Bureau
Albert A. Geiger	Baileyville	Ogle

April 9, 1912—Concluded

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Edgar H. Watson	Aurora	Kane
Clyde E. Newman	Springfield	Sangamon
A. F. Boudreau	Quincy	Adams
Adolph L. H. Schmitz	Chicago	Cook
Fred Siegrist .....	..do .....	..do
Irving J. Brown	Neoga	Cumberland

APRIL 10, 1912.

Jas. M. Burns	Chicago	Cook
Wm. Barrett Fitzgerald .....	..do .....	..do
Margaret Haley .....	..do .....	..do
Isaac Moll .....	..do .....	..do
Henry F. Giesecke .....	..do .....	..do
Herbert P. Harrell .....	..do .....	..do
Adolph A. D. Macal .....	..do .....	..do
I. A. Holtz	Evanston .....	..do
Geo. C. Greenwalt	Bluford	Jefferson
Robt. T. Smith	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
Sam Coffinberry	Peoria	Peoria
Edna F. Nichols	Green Valley	Tazewell
Charles M. Young	Monmouth	Warren
Ella C. Ellingson	Chicago	Cook
Edward A. Washburn .....	..do .....	..do

APRIL 11, 1912.

A. W. Cochran	Park Ridge	Cook
Tudor A. Abry	Chicago .....	..do
Harry G. Adams .....	..do .....	..do
Magnus O. Benson .....	..do .....	..do
Francis J. Cushing .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Hartmann .....	..do .....	..do
H. S. A. Howe .....	..do .....	..do
John R. Withers .....	..do .....	..do
J. W. Ross	Walnut	Bureau
Jas. C. Stout	Ivesdale	Champaign
Grant A. Dayton	West Chicago	DuPage
Georgia A. A. Dieckmann	Vandalla	Fayette
Chas. M. Morton	Geneseo	Henry
Albert E. Snow	Batavia	Kane
N. P. Barnard	Newark	Kendall
Arthur H. Dunham	Oglesby	LaSalle
John D. Marshall	Serena .....	..do
H. J. Schurmann	Collinsville	Madison
Jesse B. Young	Camp Point	Adams
Guy R. Hartrick	Urbana	Champaign
Henry T. Witwer	Mattoon	Coles
H. E. Spuerger	Ottawa	LaSalle
Thomas H. Gault	Chicago	Cook
Samuel A. Harrison .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Neumeister .....	..do .....	..do
Conrad A. Petersen .....	..do .....	..do
Otto E. Pietsch .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Rife .....	..do .....	..do
Harry L. Rickard .....	..do .....	..do
Robert L. Stephens .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph F. Zlamal .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel C. Moore	Chicago Heights .....	..do
Albert F. Webb	Thornton .....	..do
Charlotte Frazel .....	..do .....	..do
Leo Levin .....	..do .....	..do
Lawrence McDoniel .....	..do .....	..do
Louis E. Wielandt	Aurora	Kane
J. H. Walter	Rock Island	Rock Island
Hada M. Burkhart .....	..do .....	..do
Stuart H. Kuykendall	Carmi	White
Stewart L. Krebs .....	..do .....	..do

APRIL 12, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
James W. Burke	Chicago	Cook
James Lovat Fraser	do	do
John J. Kolb, Jr.	do	do
Alfred Muelhoefer	do	do
Charles R. Peterson	do	do
Oliver J. Simon	do	do
M. P. Kraffmiller	Maywood	do
John F. Jones	Stockton	JoDavieess
Harry Platt	Lake Fork	Logan
Henry W. Schwartz	Dupo	St. Clair
A. J. Crawford	Tolono	Champaign
J. H. Jenks	Rockford	Winnebago

APRIL 13, 1912.

John G. Carson	Melrose Park	Cook
John L. Linville	Hubbard Woods	do
George Henry Commons	Chicago	do
Richard A. Hauschner	do	do
Otto T. Langbein	do	do
John J. Morton	do	do
Gerrit Pon	do	do
William Annan Taylor	do	do
Albert C. Anderson	Charleston	Coles
J. R. Beggs	Arcola	Douglas
W. H. Edwards	Downers Grove	DuPage
Geo. W. Bledsoe	St. Elmo	Fayette
Calvin R. Fluke	Fiatt	Fulton
John D. Hiron	Waltonville	Jefferson
F. H. Burke	Batavia	Kane
Margureite A. Schultz	Elgin	do
C. M. Clay Buntain	Kankakee	Kankakee
George A. Egan	Bloomington	McLean
Edgar E. Howard	Joliet	Will
Samuel J. Drew	do	do
Emery Musgrave	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
Adolph Hitz	Alhambra	Madison
Herman C. Schwab	Peoria	Peoria
Jos. F. Bernhardt	Chicago	Cook
John A. DeYoung, Jr.	do	do
Fred C. Keller	do	do
Robert E. Klaus	do	do
John F. Fleet	do	do
Myrtle Sanderson	do	do
H. Vrooman	do	do
Frank J. Holt	Blue Island	do
Robert F. Witt	Forest Park	do

APRIL 15, 1912.

Archibald W. Adams	Chicago	Cook
Clara J. Bell	do	do
Frank W. Campbell	do	do
Harry S. Cresse	do	do
Nathan S. Goldman	do	do
Carlotta Heintzleman	do	do
Anna Kerstein	do	do
Arthur M. LeWald	do	do
George J. Mertz	do	do
J. Walter Moore	do	do
Ginseppe Salin	do	do
P. M. Schmitt	do	do
Robert W. Way	do	do
Elisabeth M. Wells	do	do
Victor R. Weast	do	do
W. R. Mumford	Evanston	do
Roland R. Hurford	Glencoe	do

April 15, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Geo. A. James	Sycamore	DeKalb
George F. Schoonmaker	Fairdale	do
Allen K. Moseley	Dudley	Edgar
William H. Jones	Streator	LaSalle
E. F. Gibbs	Richmond	McHenry
George W. Sprenger	Peoria	Peoria

APRIL 16, 1912.

Albert E. Beath	Chicago	Cook
John Dadie	do	do
William Kirk	do	do
John E. Miner	do	do
Edwin B. Myers	do	do
Nettie A. Stewart	do	do
Harry W. Mons	Wilmette	do
M. W. Busey	Urbana	Champaign
W. W. Steven	Wheaton	DuPage
D. D. Taylor	Ewing	Franklin
J. Ernest Brook	Antioch	Lake
Harry G. Smith	Hazelhurst	Carroll
R. J. Bedford	Dahinda	Knox
Ray L. Hubbard	Libertyville	Lake
Gustave B. Krapp	Coal Valley	Rock Island
Lawrence Colton Bond	Evanston	Cook
John J. Kelly	Berwyn (Oak Park	do
	P. O.)	do
George H. Doty	Chicago	do
G. A. Gungoll	do	do
Thomas C. Hanberg	do	do
Lillie D. Helm	do	do
Charles Henry Noyes	do	do
Anna M. Schrom	do	do
George J. Suma	do	do
Charles H. Puschek	LaGrange	do
Wm. B. Wright	Effingham	Effingham
Gray Herndon	Springfield	Sangamon

APRIL 17, 1912.

Henry V. Donaldson	Wilmette	Cook
E. A. Bird	Chicago	do
Edward R. Ellsworth	do	do
Jacob Falger	do	do
Hiram I. Keck	do	do
Nicholas Prussing	do	do
Glen R. Wortman	do	do
S. A. Degnan	Nauvoo	Hancock
H. C. Davidson	Newton	Jasper
William U. Barnett	Buncombe	Johnson
J. M. Jones	Grand Chain	Pulaski
George H. Owen	East Moline	Rock Island
Myron C. Rogers	Fulton	Whiteside

APRIL 18, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Katherine Culhane	Chicago	Cook
Max Friend	do	do
Henry W. Magee	do	do
Jacob Wenzbauer	do	do
J. C. Pierson	Plainville	Adams
F. W. Hey	Ohio	Bureau
C. S. Miller	Effingham	Effingham
James W. Gullett	Elizabethtown	Hardin
J. E. Holt	Boaz	Massac
Clyde A. Johnston	Bloomington	McLean
Clarence J. Schroeder	Rock Island	Rock Island
Olga Christianson	Chicago	Cook
Verne H. Cobb	do	do
Reginald C. Darley	do	do
J. Geraghty	do	do
D. W. O'Brien	do	do
Sidman Ruskin	do	do
Gertrude Ball	Gibson City	Ford
Stella E. Linsley	Kankakee	Kankakee
Tom W. Smurr	Ottawa	LaSalle
H. R. Horner	Lebanon	St. Clair
Harry B. Andrews	Rockford	Winnebago

APRIL 20, 1912.

Alonzo C. Bass	Chicago	Cook
S. W. Brabazon	do	do
Stephen Brennan	do	do
Frank Breska	do	do
R. W. Campbell	do	do
Charles H. Castle	do	do
William C. Clausen	do	do
Fred L. Divine	do	do
L. B. Dyer	do	do
Louis F. Felt	do	do
Isaac Golden	do	do
Milo C. Hayes	do	do
Victor G. Heimbucher	do	do
Casimir H. Kordowski	do	do
Adolph Kraus	do	do
Anton Laadt	do	do
Charles H. Lemm	do	do
Nicholas Maggio	do	do
John B. Math	do	do
Thos. G. Maxwell	do	do
Andrew Mitchell	do	do
Harry S. Nowak	do	do
Herbert S. Packer	do	do
H. E. Radunz	do	do
Lillian Swantson	do	do
David Witkowski	do	do
James Howell Wright	do	do
Anton T. Zeman	do	do
James E. Tristram	Oak Park	do
J. H. Hobbs	Champaign	Champaign
Louis K. Voris	Neoga	Cumberland
Charles M. Connor	Toledo	do
G. W. Gwin	Effingham	Effingham
Albert W. Dikeman	Middlegrove	Fulton
John W. Ranstead	Elgin	Kane
C. A. Newton	Grant Park	Kankakee
F. C. Bearmore	Maquon	Knox
Conrad G. Gumbart	Macomb	McDonough
Herman C. Kleene	Peoria	Peoria
Judson D. Metzgar	Moline	Rock Island
Albert E. Schwartz	Rankin	Vermillion
Vera M. Crotty	Rockford	Winnebago
Martin Bolt	Ladd	Bureau
A. S. Norton	Marengo	McHenry
John W. Townsend	Sparta	Randolph

April 20, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
H. R. Gregory	Moweaqua	Shelby
Maud A. Bohnett	Chicago	Cook
Edmund W. Jaworski .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph C. Kent .....	..do .....	..do
Robert W. Lorenz .....	..do .....	..do
Emma L. Renaud .....	..do .....	..do
Mayer Stein .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur C. Watson .....	..do .....	..do
C. E. Way .....	..do .....	..do
Edward L. Young .....	..do .....	..do
O. E. Anderson .....	..do .....	..do
N. C. Evans .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. E. Couch	Friendville	Wabash

APRIL 22, 1912.

Stanley L. Augustynowicz	Chicago	Cook
Charles V. Hubbell .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. Krutckoff .....	..do .....	..do
Isadore S. Krinsky .....	..do .....	..do
Mathias J. Leick .....	..do .....	..do
Mae L. Mearns .....	..do .....	..do
Allan D. Morrill .....	..do .....	..do
G. G. Murray .....	..do .....	..do
C. A. V. Standish .....	..do .....	..do
William Vorsatz .....	..do .....	..do
G. Adolf Weiss	Staunton	Macoupin
George R. Tilton	Danville	Vermillion
F. E. Edgerton	Berwick	Warren
A. K. Moore	Equality	Gallatin

APRIL 23, 1912.

Charles P. Caldwell	Chicago	Cook
John H. Coulter .....	..do .....	..do
Mortimer W. France .....	..do .....	..do
Martin S. Furman .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Hanschmann .....	..do .....	..do
S. Rush Harris .....	..do .....	..do
Fred J. Hamer .....	..do .....	..do
Frank F. Hill .....	..do .....	..do
Max E. Kasch .....	..do .....	..do
Manton Maverich .....	..do .....	..do
Fannie F. Richards .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Schanze .....	..do .....	..do
Charles F. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Edward G. Stockert .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Svojse .....	..do .....	..do
Nicholas J. Wirtz, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Richard E. McCloy	Blue Island .....	..do
S. A. Clark	Warren	JoDaviness
Wm. F. Gromer	Elgin	Kane
James E. Kelsey	St. Francisville	Lawrence
James W. Tracey	Toluca	Marshall
E. N. King	Peoria	Peoria
J. A. Mingers	Minonk	Woodford
E. H. Ransdell	Witt	Montgomery

APRIL 24, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Ernest W. Broecke	Chicago	Cook
P. A. Heimlich .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas J. Healy .....	..do .....	..do
Charles F. Henry .....	..do .....	..do
L. F. Huntley .....	..do .....	..do
George Kandlik .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas P. Kerrigan .....	..do .....	..do
George F. Knizek .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Krzyworzewski .....	..do .....	..do
Eudora Landstrom .....	..do .....	..do
Alexander Mastrovalerio .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Riley .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur J. Ross .....	..do .....	..do
Margaret Rosemond .....	..do .....	..do
William Warmington .....	..do .....	..do
C. A. Youngberg .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. P. Warford	Elizabethtown	Hardin
A. A. Shields	Lovington	Moultrie
S. Z. Burrow	Cowden	Shelby
D. R. Smedley	Pleasant View	Schulyer
Frank J. Wachewicz	West Hammond	Cook
Joseph A. Buckley	Chicago .....	..do
Harry J. Gorman .....	..do .....	..do
William L. Calvin	Springfield	Sangamon

APRIL 25, 1912.

Jno. W. Biddle	Chicago	Cook
Jacob H. Bosley .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel M. Come .....	..do .....	..do
Charles R. Gadsden .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Geiger .....	..do .....	..do
Gerhard A. Hallgren .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew F. Kucharski .....	..do .....	..do
Minnie M. Meyer .....	..do .....	..do
George C. Norris .....	..do .....	..do
Charles H. Poole .....	..do .....	..do
Lillian S. Ridgeway .....	..do .....	..do
C. G. Wickens .....	..do .....	..do
E. Elliott Simmons	Oak Park .....	..do
V. J. Gallion	St. Joseph	Champaign
Winfield Woods	Mattoon	Coles
F. P. Smith	Kingston	DeKalb
C. M. Conrad	Sycamore .....	..do
J. E. McGuire	Utica	LaSalle
Ernest E. Rice	Latham	Logan
Charles W. Montgomery	Decatur	Macon
Isaac H. Wilton	Centralia	Marion
Thos. E. Richards	Litchfield	Montgomery
William A. Fay	Jacksonville	Morgan
Arch L. Spurgeon	Ellisgrove	Randolph
Simon B. Hicks	Rochester	Sangamon
Louis B. Washburn	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Emma Schircliffe .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Bement	Chicago	Cook
William J. Cline .....	..do .....	..do

APRIL 26, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Frithjof Asche	Chicago	Cook
Wallace H. Austin	do	do
Mary H. Bixel	do	do
Edward J. Brady	do	do
Andrew J. Burghart	do	do
William A. Hinners	do	do
James T. Jarrell	do	do
Charles A. Jacobs	do	do
Rose Lewis	do	do
Paul C. Milner	do	do
Harold M. Ross	do	do
Clara C. Wimmer	do	do
Clifford J. Wilson	do	do
John Zagar	do	do
Sarah R. Auten	Princeville	Peoria
Ernest Mehringer	Danville	Vermillion

APRIL 27, 1912.

William L. Barnum, Jr.	Chicago	Cook
Margaret Cochran	do	do
W. C. Collins	do	do
Dwight W. Graves	do	do
Jessie R. Harker	do	do
J. Kaiser	do	do
Rose H. Krause	do	do
Joseph Pugner	do	do
L. Gertrude Smith	do	do
William Zuetell	Oak Park	do
Harry C. Brown	Robinson	Crawford
Everett M. Shipman	Hardinville	do
Wm. P. Riley	Bryant	Fulton
W. J. McDonald	Coal City	Grundy
Norman B. Hewitt	Lake Forest	Lake
M. L. Miller	Waukegan	do
Peter Reinhard	Streator	LaSalle
Herbert C. Wiley	Ottawa	do
George C. Dixon	Dixon	Lee
G. F. D. Zimmerman	Peoria	Peoria
H. B. Nisbet	Chester	Randolph
Harry C. Cox	Wyoming	Stark
A. O. Altrogge	East St. Louis	St. Clair
M. J. Burns	Rossville	Vermillion
John W. D'Arcy	Joliet	Will
Herman J. Adis	Chicago	Cook

APRIL 29, 1912.

Louis Becker	Chicago	Cook
Albert Brandt	do	do
R. A. Church	do	do
S. D. Fink	do	do
Grace G. Fraser	do	do
Josephine H. Lawrence	do	do
A. J. Muffoletto	do	do
Frederic F. Norcross	do	do
F. J. Norlander	do	do
Oscar S. Pfleger	do	do
Otto J. Slatinsky	do	do
F. J. Turnes	do	do
Frank E. Vavrinek	do	do
William H. Wallis	do	do
Edward A. Webb	Brookfield	do
C. D. Melvin	Manlius	Bureau
C. C. Carroll	Marshall	Clark

April 29, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Almy C. Day	Kankakee, R. R. No. 3	Kankakee
Charles J. Vierck	Harvard	McHenry
Alfred A. Phelps	Peoria	Peoria
Theodore P. Steyer	Golconda	Pope
A. E. Belt	Buckhart	Sangamon
Joseph H. Mamer	Belleville	St. Clair
Charles W. Hunsinger	Burnt Prairie, R. R. No. 1	White

APRIL 30, 1912.

Ella C. Armour	Chicago	Cook
Marie Bedtker .....	..do .....	..do
Adolf Heile .....	..do .....	..do
Sidney Charles Katzinger .....	..do .....	..do
Nathan Neufeld .....	..do .....	..do
L. A. Reichardt .....	..do .....	..do
Daniel P. Trude .....	..do .....	..do
George H. Fortmiller	Matteson .....	..do
Albert Snyder	Arcola	Douglas
Mary L. Johnson	Decatur	Macon
M. L. Harris	East St. Louis	St. Clair
W. B. Mulford	Rockford	Winnebago
W. R. Winchester	Pecatonica .....	..do
Robert B. Bennett	Decatur	Macon
W. H. Rohrer	Waverly	Morgan
E. G. Keip	Salem	Marion
Rose K. Berns	Chicago	Cook
C. E. Kors .....	..do .....	..do
B. J. Peters .....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. Troxell .....	..do .....	..do

MAY 1, 1912.

Richard G. Brennan	Chicago	Cook
Thomas Carr .....	..do .....	..do
H. M. Curtis .....	..do .....	..do
Herbert Fleischhauer .....	..do .....	..do
E. H. Hellbron .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas W. James .....	..do .....	..do
Theodore F. Lembecke .....	..do .....	..do
Ossian B. Marsh .....	..do .....	..do
Eugene Massey .....	..do .....	..do
Coe W. Mills .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. McMahon .....	..do .....	..do
Emory J. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
James B. Wall	Cairo	Alexander
Otto F. Young	Osbornville	Christian
Jane E. Bereth	Aledo	Mercer
W. L. Norton	Durand	Winnebago
Max F. Derengowski	Chicago	Cook

MAY 2, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Frederic W. Ericson	Chicago	Cook
John L. Haverkamp, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Louis A. Heil .....	..do .....	..do
Charles C. Hemmick .....	..do .....	..do
Robert N. Holt .....	..do .....	..do
N. A. Kaufmann .....	..do .....	..do
James Kidston .....	..do .....	..do
Albert L. Koehler .....	..do .....	..do
Louis Pike .....	..do .....	..do
Guy E. Summers .....	..do .....	..do
John W. West .....	..do .....	..do
R. Ryerson	Urbana	Champaign
E. A. Crowl	Pana	Christian
Jas. C. Bates	Charleston	Coles
J. V. Wells	Murphysboro	Jackson
J. P. Vaughn	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Marshall N. Armstrong	Ottawa	LaSalle
C. H. Diesel	Carlinville	Macoupin
George Dunn	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Samuel E. Parker	Harrisburg	Saline
U. G. Ward	Shelbyville	Shelby
R. N. Thompson	Cowden .....	..do
Woods H. Martin	Danville	Vermillion

MAY 3, 1912.

John Carvelli	Chicago	Cook
Chris Christoffersen .....	..do .....	..do
Harry R. Friedman .....	..do .....	..do
Alexander Gaal .....	..do .....	..do
Walter C. Kuester .....	..do .....	..do
Stanley Ozogowicz .....	..do .....	..do
J. Simons .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest Zeidler .....	..do .....	..do
Ethelbert Forester	Moriah	Clark
Grace E. McKee	Clinton	DeWitt
John D. McAdams	Alton	Madison
L. Maude Brough	Peoria	Peoria
Bessie M. Finsterle	Danville	Vermillion
Robert E. Hands	Wayne City	Wayne
David A. Felsenthal	Chicago	Cook
Kenneth L. Richmond .....	..do .....	..do
A. C. Beighler .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Wagner .....	..do .....	..do

MAY 4, 1912.

Joseph Bartz	Chicago	Cook
Howard P. Bishop .....	..do .....	..do
Rudolph Haberland .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest W. J. Hughes .....	..do .....	..do
Harry T. Jack .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Kahn .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Langan .....	..do .....	..do
P. A. Lovegren .....	..do .....	..do
H. D. MacMilan .....	..do .....	..do
William D. Notori .....	..do .....	..do
Edward J. Pauler .....	..do .....	..do
William D. Petzel .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Yarka, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Charles Van Deursen	Winnetka .....	..do
Alice M. McColly	Chicago Heights .....	..do
J. L. Williams	Cairo	Alexander
James B. Romine	Canton	Fulton
Thomas H. Daily	Shawneetown	Gallatin
Charles W. Wiedemann	Equality .....	..do

May 4, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
L. R. Trescott	Chebanse	Iroquois
J. H. Sanders	Batavia	Kane
A. B. Wicker	Franklin Grove	Lee
S. Homer Tolly	Decatur	Macon
David F. Chidester	Bushnell	McDonough
Daisy Alice Chadband	Bloomington	McLean
E. D. Riddle	LeRoy .....	..do
Ottie Gannon	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Z. B. Whitfield	Sullivan	Moultrie
John A. Chalmers	Peoria	Peoria
Roscoe C. Frederick .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Steel	Bement	Platt
Randall P. Jones	Galatia	Saline
Frank Roberts	Springfield	Sangamon
T. H. Baskerville	Joliet	Will
E. A. Gaffigan	Chicago	Cook
Clara S. Mutterer .....	..do .....	..do

MAY 6, 1912.

C. J. Bagdziunas	Chicago	Cook
John F. Binder .....	..do .....	..do
Frieda Ruth .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Dillon .....	..do .....	..do
Charles J. Frechette .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Harvey .....	..do .....	..do
John T. Hines .....	..do .....	..do
Bess A. Malcolm .....	..do .....	..do
Hugh J. O'Neil .....	..do .....	..do
Emil Reif .....	..do .....	..do
George A. Lynn	Maywood .....	..do
A. R. Dow	Geneva	Kane
William Fletcher Fowler	Aurora .....	..do
C. A. Whitney	Lostant	LaSalle
D. M. Brown	Gillespie	Macoupin
J. D. Telford	Salem	Marion
Lyman E. Vose	Macomb	McDonough
F. R. Phelps	Harvard	McHenry
Wm. F. Hoeft	Chicago	Cook

MAY 7, 1912.

Mary A. Brown	Chicago	Cook
Selma S. Carr .....	..do .....	..do
Mary Convisar .....	..do .....	..do
Harry T. Neely .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. M. Ryan .....	..do .....	..do
S. Oscar Samuelson .....	..do .....	..do
J. W. Cole	Paxton	Ford
J. F. Aiken	Lomax	Henderson
John C. Duffy	Highland Park	Lake
Nelson A. Rickert	Waterloo	Monroe
T. S. Ely	Peoria	Peoria
Eva C. Stern	Springfield	Sangamon
Lillian C. Frankford	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Lillian B. Kelley .....	..do .....	..do
Leslie Kennedy	Brush	Williamson
F. E. Nagel	Secor	Woodford

MAY 8, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
B. G. Baumgart	Chicago	Cook
T. D. Beard .....	..do .....	..do
L. G. Birr .....	..do .....	..do
Mathias J. Boesen .....	..do .....	..do
M. Edith Elkins .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas M. Fergus .....	..do .....	..do
H. E. Gresham .....	..do .....	..do
Leslie L. Koons .....	..do .....	..do
Carl Anderson Lund .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Miller .....	..do .....	..do
C. E. Olson .....	..do .....	..do
Charles O. Ostrom .....	..do .....	..do
Simeon William Russell .....	..do .....	..do
Abner Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Edward St. Clair .....	..do .....	..do
L. H. Steensohn .....	..do .....	..do
Earl C. Turner .....	..do .....	..do
Lorine Undem .....	..do .....	..do
W. F. Warrick .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Weidler .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Schramm .....	..do .....	..do
Alexander A. Strom	Hanover, (P. O.) Elgin .....	..do
Bertha E. Owens	Belvidere	Boone
R. J. Kidson	Canton	Fulton
G. R. McCoy	Pontoosuc	Hancock
Charles M. Jones	Bradley	Kankakee
James P. Hackett	Plano	Kendall
Lettie D. Luth	Bloomington	McLean
Joseph A. Blake .....	..do .....	..do
Charles F. Borchers	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Oscar Stice	German Valley	Stephenson
Arthur M. Barry	Monmouth	Warren
	Joliet	Will

MAY 9, 1912.

Emery R. Fodor	Chicago	Cook
Harry Gerber .....	..do .....	..do
Alex Landau .....	..do .....	..do
George P. Lynch .....	..do .....	..do
E. C. Medaris .....	..do .....	..do
Buell McKeever .....	..do .....	..do
Frank B. O'Connor .....	..do .....	..do
James J. Parker .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Franklin Scales .....	..do .....	..do
R. W. Schlesinger .....	..do .....	..do
John B. Stokes .....	..do .....	..do
Edward C. VanDuzer .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Glos .....	..do .....	..do
C. A. Reid	Shermerville .....	..do
A. B. Campbell	Mt. Sterling	Brown
Edward W. Neill	Tolono	Champaign
F. M. Thompson	Sycamore	DeKalb
J. U. Weyant	Texico	Jefferson
M. D. Alexander	Leaf River	Ogle
Charles H. Green	Springfield	Sangamon
M. G. Wirsing	Freeport	Stephenson
John Layten	Orangeville .....	..do
Harry W. Cozad	Mackinaw	Tazewell
Huntington James	Rock Island	Rock Island
Byrom E. Hart	Kankakee	Kankakee
	Herod	Pope

MAY 10, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Ruth E. Clampitt	Chicago	Cook
Freeman S. Deuel .....	..do .....	..do
H. E. Halvorsen .....	..do .....	..do
A. C. Wiersen .....	..do .....	..do
Charles L. Worts	Murphysboro	Jackson
L. A. Streng	Pittsburg	Williamson
James E. Barlow	Crab Orchard .....	..do
Fred W. Leedy	Chicago	Cook
George L. Ukso .....	..do .....	..do

MAY 11, 1912.

Cora Adams Brown	Chicago	Cook
Adolph B. Freud .....	..do .....	..do
Fred A. Gates .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph E. Haynes .....	..do .....	..do
Ignatz Hirsch .....	..do .....	..do
B. R. Kent .....	..do .....	..do
James N. Layne .....	..do .....	..do
W. D. Millard .....	..do .....	..do
Benjamin Morris .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. W. Novak .....	..do .....	..do
Ella M. Olson .....	..do .....	..do
Max Patek .....	..do .....	..do
W. W. Steiner .....	..do .....	..do
Meyer J. Sturm .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph R. Weisskopf .....	..do .....	..do
F. Jay Gardner .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Hlavacek .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur G. Holt .....	..do .....	..do
Jeremiah A. Kennelly .....	..do .....	..do
Richard J. Richsteig .....	..do .....	..do
Silas M. Wiley .....	..do .....	..do
Charles A. Brown	Genoa	DeKalb
H. V. Conover	Orion	Henry
Frank E. Shopen	Elgin	Kane
E. P. Harney	Momence	Kankakee
Geo. E. Bryan	Sciota	McDonough
Beryl Ralston	Peoria	Peoria
G. B. Gieser	Percy	Randolph
Joseph A. Williamson	Danville	Vermillion
M. H. Mundy	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
E. Arthur Anderson	Rockford	Winnebago
Amy Denman .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Lindblom	Kewanee	Henry
James Stirling, Jr.	Chicago	Cook

MAY 13, 1912.

Joseph Adler	Chicago	Cook
Joseph F. Hess .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur Kelly .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Keller .....	..do .....	..do
Rose Lenit .....	..do .....	..do
Victor E. Linah .....	..do .....	..do
J. E. Mohr .....	..do .....	..do
A. B. Monroe .....	..do .....	..do
Walter C. Pidgeon .....	..do .....	..do
Margaret Riley .....	..do .....	..do
James P. Thies .....	..do .....	..do
Sam R. Wasserstein .....	..do .....	..do
Frances Williams .....	..do .....	..do
Ednyfed H. Williams .....	..do .....	..do
Anthony J. Zglenicki .....	..do .....	..do
Walter Butz	Wilmette .....	..do
Earl W. Brown	Cicero .....	..do

May 13, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Ernest L. Morris	West Chicago	DuPage
C. A. Russell	Aurora	Kane
J. E. Anderson	do	do
Frank P. Bertrand	do	do
G. L. Walker	East Moline	Rock Island
R. O. Reiss	Jonesboro	Union
Henry J. Henning	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Lillian Himmel	Chicago	Cook
Mark Levy	do	do
W. P. McGuire	Bethany	Moultrie

MAY 14, 1912.

Anna Carmichael	Chicago	Cook
Joseph P. Clarke	do	do
Edward S. Day	do	do
S. T. S. Doncyson	do	do
John P. Friedlund	do	do
Stephen Janowicz	do	do
Frank B. Kamarke	do	do
Hans Kuhn	do	do
Jessie M. Mahoney	do	do
H. A. Mosher	do	do
Jas. A. Steven	do	do
Mary E. Sweany	do	do
D. V. Medalie	do	do
P. C. Yocom	do	do
N. C. Gochenour	Vandalia	Fayette
Harry B. Evans	Highland Park	Lake
Geo. T. Hamilton	Atwater	Macoupin
John Carstens	Nokomis	Montgomery
Wesley S. Dowe	Peoria	Peoria
Walter C. Bourke	do	do
John E. Andrew	Monticello	Piatt
Edward J. McQuillan	New Athens, R. R. No. 2	St. Clair

MAY 15, 1912.

Gerard M. J. Badow	Chicago	Cook
Ernest A. Bleger	do	do
Ira I. Feigenholtz	do	do
Mae Golden	do	do
A. Frederick Klein	do	do
Clarence R. Leland	do	do
Walter W. Lielman	do	do
T. P. McGough	do	do
Walter L. Wenger	do	do
Joshua P. Young	do	do
Warren W. Kriebel	Berwyn	do
Edgar H. Boesenberg	Manheim	do
W. H. Drewel	Westfield	Clark
Wm. D. Sampson	Waynesville	DeWitt
O. J. Roath	Lombard	DuPage
W. B. Wright	Murrayville	Morgan
Perry C. Allen	Pittsfield	Pike
A. A. Niles	Watertown	Rock Island
Robert W. Troxell	Springfield	Sangamon
W. B. Robinson	do	do
Max Georges	Chicago	Cook
W. F. Schnech	do	do

MAY 16, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Josiah Calef Bartlett	Chicago	Cook
John P. Casey	do	do
Thomas J. Fieldien	do	do
Hugo M. Friend	do	do
Friedhelm T. Herrmann	do	do
Arthur Lueder	do	do
William O. Melcher	do	do
John P. McDonald	do	do
Joseph Natzke	do	do
May Sturdevant	do	do
Walter Truc	do	do
W. A. Webster	do	do
Norman T. Bourland	Evanston	do
Alphon L. Anderson	Peoria	Peoria
James W. Mitchell	Barry	Pike
Charles S. Gibbs	Springfield	Sangamon
William H. Phelps	Anna	Union
R. Lawrence	Johnston City	Williamson
Henry A. Geduldig	Chicago	Cook
Abraham Nathanson	do	do

MAY 17, 1912.

William N. Buck	Chicago	Cook
Roger E. Jaynes	do	do
George O. Jones	do	do
E. A. Leon	do	do
James C. O'Brien	do	do
Harriet A. Older	do	do
Harry J. Mell	Hazelcrest	do
Evelyn P. Sperry	Oak Park	do
Linder A. Hill	Decatur	Macon
William Starck	Fulton	Whiteside
Geo. B. Guzowski	Chicago	Cook
J. R. Sumners	Clinton	DeWitt

MAY 18, 1912.

Arthur W. Burnham	Chicago	Cook
Christopher Frische	do	do
Isidore Fried	do	do
Harry M. Gardner	do	do
John R. Gott	do	do
John A. Mahaffy	do	do
Joseph G. Sackheim	do	do
Walter T. Sullivan	do	do
Spencer B. Waldron	Harrisburg	Calhoun
Fred Grant	Mattoon	Coles
Chloe Rady	Gibson City	Ford
David G. Livingston	Livingston	Madison
Alex A. Cress	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Herman Peck	Mansfield	Piatt
G. H. Brown	Burnt Prairie	White
Grace Burnham	Watseka	Iroquois
Jul G. Peterson	Elgin	Kane
Wm. H. Schuck	Streator	LaSalle
M. J. Brown	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Joseph Zalar	Joliet	Will
John M. Duryee	Oak Park	Cook
Jacob Briggall	Chicago	do
Alex Dushoff	do	do
Hertha Ebert	do	do
Edward C. Graham	do	do
Samuel J. Ketcham	do	do
Edmund P. Kelly	do	do
Sol Livingston	do	do

May 18, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Geo. N. Morgan	Chicago	Cook
William L. Roetter	do	do
Morton L. Schnadig	do	do
Lothar E. Schweizer	do	do
E. C. Sildorf	do	do
Beryl Tresselman	do	do
Jos. G. Tyssowski	do	do

MAY 20, 1912.

Alexander Bender	Chicago	Cook
James V. Bucklin	do	do
Howard B. Freck	do	do
Charles P. Gascon	do	do
Nathan Ginsberg	do	do
Edwin C. Gott	do	do
Henry F. Knipp	do	do
Robert O'Dwyer	do	do
J. G. Spurling	do	do
George G. Steging	do	do
Edward A. Talman	do	do
G. S. Waterman	do	do
Alfred J. Parker	Oak Park	do
Theodore Scheurmann	Evanston	do
John R. Connell	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
W. T. Wilson	Brownstown	Fayette
Louis E. Dudenbostel	Campbell Hill	Jackson
R. Eaton Fedou	Elgin	Kane
R. D. Cunningham	Sumner	Lawrence
William D. Penner	Bloomington	McLean

MAY 21, 1912.

Floyd C. Ames	Chicago	Cook
E. J. Boileau	do	do
Louis E. Brandt	do	do
John Stuart Coonley	do	do
Leo P. Day	do	do
Max E. Engelhard	do	do
W. C. Hein	do	do
Geo. H. Hess	do	do
Martin E. Keating	do	do
Frank J. Krein	do	do
Peter E. McCabe	do	do
Henry J. Rehm	do	do
Fannie E. Roche	do	do
Arthur E. Walsh	do	do
Dorothy E. Wierschem	do	do
Harold L. Wood	do	do
Ernest Peacock	Oak Park	do
A. Judson Allton	Canton	Fulton
O. E. Floyd	Vergennes	Jackson
Edward F. Irwin	Springfield	Sangamon
John W. Compton	Dupo	St. Clair
William H. Butterfield	Dakota	Stephenson
Henry Wilson	Herrin	Williamson
A. M. Allen	Kinmundy	Marion

MAY 22, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Floyd Bone	Chicago	Cook
W. S. Gage .....	..do .....	..do
Edw. F. Garrity .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. F. Gaertner .....	..do .....	..do
W. Stevens Lewis .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. T. Ritchie .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Rohm .....	..do .....	..do
Charles B. Weeks .....	..do .....	..do
Henry E. Quindel	Palatine .....	..do
Alvin F. Keen	Iola	Clay
Elmer F. Adams	Glen Ellyn	DuPage
Bessie Corwine	Springfield	Sangamon
Charles J. Peterson, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
D. P. Bennett	Orchardville	Wayne
Henry Hummert	Breese	Clinton

MAY 23, 1912.

Walter A. Borchert	Chicago	Cook
John E. Caman .....	..do .....	..do
James J. Cahill .....	..do .....	..do
Curtis B. Camp .....	..do .....	..do
Harlo R. Grant .....	..do .....	..do
Frank C. Hughes .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Jameson .....	..do .....	..do
Ella M. Klatcher .....	..do .....	..do
Victor G. Kropf .....	..do .....	..do
Edward H. Kubitz .....	..do .....	..do
Florence E. Monk .....	..do .....	..do
Otokar L. Prochaska .....	..do .....	..do
A. Rosenberg .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. M. St Clair .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas H. Stevenson .....	..do .....	..do
J. C. Thompson .....	..do .....	..do
James W. Carney	Galesburg	Knox
Jos. W. Everts	Virden	Macoupin
Harry H. Cleveland	Rock Island	Rock Island
Wanda M. Hemrich	Belleville	St. Clair
S. C. Nixon	Deer Creek	Tazewell
U. M. Grant Jefferys	Monmouth	Warren

MAY 24, 1912.

Paul Cube	Chicago	Cook
Harriet Heinemann .....	..do .....	..do
John Heck .....	..do .....	..do
Frank A. Hilker .....	..do .....	..do
Max Przyborski .....	..do .....	..do
Della F. Reefer .....	..do .....	..do
George Sagstetter .....	..do .....	..do
Daniel A. Uretz .....	..do .....	..do
Henry A. Wilder .....	..do .....	..do
Fred S. Rude	Vergennes	Jackson
Clarence J. Kirkhuff	Peoria	Peoria
James G. Broz	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Mark F. Thomas	Carmi	White
Nelle F. Warren	Bloomington	McLean
S. M. Morse	Rockford	Winnebago
Frank N. Hillis	Chicago	Cook
C. A. Mead .....	..do .....	..do
Anson T. Hemingway	Oak Park .....	..do

MAY 25, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Morris Berger	Chicago	Cook
Sieg. Buttonmaker	do	do
Edward J. Carmody	do	do
Grace H. Harte	do	do
M. B. Kinnucan	do	do
Robert H. Livingstone	do	do
Adolph Lonek	do	do
Hugh P. Lutz	do	do
Jennie A. Magan	do	do
L. M. Mitchell	do	do
G. K. Ogden	do	do
Fred W. Rogers	do	do
William M. Tannebaum	do	do
Otto C. Voelcker	do	do
Andrew S. Diekman	Dolton	do
Robt. Arens	Blue Island	do
A. Conner	Assumption	Christian
H. J. Gochenour	Vandalia	Fayette
W. L. Kinsman	Loda	Iroquois
Samuel E. Welch	Blandinsville	McDonough
Wm. E. Schrader	Belleville	St. Clair
Geo. L. Baldwin	Lena	Stephenson
Edward Gilbert	Freeport	do
Albert G. Frick	do	do
A. B. Dills	Armington	Tazewell
Fred W. Phelps	Joliet	Will
Cristine McBride	do	do
D. B. Breed	Freeport	Stephenson
Frank A. Alden	Chicago	Cook

MAY 27, 1912.

Helen M. Beedle	Chicago	Cook
Isaac M. Bernstein	do	do
Carl Festin	do	do
N. Goldfinger	do	do
Alma C. Hansen	do	do
Elsie Haak	do	do
William Hoyerman	do	do
William T. Irwin	do	do
A. M. Johannsen	do	do
Mulkena E. Johnson	do	do
H. V. King	do	do
Paul D. Mullen	do	do
Albert H. Parker	do	do
John W. Taylor	Tayloville	Christian
Albert W. Wadsworth	Galesburg	Knox
James F. Haley	Dixon	Lee
Mary C. Gleeson	Bloomington	McLean
Richard F. Nedro	Peoria	Peoria
May Noyes	Pittsfield	Pike
William B. Probasco	Eldorado	Saline

MAY 28, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Melville R. Adams	Chicago	Cook
Otto E. Amundson	do	do
Mary Blum	do	do
J. W. Dolbear	do	do
D. F. Flannery	do	do
Tilford G. Frankel	do	do
Thomas H. Maddock	do	do
Josiah McRoberts	do	do
Henry Schulenburg	do	do
Alex Stachon	do	do
Joseph M. Simmons	do	do
Albert W. Boyden, Jr.	Sheffield	Bureau
Edward F. Larson	Wheaton	DuPage
Albert Eubank	Willow Hill	Jasper
R. L. Meysenburg	Grafton	Jersey
Daniel G. Williamson	Edwardsville	Madison
John W. Eplin	Maunie	White
Thomas J. Hanley	Chicago	Cook

MAY 29, 1912.

Henry Beck	Chicago	Cook
Peter J. Brock	do	do
John C. Burt	do	do
James R. Carney	do	do
James V. Cunningham	do	do
Fred H. Diercks	do	do
Edward A. Knaff	do	do
Alfred H. Matthews	do	do
A. S. Phillips	do	do
William J. Quin	do	do
Chas. T. Schwarz	do	do
Felix Schmidt	do	do
L. R. Varges	do	do
Geo. P. Wolf	do	do
E. E. Wootring	do	do
James H. Brydon	LaGrange	do
Emogene A. Saunders	Morgan Park	do
W. M. Reid	Mt. Sterling	Brown
Jonas R. Foster	Downers Grove	DuPage
W. C. Hartong	Creston	Ogle
Edward Doocy	Pittsfield	Pike
Adolph E. Plaut	Danville	Vermillion
Matthew Martin	Carmi	White
Harry F. McElroy	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 3, 1912.

W. E. Daniels	Chicago	Cook
Arnold H. Damert	do	do
A. M. Dean	do	do
E. C. Ennis	do	do
P. B. Flanagan	do	do
Thomas J. Houston	do	do
H. H. Kendrick	do	do
George Nichols	do	do
John J. Poulton	do	do
Thomas E. Rooney	do	do
Charles E. Shearman	do	do
Martha F. Wells	do	do
Frederick A. Hill, Jr.	do	do
John Angarola	do	do
John Auld	do	do
L. F. Binkley	do	do
Siegfried Blum	do	do

June 3, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Nathan Bronfield	Chicago	Cook
E. L. Drummond .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas G. English .....	..do .....	..do
Earl H. Eppsteiner .....	..do .....	..do
Erna Geewe .....	..do .....	..do
George M. Hanson .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Hamill .....	..do .....	..do
M. N. Hummel .....	..do .....	..do
Frank C. Kellogg .....	..do .....	..do
Henry J. Kennedy .....	..do .....	..do
T. F. Logan .....	..do .....	..do
H. R. Lundblad .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Wm. Manske .....	..do .....	..do
F. S. Matthews .....	..do .....	..do
G. R. Metcalf .....	..do .....	..do
Benjamin O'Hara .....	..do .....	..do
L. E. Sauter .....	..do .....	..do
Fred J. Wemple .....	..do .....	..do
Carl H. Zimmerman .....	..do .....	..do
Frank R. Vosburgh	Melrose Park .....	..do
Otto O. Harris	Champaign	Champaign
Harry F. Hollowell	Charleston	Coles
John F. Maxey	Oblong	Crawford
Victor E. Johnson	Paxton	Ford
Elijah Hindman	Benton	Franklin
W. B. Barney	Canton	Fulton
B. E. Beiker	New Haven	Gallatin
L. M. LaRocque	Manteno	Kankakee
Fred N. Vaughan	Amboy	Lee
L. E. Green	Vernon	Marion
W. H. Borgelt	Havana	Mason
Geo. D. Keyes	Algonquin	McHenry
L. E. Ott	Oakford	Menard
W. R. Peck	Edelstein	Peoria
Helena F. Caldwell	Peoria .....	..do
William L. Ellwood .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Harrer .....	..do .....	..do
Norman G. Griffiths	Rock Island	Rock Island
Amedeo Gentile	Chicago	Cook
Malcolm B. Sterrett	Evanston .....	..do

JUNE 4, 1912.

W. S. Fritts	Chicago	Cook
Charles E. Heckler .....	..do .....	..do
Henry E. Hirsh .....	..do .....	..do
Agnes M. Howard .....	..do .....	..do
Philip C. Kessler .....	..do .....	..do
Fred B. Mason .....	..do .....	..do
J. W. Nielsen .....	..do .....	..do
Rufus K. Reynolds .....	..do .....	..do
Andreas Schultheis .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas B. Wisdom .....	..do .....	..do
Theodore W. Garretson	Fairview	Fulton
D. J. Sammon	Bloomington	McLean
Louis F. Reinhold	Freeport	Stephenson
D. R. Anderson	Joliet	Will
J. R. Lennon .....	..do .....	..do

JUNE 5, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Maurice Berkson	Chicago	Cook
H. A. Gundling	do	do
Magnhild K. Hastelund	do	do
Joseph W. Hermann	do	do
Edward D. Hosmer	do	do
Frank A. Lasley	do	do
Chas. W. Pulsifer	do	do
A. Maxwell Rode	do	do
Laura E. Rotter	do	do
Gustaf F. Sanders	do	do
Leon Segel	do	do
J. C. Stineman	do	do
Adeline B. Roth	Quincy	Adams
W. W. Stern	Champaign	Champaign
W. L. Roberts	York	Clark
F. Stuart Davis	Springfield	Sangamon
W. E. Webb	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Casper Galloway	Monmouth	Warren
W. A. Johnson	Norris City	White
William P. Milton	Chicago	Cook
Nellie V. Moylan	do	do

JUNE 6, 1912.

G. Bernhard Anderson	Chicago	Cook
J. A. Eiterman	do	do
A. B. Frankel	do	do
A. C. Keating	do	do
H. C. Kiehl	do	do
Arthur F. Miller	do	do
Peter Schmitz	do	do
Joseph Uhrig	do	do
Hathaway Watson	do	do
Leonidas K. Wilkinson	do	do
C. N. Hollerich	Spring Valley	Bureau
Margaret G. Fleming	Clinton	DeWitt
John Fitzgerald	Oglesby	LaSalle
William W. Woolley	Dixon	Lee
Wm. H. Chew	Shelbyville	Shelby
Agnes Flood	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Charles H. Beckwith	Danville	Vermillion
Chauncey N. Clements	Chicago	Cook
James M. Slattery	do	do

JUNE 7, 1912.

Thomas J. Hruby	Chicago	Cook
L. M. Liska	do	do
Isaac W. Mayer	do	do
C. E. Meinders	do	do
Noah W. Pyle	do	do
Edith L. Rassweiler	do	do
Frank Rosenblum	do	do
Geo. M. Spangler, Jr.	do	do
Winston W. Taylor	do	do
Alfred E. Westman	do	do
Hedwig L. Yopp	do	do
Walter Zuetell	do	do
Leo A. Krebs	Breese	Clinton
Edd Hextell	Newark	Kendall
Elsie Jayne House	Joliet	Will
Francis R. Keigher	do	do
Albert G. Ackermann	Chicago	Cook
John O. Hruby, Jr.	do	do

JUNE 8, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Hiram S. Cody	Chicago	Cook
John H. Engwall	do	do
William T. Geary	do	do
William Iserringhaus	do	do
Theodore C. Jessop	do	do
Mathias J. Krump	do	do
Victor Pacyna	do	do
Chas. J. Rea	do	do
Henry F. Rohs	do	do
Robert L. Salisbury	do	do
Kathryn S. Shaw	do	do
Joseph Zacker	do	do
Arthur F. Towne	Evanston	do
A. J. Tripp	Belvidere	Boone
R. B. Higgins	Hutsonville	Crawford
A. C. Berthold	Aurora	Kane
Edwin F. Kuny	Decatur	Macon
W. B. Leach	Bloomington	McLean
W. B. McHenry	Rochelle	Ogle
Fillmore Millard	Peoria	Peoria
C. T. Pierson	Springfield	Sangamon
Udopia Payne	Pekin	Tazewell
C. G. Taylor	Danville	Vermilion
Frederick G. Clark	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 10, 1912.

Martin J. Ahren	Chicago	Cook
Benn Cohn	do	do
C. M. DeLany	do	do
Peter Foote	do	do
Charles H. Gibbs	do	do
Moses Greenbaum	do	do
Joseph C. Hoffman	do	do
Fred F. Ledbetter	do	do
A. A. Marquart	do	do
Frederick J. Trimble	do	do
Jacob J. Hubbard	Oak Park	do
Henry Terry	Goreville	Johnson
Herman Pfingsten	Burlington	Kane
Ulysses G. Gile	Decatur	Macon
E. L. Maher	Granite City	Madison
J. R. Hyde	Woodstock	McHenry
George L. Bistline	Millersburg	Mercer
Robert M. Campbell	Peoria	Peoria
Mike Sanders	Hurst	Williamson
Charles Otey	Marion	do
Nellie Alice Tape	Rockford	Winnebago
Joseph E. Harris	Bloomington	McLean

JUNE 11, 1912.

Lewis E. Ball	Chicago	Cook
S. H. Buck	do	do
A. Goldberger	do	do
Joseph Liberman	do	do
Samuel J. Richman	do	do
Andrew J. Smith	do	do
Arthur Stein	do	do
David E. VanNatta	do	do
M. A. Kayser	Willow Springs	do
Mae Mumper	Quincy	Adams
Alice W. Rittenhaus	Augusta	Hancock
Charles J. Huffman	Vienna	Johnson
Albert Schneider	Kankakee	Kankakee

June 11, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
T. Scott Hoes	Butler	Montgomery
B. C. Hightower	Monmouth	Warren
James C. O'Connor	Joliet	Will
Edwin S. Munroe .....	..do .....	..do
Charles F. Pavelchik	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 12, 1912.

*Alma L. Dorothy	Chicago	Cook
A. C. Donlevy .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred Livingston .....	..do .....	..do
Paul C. Loeber .....	..do .....	..do
Esther D. Lord .....	..do .....	..do
Salvatore Pisano .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Rolnick .....	..do .....	..do
William M. Short .....	..do .....	..do
John Wymond .....	..do .....	..do
George Cole	Benville	Brown
A. D. Sittler	Taylorville	Christian
Edward B. Mitchell	Clinton	DeWitt
H. D. Fitzkee	Annawan	Henry
Wm. L. Monahan	Peoria	Peoria
Robert L. Russell	Lockport	Will
Charles B. Adams	Canton	Fulton
T. W. Renoe	Moline	Rock Island
Otto H. Beutler	Chicago	Cook
Emil Jenisch .....	..do .....	..do

JUNE 13, 1912.

Alex K. Brunelle	Chicago	Cook
Thomas W. Colson .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas F. Doyle .....	..do .....	..do
Henry A. Engelken .....	..do .....	..do
E. T. Fidler .....	..do .....	..do
David L. Jones .....	..do .....	..do
Daniel F. Laughlin .....	..do .....	..do
Jerome B. Lindsey .....	..do .....	..do
William B. McKenzie .....	..do .....	..do
Adolph Moeller .....	..do .....	..do
Albert W. Schroeder .....	..do .....	..do
Fred J. Weis .....	..do .....	..do
Ed M. Hodgetts	LaGrange .....	..do
Louis H. Myers	Cairo	Alexander
J. Irving Owen	Stonington	Christian
John Weir	Marshall	Clark
Clinton F. Luther	Geneseo	Henry
J. E. Cunningham	Vienna	Johnson
M. A. Devereaux	Ottawa	LaSalle
Edward J. Curtis .....	..do .....	..do
H. C. Bender	Bloomington	McLean
J. C. Sinclair	East Carondelet	St. Clair
A. W. Smedberg	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 14, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
John C. Ahrensfield	Chicago	Cook
Jacob N. Hostetter .....	..do .....	..do
Georgia M. Martin .....	..do .....	..do
John S. Rountree .....	..do .....	..do
B. J. Shapiro .....	..do .....	..do
Bernard Shulman .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur Cook	Geneseo	Henry
Louise Dulaney	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Charles S. Hoots	Mattoon	Coles
J. E. Hunt	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 15, 1912.

William G. Roy	Harvey	Cook
August Bontoux	Chicago .....	..do
John R. Fox .....	..do .....	..do
Gustave Heubach .....	..do .....	..do
Jos. W. Hough .....	..do .....	..do
H. J. Hulsman .....	..do .....	..do
E. W. Reitzel .....	..do .....	..do
Godfrey Schmid .....	..do .....	..do
James Richard Sklenar .....	..do .....	..do
William M. Weitz .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Wisner .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest M. Woll .....	..do .....	..do
Albert A. Ainsworth .....	..do .....	..do
J. A. Butler .....	..do .....	..do
H. A. T. Christenson .....	..do .....	..do
Julius F. Cornelius .....	..do .....	..do
E. James Fey .....	..do .....	..do
Karl Friend .....	..do .....	..do
Nora M. Gilbert .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Stewart .....	..do .....	..do
Adolph Traub .....	..do .....	..do
William C. Winans .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Hein	Brookfield .....	..do
Chas. B. Wunderlich .....	..do .....	..do
Allen Newlin	Hutsonville	Crawford
Napoleon B. Jinnett	Vera	Fayette
Laura V. Meek	Canton	Fulton
Charles T. Bates	Roodhouse	Greene
Joseph M. Mack	Galena	JoDavies
Harold F. Trapp	Lincoln	Logan
J. E. Huston	Blandinsville	McDonough
Henry D. F. Friedewald	Belleville	St. Clair
M. A. Brubaker	Freeport	Stephenson

JUNE 17, 1912.

W. Baker	Chicago	Cook
M. H. Ehlert .....	..do .....	..do
J. Graham .....	..do .....	..do
George F. Nord .....	..do .....	..do
C. L. Redick .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar F. Risting .....	..do .....	..do
D. W. Ryan .....	..do .....	..do
Theodor Schilling .....	..do .....	..do
Alexander Singer .....	..do .....	..do
Frank N. Tilton .....	..do .....	..do
N. A. Voss .....	..do .....	..do
W. T. Sumner	Jerseyville	Jersey
J. C. Price	St. Francisville	Lawrence
Wm. T. Burge	Centralia	Marion
Grant R. Ireland	Washburn	Woodford

JUNE 18, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
H. O. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Emma Baumrueck	do	do
Gustav Beltz	do	do
L. F. Cummings	do	do
Robert C. Duncan	do	do
Henry Dvorak	do	do
Samuel G. Hamblen	do	do
Dorchester Mapes	do	do
P. J. Malone	do	do
Opal N. Monroe	do	do
Nellie F. O'Connor	do	do
Benjamin Simon	do	do
Harry B. Spoor	do	do
Gerald Turnbull	do	do
L. E. Hazen	Philo	Champaign
Fred S. Erskine	Waukegan	Lake
B. E. Champion	Madison	Madison
S. J. Naugle	Raleigh	Saline
C. A. Askins	Lakewood	Shelby
Gerhard Knewitz	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Alex W. Hutchings	Nashville	Washington

JUNE 19, 1912.

Hester Anderson	Chicago	Cook
James E. Brown	do	do
Harry A. Brunhild	do	do
Charles Harrold	do	do
Albert Hetzner	do	do
Harry Heaphy	do	do
Chester A. Inman	do	do
Arthur E. Jacobus	do	do
E. O. Palmer	do	do
L. F. Kunstman	Evanston	do
William M. Moran, Jr.	Mattoon	Coles
W. L. Brooks	Thompsonville	Franklin
Andrew S. Caldwell	Carbondale	Jackson
John K. Newhall	Aurora	Kane
J. P. Langston	Fancy Prairie	Menard
M. E. Tarpy	Elmwood	Peoria
Luke Sweetser	Peoria	do
Milton D. Price	Noble	Richland
Charles A. Byers	Springfield	Sangamon
George Bieser	Fayetteville	St. Clair
Thos. E. Northen	Steger	Will
Anna Holzwarth	Rockford	Winnebago

JUNE 20, 1912.

John Angus	Chicago	Cook
Arthur J. Cooke	do	do
John R. Deal	do	do
Robert E. Engels	do	do
Jno. W. Jedlan	do	do
Louis Chas. Keter, Jr.	do	do
Francis McQuillen	do	do
John W. Morsbach	do	do
H. O. Peterson	do	do
Henry C. Peters	do	do
Milton S. Plotke	do	do
A. F. Strong	do	do
Marian L. Stan	do	do
Frank Stancel	do	do
J. C. Vlasak	do	do
George F. Walz	do	do
Mary D. Walworth	do	do

June 20, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Benjamin Wolf	Chicago	Cook
Geo. W. Morris	Maywood .....	..do
G. W. Kirkbride	Cairo	Alexander
V. R. Pomeroy	Ohio	Bureau
Edward Barry	Elkhart	Logan
P. E. Crundwell	Kinmundy	Marion
John C. McDowell	Keithsburg	Mercer
W. G. Goebel	Jacksonville	Morgan
Isaiah Whitlock	Murrayville .....	..do
Carl Behrmann	Peoria	Peoria
W. S. Middlesworth	Shelbyville	Shelby
Edward R. Novak	Chicago	Cook
Jas. R. Kincaid	Springfield	Sangamon

JUNE 21, 1912.

Alfred O. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Frank R. Baker .....	..do .....	..do
Clarence J. Del Vecchio .....	..do .....	..do
Albert W. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
P. Robert Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph B. Maher .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest O. Sisson .....	..do .....	..do
Van C. Winans .....	..do .....	..do
Grover W. Gehant	Dixon	Lee
Oliver C. Grimmert	Virden	Macoupin
William L. Becker	Centralia	Marion
Earl C. Bracken	Chicago	Cook
John O. Forman .....	..do .....	..do

JUNE 22, 1912.

Daniel C. Appleton	Chicago	Cook
W. B. Bassler .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel M. Booth .....	..do .....	..do
E. K. Bowers .....	..do .....	..do
S. Bymel .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Fischer .....	..do .....	..do
W. Knox Haynes .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest G. Kusswurm .....	..do .....	..do
Clara E. Kuehl .....	..do .....	..do
W. W. Lamos .....	..do .....	..do
John G. Leiner .....	..do .....	..do
Alexander S. Maltman .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Rosenberg .....	..do .....	..do
W. Scholes .....	..do .....	..do
B. Singer .....	..do .....	..do
C. H. Ward .....	..do .....	..do
George T. Porter	Blue Island .....	..do
A. N. Rowe	Kenney	De Witt
Gerhard Brefeld	Aviston	Clinton
Anna S. Papenguth	Wheaton	Du Page
Harry S. Parker	Effingham	Effingham
O. P. Loudon	Carbondale	Jackson
Clifford A. Cherry	Aurora	Kane
Alonzo W. Allen	Streator	La Salle
T. C. Torrence	Springfield	Sangamon
Edd Johnson	Oglesby	La Salle
A. M. McConnell	Aledo	Mercer
H. A. Husman	Ohlman	Montgomery
Linton W. Smith	Rochelle	Ogle
Wm. R. Bootz	Peoria	Peoria
C. F. Hitchcock .....	..do .....	..do
Henry C. Gibson .....	..do .....	..do
Leon W. Mitchell	Rock Island	Rock Island
E. E. Prater	Cowden	Shelby
George F. Bunn	Byron	Ogle
H. G. Maynor	Eddyville	Pope

JUNE 24, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
James P. Bainbridge	Chicago	Cook
H. E. Herrick .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas J. Hickey .....	..do .....	..do
Victor L. Huszagh .....	..do .....	..do
Frank O. Koepke .....	..do .....	..do
Ole Nelson .....	..do .....	..do
C. W. Rapp .....	..do .....	..do
Elmer E. Rogers .....	..do .....	..do
Thos. W. Routliff .....	..do .....	..do
Frank L. Scharf .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Webeler .....	..do .....	..do
Louis A. La Voie	Quincy	Adams
Ezra Kepp	Xenia	Clay
W. J. Chapman	Jerseyville	Jersey
Eli Koenigsberg	Chicago	Cook
Joseph F. Gurda .....	..do .....	..do
James R. Moroney .....	..do .....	..do
Frank M. Skrzydlewski .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph T. Spiker .....	..do .....	..do

JUNE 25, 1912.

Minnie Ailworth	Chicago	Cook
Thomas R. Brown .....	..do .....	..do
S. Joh's Christensen .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur S. Nathan .....	..do .....	..do
Theodore L. Osborn .....	..do .....	..do
Louis A. Rose .....	..do .....	..do
John E. Skehen .....	..do .....	..do
Max Sonnenschein .....	..do .....	..do
J. D. Welch	Forest Park .....	..do
Leonard W. Ingham	Clinton	De Witt
W. S. Atkins	Carbondale	Jackson
Albert E. Ernst	Alton	Madison
Jesse McBride	Coulterville	Randolph
George C. Wenger	Rock Island	Rock Island
J. D. Stubbles	Springfield	Sangamon
J. W. Hegeman	Chicago	Cook

JUNE 26, 1912.

Albert N. Charles	Chicago	Cook
Caroline Cohen .....	..do .....	..do
Robert Edelson .....	..do .....	..do
Herman Freeman .....	..do .....	..do
Henry B. Gottmann .....	..do .....	..do
J. H. Jochum, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
John A. Linden .....	..do .....	..do
B. H. Matthews .....	..do .....	..do
George A. Oleson .....	..do .....	..do
John Rupinski .....	..do .....	..do
Pansy Schlossman .....	..do .....	..do
E. Carl Tourje .....	..do .....	..do
Bazel W. Veirs .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Vesely .....	..do .....	..do
Genevieve Ward .....	..do .....	..do
A. P. Wheeler .....	..do .....	..do
George French	Oak Park .....	..do
Frank O. Potter	Evanston .....	..do
Geo. W. Ritter	Villa Grove	Douglas
Marguerite Cahill	Dixon	Lee
Eugene L. Martin	Olney	Richland
Harlan Correll	Stoy	Crawford
E. J. Beam	Gardner	Grundy

JUNE 27, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
A. Henry Adams	Chicago	Cook
D. W. Callinan	do	do
Robert B. Clark	do	do
Elbridge W. Fisher	do	do
S. J. Lehrer	do	do
Conie W. Mack	do	do
Leo H. Meyer	do	do
Lucia H. Scott	do	do
Arthur L. Scott	do	do
Clarence E. Vescelus	do	do
A. T. Sabs	Arlington Heights	do
S. A. Shortt	Ashland	Cass
Kate L. Doyle	Champaign	Champaign
John H. Fornoff	Pana	Christian
C. C. Gray	Filson	Douglas
W. W. Halladay	Farina	Fayette
R. H. Mason	Sheldon	Iroquois
Geo. B. Thompson	Dix, R. R. No. 3	Jefferson
Oliver T. Clark	Aurora	Kane
Ray L. Houser	Galesburg	Knox
Maurice Marcot	Highland	Madison
Edna Grant	Joliet	Will
A. Kate Gallagher	Canton	Fulton

JUNE 28, 1912.

David J. Armstrong	Chicago	Cook
George B. Chamberlin	do	do
Paul H. Dodge	do	do
E. C. Gmelin	do	do
Wm. Walter Johnston	do	do
David Johnstone	do	do
Peter N. Kandel	do	do
D. O'Toole	do	do
John F. Pletz	do	do
Geo. A. Schmitt	do	do
Bruce Nichols	Kansas	Edgar
S. A. Van Kirk	Metropolis	Massac
E. J. Carroll	Bloomington	McLean
William DeRocher	Chicago	Cook
Gustav W. Granzig	do	do
Alberto Pace	do	do

JUNE 29, 1912.

John J. Dedrick	Blue Island	Cook
Alex W. Gillespie	Chicago Heights	do
Orrin A. Decker	Chicago	do
Carl D. Greene	do	do
Helen Hanna	do	do
Oscar R. Hillstrom	do	do
Merle M. Johnstone	do	do
Norman Keller	do	do
Darus W. Lovell	do	do
Willis A. McMahon	do	do
Edwin A. Olson	do	do
Nicholas W. Resch	do	do
Joseph Stein	do	do
E. H. Allen	do	do
Henry W. Leman	do	do
Wm. L. Lillard	do	do
Grace M. Vanderpoel	do	do
Mary L. Behan	do	do
Jeremiah Bogert	do	do
Ralph C. Brown	do	do
Arthur Corcoran	do	do
John Currie	do	do

June 29, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Louise C. Howard	Chicago	Cook
Alma Mandler	..do	..do
Hazel C. Prangley	..do	..do
W. F. Hoig	Brookfield	..do
P. L. McPheeters	Champaign	Champaign
A. E. Long	Urbana	..do
U. G. Swearingen	St. Joseph	..do
Ferd. A. Luther	Piper City	Ford
Wm. McGahey	South Wilmington	Grundy
Isaac H. Webb	McLeansboro	Hamilton
Frank F. Butzow	Loda	Iroquois
George B. Welborn	Woodlawn	Jefferson
W. F. Shephard	Jerseyville	Jersey
W. W. Bristow	Girard	Macoupin
H. A. Allison	Good Hope	McDonough
Ed. J. Powers	Peoria	Peoria
F. O. Canedy	Rock Island	Rock Island
J. M. Eaton	Fulton	Whiteside
John Herrin	Herrin	Williamson
Joseph J. Janda	Chicago	Cook

JULY 1, 1912.

William P. Bond	Chicago	Cook
Scott O. Cavette	..do	..do
Arthur I. Chap	..do	..do
Leslie L. Chiville	..do	..do
William English	..do	..do
Morris Frankfurter	..do	..do
Morris Glassberg	..do	..do
Otto W. Jurgens	..do	..do
Marion S. Leaming	..do	..do
W. H. Meves	..do	..do
Thos. A. Gerlach	Harvey	..do
Louis L. Lengfelder	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Frank W. Beyer	Danvers	McLean
Norwood F. Hart	Peoria	Peoria
H. M. Hutchins	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
C. B. Merwin	Joliet	Will
Lewis K. Evans	El Paso	Woodford
A. W. Armstrong	Oak Lawn	Cook
Fred Geissler	Chicago	..do

JULY 2, 1912.

William Bartz	Chicago	Cook
Raymond Ernest Baker	..do	..do
Derlin O. Johnston	..do	..do
Albert Kranzow	..do	..do
Charles F. Lowy	..do	..do
H. W. Meisenhelder	..do	..do
Eleanor A. Spear	..do	..do
Thomas H. Johnson	Taylorville	Christian
Luman Burr	Bloomington	McLean
L. M. Casteel	Rock Island	Rock Island
Henry C. Cutter	Danville	Vermilion
John A. Shaner	Lanark	Carroll

JULY 3, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Frank J. Breen	Chicago	Cook
Lawrence A. Cohen .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph R. Dachtera .....	..do .....	..do
Walter Henry Garasha .....	..do .....	..do
Allan F. Gordon .....	..do .....	..do
May E. Gregg .....	..do .....	..do
Stephen L. Grablinski .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar H. Held .....	..do .....	..do
Rube G. Levin .....	..do .....	..do
Lewis B. Steele .....	..do .....	..do
F. B. Williams .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Hess	Wilmette .....	..do
Harry W. Hopp .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Frey	Depue	Bureau
Wilson E. Bush	La Hogue	Iroquois
May E. Cotter	Murphysboro	Jackson
Eleanor H. Bereman	Aurora	Kane
Simon Koons	Broadwell	Logan
J. J. Douglas	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Will G. Thompson	Moweaqua	Shelby
C. F. Jenkins	Danville	Vermilion
Oliver D. Mann .....	..do .....	..do

JULY 5, 1912.

Charles Branick	Chicago	Cook
Clarence S. Connor .....	..do .....	..do
Edward F. Lenden .....	..do .....	..do
John Michal .....	..do .....	..do
George L. Nelson .....	..do .....	..do
Walter J. Pfeiffer .....	..do .....	..do
J. E. VanCleve	Blue Mound	Macon
Elsie White	Forest City	Mason
H. H. Piatt	Carrier Mills	Saline
John T. Creighton	Springfield	Sangamon
Charles Joseph Boynton	Chicago	Cook

JULY 6, 1912.

Charles W. Baker	Chicago	Cook
James L. Carlton .....	..do .....	..do
Harry R. Devitt .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick H. Frovemke .....	..do .....	..do
Jos. P. Landfield .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Petrik .....	..do .....	..do
Grace B. Perkins .....	..do .....	..do
Harold R. Pillinger .....	..do .....	..do
Donald R. Richberg .....	..do .....	..do
Louise E. Rhomberg .....	..do .....	..do
Louis Silverman .....	..do .....	..do
Max Silverman .....	..do .....	..do
E. H. Wright .....	..do .....	..do
Henry W. Prentice	De Kalb	De Kalb
Hollies J. Flurch .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas F. Nowers	Atkinson	Henry
Robert J. Walberg	Galesburg	Knox
E. L. Langston	Forest City	Mason
Silas Cuba	Tennessee	McDonough
Herbert F. Sehmer	Peoria	Peoria
Sam Thompson	Harrisburg	Saline
J. E. McCann	Buffalo	Sangamon
M. S. Ayars	Moweaqua	Shelby
J. B. Hoy	Freeport	Stephenson
Wesley McCallister	Carmi	White
Chas. D. Fithian	Newton	Jasper
Edward I. Hughes	Chicago	Cook

JULY 8, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Max Bruski	Chicago	Cook
Adolph P. Lawrence .....	..do .....	..do
Anna C. Lewis .....	..do .....	..do
Eva Lichtenstein .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Meyering .....	..do .....	..do
Philip Reinauer .....	..do .....	..do
Hattie E. Wood .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Forrester	Wilmette .....	..do
J. F. Greer	White Hall	Greene
George H. Meyer	Waukegan	Lake
John J. Brenholt, Jr.	Alton	Madison
H. F. Reese	Tremont	Tazewell
Charles P. Ray	Roseville	Warren
Martin B. Dolan	Durand	Winnebago
Edward Nelson .....	..do .....	..do
A. L. Brodin	Rockford .....	..do
Margaret Geyer	Kankakee	Kankakee

JULY 9, 1912.

W. E. Bradley	Chicago	Cook
Buckingham Chandler .....	..do .....	..do
Anthony Fassullo .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph K. Hoover .....	..do .....	..do
O. S. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Anna Mackey .....	..do .....	..do
John Maddock .....	..do .....	..do
S. H. Silberman .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Spohn .....	..do .....	..do
Leo E. Wolf .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. C. Hathaway	Sheldon	Iroquois
Egbert E. Hawk	Bloomington	McLean
Fred W. Sander	Monroe	Will
Charles I. Imes	Macomb	McDonough
William C. Mancker	Rock Island	Rock Island
John D. Scheiwe	Steger	Will

JULY 10, 1912.

Joseph G. Burnes	Chicago	Cook
Calvin P. Clark .....	..do .....	..do
Willard F. Conkey .....	..do .....	..do
Vernon Hanson .....	..do .....	..do
James P. Harold .....	..do .....	..do
Peter Rothermel .....	..do .....	..do
Lillian Weller .....	..do .....	..do
R. B. Webster .....	..do .....	..do
William E. Withall .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Hoffman	Pocahontas, R. R. 3 ..	Bond
Ralph E. Bell	Robinson	Crawford
C. S. Turner	Canton	Fulton
T. N. Cummins	Reevesville	Johnson
Clayton J. Barber	Springfield	Sangamon
Alfred Adams .....	..do .....	..do
J. A. Allen	Monmouth	Warren
S. V. Aikman	Marion	Williamson
Alfred A. Engstrom	Rockford	Winnebago
Frank J. Ruehlmann	Chicago	Cook

JULY 11, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Geo. C. Bolton	Chicago	Cook
Louis A. Brucks	do	do
Philip F. Cohn	do	do
Jessie Cook	do	do
H. F. Eidmann	do	do
Albert C. Fordham	do	do
Wm. R. Gale	do	do
A. C. Kussmann	do	do
R. R. Longenecker	do	do
L. K. Mentzel	do	do
Hugh L. Caldwell	do	do
Frederick H. Bengel	do	do
William Brietzke	do	do
Chas. N. Hale	do	do
Emanuel H. Kuttner	do	do
Nicholas Sabatello	do	do
Ethel S. Taylor	do	do
Thomas R. Petri	Quincy	Adams
V. A. Wigren	Galva	Henry
Frank W. Ravlin	Elburn	Kane
James J. Mahoney	Alton	Madison
N. C. Lyra	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Anna Carey	Danville	Vermillion
M. C. Jenkins	Freeport	Stephenson
Ingvald D. Johnsos	Chicago	Cook
Helen Moll	do	do
Joseph F. Karlovsky	Berwyn	do

JULY 12, 1912.

Lazar H. Gladstone	Chicago	Cook
Mary M. Ryan	do	do
Paul J. Schulz	do	do
Ray W. Summe	do	do
Oliver L. Watson	do	do
J. B. Harris	Granite City	Madison
Frank McNeeney	Huntley	McHenry
J. B. Beekman	Pisgah	Morgan

JULY 13, 1912.

Rupert J. Barry	Chicago	Cook
William D. Cousin	do	do
George Gallagher	do	do
A. L. Howard	do	do
J. L. Houghteling, Jr.	do	do
Robert Klotz	do	do
Charles Kramer	do	do
James C. McShane	do	do
Albert G. Miller	do	do
Ferdinand H. Niehing	do	do
Joseph Rosinski	do	do
Henry M. Walker	do	do
Wm. J. G. Maurer	Riverdale	do
Lloyd F. Voyles	Bone Gap	Edwards
Frederick A. Saunders	Rockbridge	Greene
J. P. Lannon	Sauemin	Livingston
R. L. Degenhardt	Alton	Madison
Charles W. Johnson	Dixon, R. R. No. 3	Ogle
Jessie Lasswell	Peoria	Peoria
Frank H. Harris	Milan	Rock Island
Willis Hargrave	Emma	White
Nellie J. Scully	Rock Island	Rock Island

JULY 15, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
A. L. Collen	Chicago	Cook
Harry O. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Julia M. Manly .....	..do .....	..do
Charles J. Meadowcroft .....	..do .....	..do
Clayton W. Mogg .....	..do .....	..do
H. Schuhmann .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Stenwedel .....	..do .....	..do
W. W. Yeates .....	..do .....	..do
Raymond S. Pruitt	Evanston .....	..do
Joseph F. Starman	Berwyn .....	..do
Geo. Wood	Gifford	Champaign
Thomas A. Holland	Downer's Grove	Du Page
Nettie Caraway	Chrisman	Edgar
O. O. Williams	Hume .....	..do
A. J. Schneider	Nauvoo	Hancock
O. P. Petty	Prophetstown	Whiteside
H. N. Dickinson	New Lenox	Will
W. F. Hull	Rockford	Winnebago

JULY 16, 1912.

Leland A. Babcock	Chicago	Cook
Samuel T. Brown .....	..do .....	..do
Sophia Glickman .....	..do .....	..do
Edith K. Mitchell .....	..do .....	..do
W. S. Turner .....	..do .....	..do
Homer M. Swope	Quincy	Adams
Eugene F. Buckles	Virden	Macoupin
Maury D. Powell	Collinsville	Madison
J. Marshall Miller	Jacksonville	Morgan
Nettie Bristow	Sullivan	Moultrie
Theodore C. Dove	Shelbyville	Shelby
Richard W. Ray	Danville	Vermilion
Bernard A. Superfine	Chicago	Cook

JULY 17, 1912.

H. A. Bleszki	Chicago	Cook
Edward R. Gannon .....	..do .....	..do
Albert F. Hoffman .....	..do .....	..do
Henry C. Keenan .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. Mokate .....	..do .....	..do
Emma Quinlan .....	..do .....	..do
William R. Zwetow .....	..do .....	..do
Charles H. Mead	Augusta	Hancock
Geo. A. Lickiss	Percy	Randolph
Frank Ryan	Springfield	Sangamon
J. A. Provoost	Pecatonica	Winnebago
Catrines DeHaan	Chicago	Cook
Leo Skrzynski, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do

JULY 18, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Elton C. Armitage	Chicago	Cook
Barney Cushman .....	..do .....	..do
Clarence E. Eldrige .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew June .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. T. Kimball .....	..do .....	..do
John Makovsky .....	..do .....	..do
J. G. Maples .....	..do .....	..do
Dorsey L. Mitchell .....	..do .....	..do
Will C. Moody .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph M. Nelson .....	..do .....	..do
Louis F. Ristow .....	..do .....	..do
Abraham D. Schwimmer .....	..do .....	..do
Harriet R. Thompson .....	..do .....	..do
James E. Mills	Taylorville	Christian
A. W. Croughan	Xenia	Clay
John W. Shepherd	Paris	Edgar
O. J. Lewis	Carbondale	Jackson
George A. Gordon	Campbell Hill .....	..do
Omar N. Harter	Wenona	Marshall
Robert L. Downing	Joy	Mercer
A. B. McMillan	Sparta	Randolph
O. E. Laird	Springfield	Sangamon
F. A. Martin	Monmouth	Warren
R. Schuessler	Chicago	Cook

JULY 19, 1912.

William J. Accola	Chicago	Cook
E. H. Atwood .....	..do .....	..do
Erin Hogan .....	..do .....	..do
Ada Madary .....	..do .....	..do
Erwin W. Rinder .....	..do .....	..do
Newton L. Sample .....	..do .....	..do
Estella M. Fleming	Kewanee	Henry

JULY 20, 1912.

John J. Alsasser	Chicago	Cook
Jacob Diamond .....	..do .....	..do
B. J. Frank .....	..do .....	..do
John O. Hobert .....	..do .....	..do
Charles F. Kramp .....	..do .....	..do
R. M. O'Brien .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Sonnenschein .....	..do .....	..do
E. C. Sturges .....	..do .....	..do
W. A. Collins	Western Springs .....	..do
Henry P. Sinder	Oak Park .....	..do
H. H. Emminga	Golden	Adams
Stuart Duncan	La Salle	La Salle
Albert T. Summers	Decatur	Macon
E. S. Combs	Findlay	Shelby
Louis J. Blary	Westville	Vermilion
Jeanne M. Lynn	Chicago	Cook
H. Fred Smith .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Wright .....	..do .....	..do
Henry C. Geeve .....	..do .....	..do
Hector N. Mills .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur Fabian Parkinson .....	..do .....	..do
August H. Vandenboom	Quincy	Adams
Florence Broadhurst .....	..do .....	..do

JULY 22, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Geo. M. Bates	Chicago	Cook
Joseph A. Cerny .....	..do .....	..do
Louise Hamilton .....	..do .....	..do
George M. Martin .....	..do .....	..do
James J. Moran .....	..do .....	..do
John U. Smyth .....	..do .....	..do
William B. Stevens .....	..do .....	..do
A. C. Mautz	Stewardson	Shelby
R. T. Clark	Herrick .....	..do
Charles E. Lauder	Monmouth	Warren
I. L. Weaver	Sterling	Whiteside
J. D. Schooby	Kenney	De Witt
Robert M. Lauer	Chicago	Cook
Roy E. Loff .....	..do .....	..do

JULY 23, 1912.

Frederick A. Brown	Chicago	Cook
George L. Chindahl .....	..do .....	..do
Henry C. Goldman .....	..do .....	..do
Irwin Grossman .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Jurjovec .....	..do .....	..do
Otto Kerner .....	..do .....	..do
Frank J. Kohn .....	..do .....	..do
Hamilton M. Robinson .....	..do .....	..do
Wilbur W. Sanford .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Wachowski .....	..do .....	..do
F. C. Wingblade .....	..do .....	..do
Edward A. Zimmerman .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew Schmitz	Niles Center .....	..do
M. R. Bunting	Champaign	Champaign
Marion Watson	Arthur	Douglas
A. U. Barco	Edwardsville	Madison
Lizzie Duke	Bloomington	McLean
James M. McMurry .....	..do .....	..do
Frank D. Harwood	Normal .....	..do
Preston Sanders	Pawnee	Sangamon
Anton J. Barton Jr	Chicago	Cook

JULY 24, 1912.

Charles Whitehouse	Pana	Christian
Guy Comly	Oblong	Crawford
C. C. Edwards	Waukegan	Lake
Lawrence C. Wheat	Decatur	Macon
Charles R. Shultheis	Oak Park	Cook
Harry D. Knight	Chicago .....	..do
C. Thomas Schutz .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Sturtz .....	..do .....	..do
Claude Brown	Princeton	Bureau

JULY 25, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Charles A. Churan	Chicago	Cook
John M. Ewen, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Gillmeister .....	..do .....	..do
Harold D. Huszagh .....	..do .....	..do
Carlyle M. Keyes .....	..do .....	..do
Vincenzo Laporta .....	..do .....	..do
Josephine M. Wickwire .....	..do .....	..do
A. Julius Brenhaus	Elmhurst	Du Page
Geo. H. Williams	Hinsdale .....	..do
James Hardesty	Broughton	Hamilton
Geo. H. Fisher	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Jacob Darst	Peoria	Peoria
Joseph F. Hadank .....	..do .....	..do
Louis H. Yeck	Browning	Schuyler

JULY 26, 1912.

John B. Mesny	Chicago	Cook
Oliver H. Richards .....	..do .....	..do
Aloysius McLean	Morrisonville	Christian
Fred R. Hazlett	Galesburg	Knox
Robert C. Gould	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Harry M. Brams	Chicago	Cook
E. E. Leming	West Frankfort	Franklin

JULY 27, 1912.

David M. Ball	Chicago	Cook
Erasmus de Dzinbanink .....	..do .....	..do
Charles G. Fox .....	..do .....	..do
David B. Gann .....	..do .....	..do
Erwin O. Hasten .....	..do .....	..do
Isidore Lasker .....	..do .....	..do
Manton H. Luther .....	..do .....	..do
Charles F. Marsh .....	..do .....	..do
Sam H. Regensburg .....	..do .....	..do
J. Joseph Wright .....	..do .....	..do
Z. F. Windes	Winnetka .....	..do
Jacob Schwab	Forest Park .....	..do
Wm. H. Blankenbeker	Martinsville	Clark
Henry S. Williams	Gossett	Hamilton
John M. Herbert	Murphysboro	Jackson
John H. Loucks	Aurora	Kane
Charles E. Ives	Amboy	Lee
Rozel M. Curtiss	Marengo	McHenry
Miles Brooks	Stanford	McLean
J. F. Hess	Kirkwood	Warren
W. H. Oliver	Joliet	Will
Joe Gordon	Rantoul	Champaign
W. T. Wree	Ivesdale .....	..do
H. E. Scott	Ridgway .....	..do
John Mosley	Peoria	Gallatin
Alexander Gollan	Peoria	Peoria
Gertrude Beyer	Western Springs	Cook
John B. Bryar	Chicago .....	..do
Archie H. Cohen .....	..do .....	..do
Gustav Ehlers, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Charles J. Hruby .....	..do .....	..do
O. A. Lundquist .....	..do .....	..do
Edmund E. Marten .....	..do .....	..do
L. L. Menne .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Moore .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph J. Morand .....	..do .....	..do
Walter R. Sanders .....	..do .....	..do
Gilbert G. Wolfe .....	..do .....	..do
M. G. Valaskas .....	..do .....	..do

JULY 29, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
F. Bose	Chicago	Cook
Blanche Calkins	..do	..do
Michael P. Gauer	..do	..do
Frank X. Golniewicz	..do	..do
Milton M. Hirsch	..do	..do
Milton H. Katz	..do	..do
C. W. LeFebvre	..do	..do
Charles A. Sampson	..do	..do
L. E. Trimmer	..do	..do
Doty H. Wamsley	..do	..do
Ralph Jeffris	Charleston	Coles
Sam T. Peterson	Elgin	Kane
Walter C. Rippberger	..do	..do
M. Mills	Ottawa	La Salle
O. B. Wysong	Fithian	Vermilion
Walter J. Becker	Chicago	Cook

JULY 30, 1912.

Herbert M. Apfelbaum	Chicago	Cook
Rose S. Ehrlich	..do	..do
George Bruce Hill	..do	..do
George H. Meyer	..do	..do
James S. Nelson	..do	..do
Samuel P. Parmly, Jr.	..do	..do
Irving Zimmerman	..do	..do
W. T. Osborne	Mattoon	Coles
John A. Meriweather	Decatur	Macon
Robert H. Schmidt	Rock Island	Rock Island
Frank G. Livesay	Centralia	Marion
Evelyn C. Nye	Elwood	Will
Charles E. Jones	Robinson	Crawford
Josef T. Skinner	Princeton	Bureau
R. W. Allen	Chicago	Cook
Fred T. Bunker	..do	..do
Douglas Butler	..do	..do
Frank W. Duha	..do	..do
C. A. Wathier	..do	..do

JULY 31, 1912.

Herman M. Goldberg	Chicago	Cook
George C. Johnson	..do	..do
Frank E. Makeel	..do	..do
George F. Mulligan	..do	..do
Giuseppe Renzino	..do	..do
M. J. Sullivan	..do	..do
D. J. Sullivan	..do	..do
Marcus H. Taft	..do	..do
Benjamin C. Womack	..do	..do
Elmer C. Peter	Quincy	Adams
C. F. H. Carrithers	Fairbury	Livingston
W. R. Donohoo	Pearl	Pike
W. J. Hampton	Morton	Tazewell
Edward Shulman	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 1, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
G. L. Deane	Chicago	Cook
Frank A. Moody	do	do
Henry R. Pontorno	do	do
Buckton Nendick	Oak Park	do
John Q. Brown	Quincy	Adams
Silas Murphy	Marshall	Clark
Emily M. Davis	Charleston	Coles
Chas. W. Shutt	Ramsey	Fayette
Wade S. Allison	Gardner	Grundy
Thomas J. Carroll	La Salle	La Salle
Francis E. Baldwin	Jacksonville	Morgan
Logan Coleman	Springfield	Sangamon
William Jampel	Belleville	St. Clair
Cecile V. Hartwell	Marion	Williamson
Geo. A. Morgan	Rockford	Winnebago
Albert E. Hart	do	do

AUGUST 2, 1912.

Fred A. Brown	Chicago	Cook
Arthur W. Chapman	do	do
Mary E. Coughlan	do	do
Edward D. Herbert	do	do
Wm. W. Jordan	do	do
Bernard F. Jusaitus	do	do
William B. Lowe	do	do
Raymond C. Nelson	do	do
Wm. H. O'Donoghue	do	do
H. T. Seaverns	do	do
Wallace T. See	do	do
William Slack	do	do
Bodo Uhlendorf	do	do
Frank R. Utley	do	do
Isidor Dubin	do	do
C. C. Hitch	Argo	do
Mary Teherington	Decatur	Macon
George A. Simpson, Jr.	Edwardsville	Madison
Abram C. Isaacs	Springfield	Sangamon
Maurice Burger	Gillespie	Macoupin
	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 3, 1912.

Joseph F. Gast	Chicago	Cook
George J. Gercken	do	do
Lynne E. Osborne	do	do
J. Frank Murphy	do	do
Franklin Raber	do	do
Walter S. Syrett	do	do
Leslie P. Voorhees	do	do
A. Reinhardt	do	do
Carrie Uhler	do	do
Francis A. Becker	do	do
A. Geo. Mackie	do	do
Mary O'Brien	do	do
Roy W. Cook	do	do
E. M. Oetting	Somonauk	De Kalb
Clarence W. Diver	Dallas City	Hancock
George Goulding	Waukegan	Lake
T. C. Buxton	Streator	La Salle
Nathan H. Weiss	Decatur	Macon
John G. Patton	Peoria	Peoria
Ruth C. Watts	Pittsfield	Pike
Harris A. Schulze	Springfield	Sangamon
Olivia M. Taft	Anna	Union
	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 5, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Joseph Boosel	Chicago	Cook
Hjalmar C. R. Lund .....	..do .....	..do
Walter W. P. Schwanke .....	..do .....	..do
Adam J. Schmoll .....	..do .....	..do
Morrison A. Seymour .....	..do .....	..do
M. E. Simmonds	Hamilton	Hancock
Annie C. Edmonds	Waukegan	Lake
Neil McDermott	Bloomington	McLean
F. P. McKinney	Chapin	Morgan
Chas. C. Dutch	Peoria	Peoria
Daniel A. McDonald	Cicero	Cook

AUGUST 6, 1912.

Samuel F. Bennett	Chicago	Cook
Lucy M. de Graff .....	..do .....	..do
John S. Hagberg .....	..do .....	..do
Frank W. Martin .....	..do .....	..do
Alexander Moore .....	..do .....	..do
John C. Barrett	Blue Island .....	..do
William Brauns	River Forest .....	..do
Earle Ward	Oak Park .....	..do
Walter A. Klippert	Denver	Hancock
John B. White	Hillsboro	Montgomery
James J. Graham	Springfield	Sangamon
George J. Kable .....	..do .....	..do
Ben Hoff, Jr.	Pekin	Tazewell
Nellie M. Smith	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 7, 1912.

Loretta Colwell	Chicago	Cook
John Dawney .....	..do .....	..do
Gustav F. H. Ehlers .....	..do .....	..do
Stephen J. Fisher .....	..do .....	..do
Walter W. Goralski .....	..do .....	..do
Fred George James .....	..do .....	..do
Edna E. McKillip .....	..do .....	..do
C. A. Powers .....	..do .....	..do
I. W. Ruszkiewicz .....	..do .....	..do
Annie S. Winslow	Morgan Park .....	..do
Chas. B. Springer	Pocahontas	Bond
Fred W. Jencks	Elgin	Kane
R. R. Fowler	Marion	Williamson

AUGUST 8, 1912.

Ferdinand G. Christgau	Chicago	Cook
M. E. Curran .....	..do .....	..do
John L. Moehle .....	..do .....	..do
Knud Petersen .....	..do .....	..do
Clarence Poffenberger .....	..do .....	..do
Louis T. Reigstad .....	..do .....	..do
Mabel E. Reiner .....	..do .....	..do
Charles A. Stuckrath .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin Stewart .....	..do .....	..do
David B. Woodworth .....	..do .....	..do
Harry H. Talcott	Des Plaines .....	..do
Lillian E. Ward	Oak Park .....	..do
David N. Kennedy	Quincy	Adams
Ella S. Hoar	Vandalia	Fayette
B. H. Williams	Woodland	Iroquois
W. H. Lehmkuhl	Otterville	Jersey
Joseph Baumouk	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 9, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
George A. Airey	Chicago	Cook
Carl O. Beroth .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph F. Burns .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob M. Dampts .....	..do .....	..do
Harry A. Diedrich .....	..do .....	..do
A. V. Gillespie .....	..do .....	..do
Edward D. Goodell .....	..do .....	..do
Louis G. Marhoefer .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph D. Ratajkowski .....	..do .....	..do
Fred C. Rathje .....	..do .....	..do
A. H. Young .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel Clayton	Collinsville	Madison
John T. Lillard	Bloomington	McLean
James Manley	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Robert M. Davidson	Oregon	Ogle
F. H. Clifton	Peoria	Peoria

AUGUST 10, 1912.

Leonard De Franco	Melrose Park	Cook
Levi H. Fuller	Oak Park .....	..do
John C. Bjerke	Chicago .....	..do
G. Frank Curtis .....	..do .....	..do
M. M. Sheehan .....	..do .....	..do
Katherine E. Wallace .....	..do .....	..do
William C. Wernecke .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred Bech .....	..do .....	..do
Howard M. Cox .....	..do .....	..do
Charles H. Coppel .....	..do .....	..do
Nels M. Hokanson .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. Justinen .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph F. Nicolas .....	..do .....	..do
Henry A. Olson .....	..do .....	..do
LeRoy R. Paddock .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob Schwartz .....	..do .....	..do
Mae Viner .....	..do .....	..do
G. S. Hamon	Plumfield	Franklin
W. G. Brooks	St. Anne	Kankakee
J. E. Lemmons	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
E. A. Rogers	Woodstock	McHenry
A. W. Moore	Cowden	Shelby

AUGUST 12, 1912.

John H. Baumgartner	Chicago	Cook
Barre Blumenthal .....	..do .....	..do
Ada M. Cartwright .....	..do .....	..do
Louis B. Guthmann .....	..do .....	..do
Jeremiah J. O'Grady .....	..do .....	..do
Woodruff J. Parker .....	..do .....	..do
Berndt H. Weborg .....	..do .....	..do
James W. Craig, Jr.	Mattoon	Coles
G. Roy Flint	Murphysboro	Jackson
Clyde M. Easton	Herscher	Kankakee
Joseph Peterson .....	..do .....	..do
D. Chambers	Bushnell	McDonough
Will Paxton	Sigel	Shelby
Rudolph J. Wind	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 13, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
LeBaron L. Austin	Chicago	Cook
J. Albert Dahlem .....	..do .....	..do
L. E. Dickinson .....	..do .....	..do
Eugene F. Doughty .....	..do .....	..do
Jerome T. Dustin .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel H. Finke .....	..do .....	..do
Gustav Reichards .....	..do .....	..do
George H. Rowley .....	..do .....	..do
Edward R. Tiedebohl .....	..do .....	..do
H. C. Vise	Macedonia	Franklin
J. Wm. Henshaw	Peru	La Salle

AUGUST 14, 1912.

William R. Keene	Chicago	Cook
Beatrice Krantz .....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. McBurney .....	..do .....	..do
R. E. Best	Palmer	Christian
L. O. Farnsworth	Glen Ellyn	Du Page
F. A. Russell	Elgin	Kane
Wm. P. Anson	Granite City	Madison
Sophia Halder	Peoria	Peoria
Thomas F. Miller	Wyoming	Stark
P. N. Lewis	Herrin	Williamson
Bertha M. Grierson	Champaign	Champaign
P. J. McDonagh	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 15, 1912.

Violette N. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Paul Blatchford .....	..do .....	..do
Isaac S. Brill .....	..do .....	..do
James Cantlon .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Fash .....	..do .....	..do
Frank C. Hecht .....	..do .....	..do
Fred B. Marshall .....	..do .....	..do
James B. Poynton .....	..do .....	..do
E. L. Stone .....	..do .....	..do
Daniel B. Williams .....	..do .....	..do
J. Fred Rommel	Evanston .....	..do
D. Nicholson	Paris	Edgar
James K. Lauher .....	..do .....	..do
James H. Young	St. Elmo	Fayette
Herman H. Salmon, Jr.	Goodwine	Iroquois
Thaddeus J. Merrill	Aurora	Kane
W. F. Bald	Nokomis	Montgomery
R. T. Hicks	Pittsfield	Pike
Laura B. Mitchell	Olney	Richland
G. W. Dorris	Harrisburg	Saline
Charles B. Courtney	Freeport	Stephenson
Emilie Herget	Pekin	Tazewell
Chas. Cazaleen	Johnston City	Williamson
B. A. Knight	Rockford	Winnebago

AUGUST 16, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Henry W. Aldrich	Chicago	Cook
Boletta N. Fetting	do	do
Frank E. Firestein	do	do
Sigurd B. Hammer	do	do
M. H. Mandelbaum	do	do
George W. Stack	do	do
Frank A. Thomas	do	do
C. H. Bush	Nebo	Pike
Max Biederman	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 17, 1912.

Robert A. Clara	Chicago	Cook
Arnold M. Ehrlich	do	do
Ruth G. Hurd	do	do
Ida M. Joseph	do	do
B. Francis Julien	do	do
Bessie Duke Kenney	do	do
John Mayer	do	do
Samuel E. Brown	do	do
Frank A. Larson	do	do
Lucy M. Bremer	do	do
Ernest W. Clark	do	do
John A. Klafin	do	do
Wm. E. Lloyd	do	do
E. P. Matthews	do	do
Carl T. Murray	do	do
F. E. Mayhew	Champaign	Champaign
Joseph M. Campbell	Albion	Edwards
T. A. Henson	West Frankfort	Franklin
John E. Reardon	Waukegan	Lake
George P. Hills	Ottawa	La Salle
J. S. Kelly	Chenoa	McLean
Louis Faus, Jr.	Maeystown	Monroe
H. Hood	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Herman B. Meils	Minonk	Woodford
G. N. Jennings	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 19, 1912.

Howard T. Ballard	Chicago	Cook
A. E. Kiefer	do	do
Frederic D. Logan	do	do
A. G. Scheltes	do	do
Frank C. Smith	do	do
Albert S. Strauss	do	do
Gordon Berg	Oak Park	do
John T. Cox	Annapolis	Crawford
Lothrop Lee Brown	Glen Ellyn	Du Page
J. W. Cochran	Elvaston	Hancock
John W. Vandermark	Bridgeport	Lawrence
Omer E. Lewis	Olney	Richland
Robert F. Wallace	Cobden	Union
J. A. McGuire	Eureka	Woodford

AUGUST 20, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
I. J. Becker	Chicago	Cook
Leland P. Broehl	do	do
Minette Eisner	do	do
Frank F. Gordon	do	do
Robert Haubold	do	do
Edward R. Johnston	do	do
Louis G. Langohr	do	do
Van A. Leber	do	do
Charles W. Messenger	do	do
Patrick F. Murray	do	do
Lawrence M. Oxx	do	do
H. E. Porter	do	do
Mortimer Rosenfels	do	do
Heman Welk	Lemont	do
William C. Wornhoff	River Forest	do
Rosa Brown	Paris	Edgar
James C. Maddin	DelRey	Iroquois
J. F. Blomquest	Decatur	Macon
S. W. Wrenn	Chana	Ogle
Margaret E. Toomey	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Chas. C. Andrews	Oakwood	Vermillion
Richard Utter	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Mills D. Dewey	Toulon	Stark
Joseph Greenberg	Chicago	Cook

AUGUST 21, 1912.

Arthur Antonisen	Chicago	Cook
Daniel E. Mielke	do	do
Otto R. Neufeldt	do	do
Henry W. Niebuhr	do	do
Louis H. Roeth	do	do
Lincoln C. Story	do	do
J. Clyde Starr	do	do
George Zarovy	do	do
D. F. Hott	Cicero	do
Lyle G. Herrick	Farmer City	De Witt
J. F. Turner	Tuscola	Douglas
J. F. W. Rahn	Elgin	Kane
T. M. Hancock	Lacon	Marshall
Oscar H. Reichhardt	Chicago	Cook
Edward Craig	Albion	Edwards

AUGUST 22, 1912.

Byron B. Smith	Wilmette	Cook
Geo. S. Eddy	Chicago	do
Raymond Kirk	do	do
James Maltman	do	do
James J. O'Toole	do	do
Amory W. Sawyer	do	do
John F. Zimmerman	do	do
Henry G. Arends	do	do
Walter L. Ford	do	do
Maxwell R. Herman	do	do
Mary L. Hejda	do	do
Arthur G. Stevens	do	do
Axel E. Svenson	do	do
Lucy W. Tucker	do	do
Lewis Fablinger	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess
B. F. Colehower	Long Point	Livingston
H. E. Kaiser	Monticello	Platt
Walter C. Lindley	Danville	Vermillion
O. D. Olsson	Tampico	Whiteside

AUGUST 23, 1912.

Name:	Postoffice address.	County.
Josiah B. Calef	Chicago	Cook
D. H. Ellsworth	do	do
Nathan Finkelstein	do	do
Joseph P. Larkin	do	do
Warren F. Pitney	do	do
Geo. T. Stevens	do	do
C. E. Keltner	Hillview	Greene
Anna M. Lorch	Edwardsville	Madison
Emma S. Neddermann	Pekin	Tazewell
Angelina Milaszewicz	Chicago	Cook
W. D. Lightfoot	Carrier Mills	Saline

AUGUST 24, 1912.

Edward C. Brennan	Chicago	Cook
Chester C. Broomell	do	do
Ella M. Flynn	do	do
Alex. Freundlich	do	do
William H. Hanley	do	do
W. A. Jacobson	do	do
Kate F. Johnson	do	do
Frank J. Kromenaker	do	do
Emil G. Kralovec	do	do
Evelyn Lawler	do	do
Theodore M. Nichols	do	do
Gabriel J. Norden	do	do
P. Alfred Nystrom	do	do
Joseph J. Reiter	do	do
Harry A. Smith	do	do
Phineas Morrow	Geneseo	Henry
Arnold J. Wilson	La Salle	La Salle
Dwight E. Beal	Bloomington	McLean
Ida Deutschmann	Belleville	St. Clair
John W. Hoskins	Henning	Vermillion
Linck C. Bostwick	Joliet	Will
Martin Gorski	Chicago	Cook
Harrison R. Johnson	do	do

AUGUST 26, 1912.

Robert Beckington	Chicago	Cook
Robt. P. Blich	do	do
Thomas E. Harkness	do	do
S. H. Koch	do	do
Anna M. Schultz	do	do
Edward E. Shinnick	do	do
L. E. Titus	do	do
Louis F. Weiss	do	do
Warren McNeff	Mt. Sterling	Brown
Samuel Woods	Quincy	Adams
Luther Tellotson	Royal	Champaign
George G. Robertson	Casey	Clark
Peter S. Wagner	Ava	Jackson
N. A. Crouse	Bogota	Jasper
E. G. Allen	Decatur	Macon
Robert G. Smith	Bloomington	McLean
Glen J. Cameron	Peoria	Peoria
Henry D. Sexton	East St. Louis	St. Clair

AUGUST 27, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Frank R. Curda	Chicago	Cook
Leslie W. Fricke	do	do
Charles Hugh Leech	do	do
William H. Long	do	do
Roseanna M. Quigley	do	do
K. J. Shekler	do	do
Charles H. Watson	do	do
Robt. L. Benson	River Forest	do
Charles C. Carnahan	Wilmette	do
P. L. Van Cleve	Blue Mound	Macon
Gertrude L. McCleneghan	Rockford	Winnebago
Harry A. Rezek	Chicago	Cook
Harry Horrick	do	do
John M. Roth	Kampsville	Calhoun
T. A. Sinks	West Frankfort	Franklin
Camillus D. De Pauw	Kewanee	Henry
John O. Cowan	Vienna	Johnson
H. G. Peterson	North Henderson	Mercer

AUGUST 28, 1912.

Camilla M. Bronez	Chicago	Cook
Louis Cahn	do	do
Philip H. Collins	do	do
Jacob Finder	do	do
A. H. Glantz	do	do
E. P. O'Callahan	do	do
Frank W. Swett	do	do
Ralph A. Walther	do	do
R. B. Stephenson	Morgan Park	do
John Cahill	Cherry	Bureau
Thomas H. Slusser	Downers Grove	Du Page

AUGUST 29, 1912.

H. N. Leadaman	Oak Park	Cook
Carl A. Berger	Chicago	do
Simon H. Cripe	do	do
Richd. Yates Hoffman	do	do
David Jacobson	do	do
J. Howard McCortney	do	do
Henry Severin	do	do
Mary Brom	do	do
Arthur F. Halla	do	do
Julius E. Hoffmann	do	do
C. A. Leatherman	do	do
Tony May	do	do
Arthur P. Starr	do	do
H. L. Thornburgh	do	do
William F. Bernbrock	Quincy	Adams
Eliza J. Bryden	Rockford	Winnebago
B. F. Parker	Yale	Jasper
Charles W. Christensen	Chicago	Cook
Anton B. Shatkus	do	do

AUGUST 30, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Augustine J. Damillowicz	Chicago	Cook
Oscar Conrad Ebinger .....	..do .....	..do
Emma E. Fredrick .....	..do .....	..do
E. A. Gams .....	..do .....	..do
Margaret Heneman .....	..do .....	..do
John M. Klonowski .....	..do .....	..do
C. F. McCullough .....	..do .....	..do
Fred A. Rieger .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar S. Seaver .....	..do .....	..do
Judd H. Matthews	Blue Island .....	..do
Elmer J. Murphy	Oak Park .....	..do

AUGUST 31, 1912.

William F. Bode	Chicago	Cook
A. C. Boule .....	..do .....	..do
Frank W. Eldred .....	..do .....	..do
A. Edward Frear .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Koss .....	..do .....	..do
Sam'l I. Levin .....	..do .....	..do
William F. Ulrich .....	..do .....	..do
William G. Norkett	Evanston .....	..do
S. S. Groves	Loraine	Adams
Allen E. Golden	Flora	Clay
John Rogers	Geneva	Kane
Elbert B. Vandervort	Salem	Marion
William B. Reed	Peoria	Peoria
Thos. L. Fekete, Jr.	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Gust Flodell	Rockford	Winnebago
James S. Campbell	Vergennes	Jackson
Wm. E. Birzele	Peoria	Peoria
Henry J. Christophersen	Belleville	St. Clair
Fred W. Walter	Lockport	Will
Margaret A. Jones	Chicago	Cook
Rose H. Kwatnez .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Specht .....	..do .....	..do
Henry W. Watkins .....	..do .....	..do
Ella R. Hopkins .....	..do .....	..do

SEPTEMBER 3, 1912.

Isidore Geiger	Chicago	Cook
N. H. Pritchard .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Silha .....	..do .....	..do
Paul F. Zabier .....	..do .....	..do
Gertrude L. Franklin	Mattoon	Coles
George Raymond Real .....	..do .....	..do
Jno. W. Smith	Flat Rock	Crawford
Rezin G. Everts	Ava	Jackson
Elmer T. Walker	Macomb	McDonough
Charles A. Byrnes	Bloomington	McLean
John Q. Bost	Fillmore	Montgomery
Hjalmar Rehn	Joliet	Will
L. O. Snoddy	Golden Gate	Wayne

SEPTEMBER 4, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Thomas Bunton	Chicago	Cook
E. W. DeMoe .....	..do .....	..do
D. L. Drummond .....	..do .....	..do
Fred W. Georges .....	..do .....	..do
Franklyn Hobbs .....	..do .....	..do
Charles P. Maerz .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel A. Murdock	Havana	Mason
J. D. Birky	Hopedale	Tazewell
Otto A. Daniel	Evanston	Cook
James Golden	Chicago .....	..do

SEPTEMBER 5, 1912.

Paul Bessmer	Chicago	Cook
Edward D. Fryer .....	..do .....	..do
John S. Huey .....	..do .....	..do
Florence G. Merritt .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph F. Peacock .....	..do .....	..do
Francis A. Tonnies	Albers	Clinton
E. W. Brooks	Wauconda	Lake
L. C. Reilly	Mount Olive	Macoupin
James A. Cameron	Peoria	Peoria
Alvin G. Maury	Armstrong	Vermilion
Harry Gottlieb	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 6, 1912.

Frank W. Collins	Chicago	Cook
Arthur M. Kelly .....	..do .....	..do
John R. Philp .....	..do .....	..do
George E. Ruther .....	..do .....	..do
R. A. Timm .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Lee Judd	Oak Park .....	..do
Allison J. Bracken	Princeton	Bureau
E. B. Bentley	Clinton	De Witt
Frank H. Hayes	Morris	Grundy
C. Westemeier	Carlinville	Macoupin
Frank A. Swoboda	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 7, 1912.

Minnie I. Allen	Chicago	Cook
A. S. Anderson .....	..do .....	..do
Wheaton Augur .....	..do .....	..do
Hannah A. Bowen .....	..do .....	..do
Anna B. Chittick .....	..do .....	..do
H. F. Davenport .....	..do .....	..do
James S. Deming .....	..do .....	..do
J. S. Dittmar .....	..do .....	..do
Sam W. Elbert .....	..do .....	..do
H. H. Gonder .....	..do .....	..do
E. W. Gross .....	..do .....	..do
Mathew A. Harmon .....	..do .....	..do
Kate Kelly .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph I. Sheridan .....	..do .....	..do
Frank J. Tomczak .....	..do .....	..do
C. K. Hunt	Oak Park .....	..do
Abe L. MacHatten	Palestine	Crawford
Robert M. Brand	Polo	Ogle
Clarence S. Haas	Oregon	Union
A. W. Sims	Anna .....	..do
M. J. Michaels	Rinard	Wayne
Thomas C. Wright	Newton	Jasper

SEPTEMBER 9, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Frederick M. Clarke	Chicago	Cook
David L. Golden .....	..do .....	..do
Maurice L. Horner .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. J. Kurzenknabe .....	..do .....	..do
W. J. Mahorko .....	..do .....	..do
Leopold Nathan .....	..do .....	..do
Lewis A. Nattini .....	..do .....	..do
John T. O'Dea .....	..do .....	..do
Louis M. Quitman .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Schretter .....	..do .....	..do
M. Somsel .....	..do .....	..do
George C. Besold	Oak Park .....	..do
Edwin K. H. Harland	Forest Park .....	..do
Jacob W. Hansen .....	..do .....	..do
P. J. Lynch	Toleno	Champaign
Earl D. Monroe	Springfield	Sangamon
Frank S. Hollenbeck	Seward	Winnebago
Thomas E. McGrath	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 10, 1912.

Lura H. Bartholomew	Chicago	Cook
Theodore E. Cornell .....	..do .....	..do
Frank K. Davis .....	..do .....	..do
Ida Gordon .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Kopecky .....	..do .....	..do
E. L. McGarry .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Powell .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. A. Samonski .....	..do .....	..do
George J. Schaefer	Evanston .....	..do
H. G. Vandeventer	Mt. Sterling	Brown
Leslie N. Cullom	Cambridge	Henry
Otto J. Hoscheit	Peru	LaSalle
Geo. A. Wilson, Jr.	LaSalle .....	..do
T. H. Cunningham	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
C. B. Whittemore	Marengo	McHenry
Robert L. Bracken	Polo	Ogle
Adolph W. Szold	Peoria	Peoria
Orril E. Fancher	Springfield	Sangamon
Roy T. Jefferson .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew J. Szabo	Streator	LaSalle
F. Gehm	Chicago	Cook
S. William Polkey .....	..do .....	..do

SEPTEMBER 11, 1912.

William Eliot Furness	Chicago	Cook
Maurice H. Hamberg .....	..do .....	..do
A. F. Hammel .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur D. Martin .....	..do .....	..do
Frank A. O'Donnell .....	..do .....	..do
May H. Wing .....	..do .....	..do
Clement B. Flitercraft	Oak Park .....	..do
Edward E. Ekvall	Elgin	Kane
Bessie H. Ryan	Decatur	Macon
Frederick W. Burgh	Rock Island	Rock Island
F. W. Rank	Moline .....	..do
Wm. Booth	Springfield	Sangamon
W. Trenton McMurdo	Marissa	St. Clair
R. R. Hudson	Johnston City	Williamson
J. Earl Bacon	Chicago	Cook
Lydia Josetti .....	..do .....	..do

SEPTEMBER 12, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
George W. Gordon	Winnetka	Cook
George W. Atkin	Chicago	do
Edward J. Carlson	do	do
Alfred T. Carlton	do	do
Edward Cohn	do	do
Oscar H. Hilding	do	do
J. Grafton Parker	do	do
Sophie Rushkewicz	do	do
Francis S. Baker	do	do
Richard Morris	do	do
W. J. Reinke	do	do
Charles Goodwin	Grand Tower	Jackson
Hanna E. Condon	LaSalle	LaSalle
Frank Wheeler	Paw Paw	Lee
Frank B. Warfel	New Philadelphia	McDonough
John M. Stager	Sterling	Whiteside
Nellie A. Pittman	do	do
W. R. Simpson	Eureka	Woodford
Ruth V. Perry	Rantoul	Champaign
Modestino Mastrogiovanni	Chicago	Cook
Burke Vancil	Springfield	Sangamon

SEPTEMBER 13, 1912.

Leon S. Alschuler	Chicago	Cook
Harry H. Cannon	do	do
Alfar. M. Eberhardt	do	do
Nellie D. Kowalewski	do	do
Thomas P. Lamb	do	do
John S. Rybicki	do	do
Julius G. Schramm	do	do
Grace E. Woodward	do	do
John R. Shuey	Westfield	Clark
Marion I. Robison	Lewiston	Fulton
George W. Burchard, Jr.	Lake Bluff	Lake
Fannie Dickerson	Bloomington	McLean
Daisy May Ramsay	Peoria	Peoria
M. A. McCutchen	Springfield	Sangamon
James T. Garretson	do	do
Bert E. Anderson	Rockford	Winnebago
David Birkenstein	Chicago	Cook
James B. Porter	do	do

SEPTEMBER 14, 1912.

F. H. Frye	Barrington	Cook
John Peter Barnes	Chicago	do
O. M. Hulse	do	do
H. W. Jones	do	do
John E. Laatz	do	do
Frederick Maas	do	do
Edgar J. Phillips	do	do
Albert Y. Adcock	do	do
Edward J. Dunham	do	do
W. A. Fuchssteiner	do	do
William E. Irwin	do	do
W. A. Jordan	do	do
Joseph Z. Klenha	do	do
Frank S. Potter	do	do
Verna C. Johnson	Champaign	Champaign
Pearl Hoover	Pontiac	Livingston
Charles A. Connell	Alton	Madison
Callie M. Hoffman	LeRoy	McLean
A. G. Bailey	do	do
W. H. Whitney	Chatham	Sangamon
Leroy G. Scott	Golden Gate	Wayne

SEPTEMBER 16, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
E. M. Harding	Chicago	Cook
Mary L. Halligan .....	..do .....	..do
James E. Higgins .....	..do .....	..do
George H. Peaks	Evanston .....	..do
H. E. Barnett	Chicago .....	..do
Rachel M. Pickins .....	..do .....	..do
R. B. Rundell .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur B. Youwer .....	..do .....	..do
Peter Feliszak	Blue Island .....	..do
Oscar E. Taylor	Oak Park .....	..do
Edward K. Delana	Cortland	DeKalb
L. T. Waggoner	Jerseyville	Jersey
Paul W. Charters	Ashton	Lee
J. E. McDavid	Raymond	Montgomery
Gertrude Carper	Monmouth	Warren
E. H. Lennon	Joliet	Will
J. B. Havens	Bloomington	McLean
Carlisle M. Strening	Oak Park	Cook

SEPTEMBER 17, 1912.

Herman C. Adams	Chicago	Cook
Wyllys W. Baird .....	..do .....	..do
James F. Boland .....	..do .....	..do
R. J. Churan .....	..do .....	..do
C. H. Grier .....	..do .....	..do
Bernhard Pfaelzer .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Meyer .....	..do .....	..do
Earl S. Mulley .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph B. Redfield .....	..do .....	..do
F. J. Sauer .....	..do .....	..do
Clyde E. Shimeall .....	..do .....	..do
J. B. Skallerup .....	..do .....	..do
Charles G. Stein .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel H. Trude .....	..do .....	..do
W. Caldwell Wood .....	..do .....	..do
B. Zaleski .....	..do .....	..do
Laura Collins	Park Ridge .....	..do
A. S. Cleveland	Benton	Franklin
Fred W. Churchill	Waukegan	Lake
Anna V. Sterling	Bloomington	McLean
Louis W. Daul .....	..do .....	..do
Simon B. Hicks	Divernon	Sangamon
J. M. Riggs	Winchester	Scott
John J. Clemens	Joliet	Will
Manne O. L. Hegg	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 18, 1912.

Jane C. Berry	Chicago	Cook
Robert N. Burton .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur M. Carlson .....	..do .....	..do
P. J. Cronin .....	..do .....	..do
A. G. Dicus .....	..do .....	..do
Phares Hess .....	..do .....	..do
Frank R. Kosek, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Arthur E. Little .....	..do .....	..do
F. A. Myren .....	..do .....	..do
Charles L. Phillips .....	..do .....	..do
John Rupinski .....	..do .....	..do
Lucy I. Stone .....	..do .....	..do
Martin L. Turney .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Ulrich .....	..do .....	..do
Helmer A. Walstrum .....	..do .....	..do
Freda Zobel .....	..do .....	..do
James H. Aye	Oak Park .....	..do
Walter L. Curtis	Albion	Edwards

September 18, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
W. H. Butler	Milton	Pike
Lura L. Davis	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Flossie E. W. Johnson	Rockford	Winnebago
R. S. Frost	do	do
Chas. A. Boatright	Harrisburg	Saline
Frank N. Kaeseberg	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 19, 1912.

Franklin L. Chase	Chicago	Cook
Carl F. Herrmann	do	do
James Mershon Lovett	do	do
Carl D. Matz	do	do
F. A. Meinel	do	do
E. L. Pepper	do	do
C. A. Shaw	do	do
Charles W. Stiefel	do	do
Fred C. Strobehn	do	do
Charles M. Gibbs	Coatsburg	Adams
Frederick B. Hazlett	Galesburg	Knox
C. S. Robinson	Victoria	do
A. Duane Jackman	Lake Forest	Lake
Fannie A. Bivans	Decatur	Macon
John I. Thompson	Lacon	Marshall
C. E. Sullivan	Springfield	Sangamon
Charles Jacobus	Millstadt	St. Clair
John E. Goemmel	Rockford	Winnebago
J. E. Bradford	Burgess	Mercer
Andrew J. Roberts	Lick Creek	Union
Angelo J. Biagi	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 20, 1912.

Maurice Cahn	Chicago	Cook
William J. Cleary	do	do
Margaret G. Demling	do	do
James L. Doherty	do	do
Joseph E. Fortelka	do	do
L. C. Gage	do	do
Curtis L. Green	do	do
W. C. Howell	do	do
Mathew Koch	do	do
Leo P. LeBlanc	do	do
Cora C. Powell	do	do
Sherman C. Spitzer	do	do
Frank H. Whitten	do	do
Andrew Wood	do	do
Harry J. Hett	La Grange	do
Will C. Newton	Carthage	Hancock
Geo. W. Johnson	Geneva	Kane
Louis A. DeCoudres	Grays Lake	Lake
Chas. S. Northrop	Woodstock	McHenry
Joseph Boggio	Taylor Springs	Montgomery

SEPTEMBER 21, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Edward I. Bucklin	Chicago	Cook
George C. Fry .....	..do .....	..do
Cornelius S. See .....	..do .....	..do
Curran S. Stuckey .....	..do .....	..do
J. McClintock	Hinsdale	DuPage
Adolph Ambuehl	St. Peter	Fayette
J. E. Matheny	Yale	Jasper
C. W. Klamser	Aurora	Kane
S. O. Barnett	Steward	Lee
C. L. Quinlan	Woodstock	McHenry
G. E. Nelson	Petersburg	Menard
William Hurst	Eldara	Pike
Daniel W. Davison	Minonk	Woodford
Elsa Eggers	Chicago	Cook
Tina McNeall	Bowen	Hancock
H. R. Crawford	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Walter W. Furey	Peoria	Peoria
Margaret A. McElvain	Auburn	Sangamon
T. C. Peterson	Chicago	Cook
Joseph Cantore	Melrose Park .....	..do

SEPTEMBER 23, 1912.

Julia A. Brejcha	Chicago	Cook
Preston Clark .....	..do .....	..do
Callistus S. Ennis .....	..do .....	..do
Leonard C. Hatchek .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar Josetti .....	..do .....	..do
William G. Laub .....	..do .....	..do
Edmund S. Marcus .....	..do .....	..do
Lewis F. Thomas .....	..do .....	..do
Daniel Zinser .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick W. Derbyshire .....	..do .....	..do
A. J. Pryczynski .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred B. Bury .....	..do .....	..do
Elsie G. Deutsch .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Dvojicka .....	..do .....	..do
Peter J. Hower .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Kryda .....	..do .....	..do
Harold F. Lindley .....	..do .....	..do
S. J. Ostrowski .....	..do .....	..do
Mary Raz .....	..do .....	..do
Lou J. Roesner .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Schiller .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph E. Winterbotham .....	..do .....	..do
William Horan	Hazel Crest .....	..do
August F. Ackermann	New Baden	Clinton
Ida Troydon	Paris	Edgar
R. P. Blake	West Frankfort	Franklin
R. B. Parsons	Oquawka	Henderson
Mabel D. Peffers	Aurora	Kane
Ottis H. Lambdin	Danvers	McLean
O. C. Handell	Cordova	Rock Island
Alphons Michels	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Eileen Bender	Danville	Vermilion
James G. Elwood	Joliet	Will
Joseph C. Harp	Chicago	Cook
Gustave A. Kaiser .....	..do .....	..do
Philip J. Kolb .....	..do .....	..do
Rudolph Weiss .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. R. Lynch	Oak Park .....	..do

SEPTEMBER 24, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Jacob Hellmann	Chicago	Cook
L. Heislar .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Jorn .....	..do .....	..do
William Lange .....	..do .....	..do
Willard T. Orr .....	..do .....	..do
Carrie J. Schmidt .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Simonton .....	..do .....	..do
Otto Lorenz .....	..do .....	..do
F. A. Schmitt .....	..do .....	..do
Robert J. Edwards .....	..do .....	..do
Leo F. Wormser .....	..do .....	..do
Stephen M. Kaczmarek	Cicero .....	..do
Sarah E. Painter	Quincy	Adams
J. W. Clark	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
John Le Messurier	Glen Ellyn	DuPage
John B. Hayes	Rochelle	Ogle
A. J. Reiss	Rock Island	Rock Island
Adolph F. Deicken	Springfield	Sangamon
Wilbur E. Orr	Danville	Vermilion
Samuel W. Sider	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 25, 1912.

Paul F. Comport	Chicago	Cook
John F. Diffenderffer .....	..do .....	..do
Fred E. Holtz .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob J. Lewandowski .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick W. Moore .....	..do .....	..do
Hyman Polonsky .....	..do .....	..do
Bettie Runnels .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Turgimson .....	..do .....	..do
Charles B. Eiden	Evanston .....	..do
Charles F. Bryant	Clinton	DeWitt
Laura I. Tyler	Centralia	Marion
Fred W. Buelow	Bloomington	McLean
Adolph B. Suess	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Frank J. Bilek	Chicago	Cook
Chas. Loehr .....	..do .....	..do

SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.

Luther William Benson	Chicago	Cook
Frank A. Benson .....	..do .....	..do
Hubert D. Crocker .....	..do .....	..do
Blanche D. Dressel .....	..do .....	..do
P. H. Early .....	..do .....	..do
John F. Goodrich .....	..do .....	..do
A. J. Kelly .....	..do .....	..do
W. H. Lerch .....	..do .....	..do
Gertrude M. Lowenstein .....	..do .....	..do
James J. Melichar .....	..do .....	..do
William Roulet .....	..do .....	..do
Elvira E. Wallin .....	..do .....	..do
Martin Hannauer	Blue Island .....	..do
George T. Kelly	Evanston .....	..do
Samuel O. Olin .....	..do .....	..do
Myrtle Preston	Walnut	Bureau
Guy Elder	Homer	Champaign
Mary M. Andrews	St. Charles	Kane
Arthur R. Leapley	Streator	La Salle
Charles E. Ashley	Granite City	Madison
A. W. Walter, Jr.	Golconda	Pope
Geo. F. Smith	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Oliver Morgan	Danville	Vermilion
Katherine B. Ray	Lockport	Will
Louis A. Alter	Chicago	Cook
Frank J. Heitmann .....	..do .....	..do
H. B. Myer .....	..do .....	..do

SEPTEMBER 27, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Sherman M. Booth	Chicago	Cook
Andrew E. Dease	do	do
Winifred M. Gibbons	do	do
Clarence W. Guilliama	do	do
Wm. W. Haynes	do	do
Jerry J. Houha	do	do
Lillian Keller	do	do
Anna H. Marckhoff	do	do
Jay J. Read	do	do
Robert W. Richards	do	do
Edward O. Schoenthaler	do	do
Harry Simon	do	do
Gustav Soennichsen	do	do
U. L. Wilkinson, Sr.	do	do
Thomas J. Young	do	do
F. W. Burlingham	Wilmette	do
Charles F. Grant	Highland Park	Lake
Geo. B. Luce	Plainfield	Will
W. T. Delihant, Jr.	Chicago	Cook

SEPTEMBER 28, 1912.

Walter H. Browne	Winnetka	Cook
Herbert J. Mueller	Forest Park	do
Charles M. Ohlsen	Oak Park	do
Louis A. Heile	Chicago	do
Adolph Judae	do	do
Mary E. Luce	do	do
Charles L. Norton	do	do
Arthur Croxson	do	do
John C. Fierbaugh	do	do
Kathleen Hefferman	do	do
Alice E. Keegan	do	do
J. David Lindstrom	do	do
Mary Alice Rittman	do	do
Oscar H. Zuegel	do	do
Ray Barnes	do	do
Vernon A. Biggs	do	do
Morris J. Drezner	do	do
Fred Foster	do	do
Frank L. Karel	do	do
J. A. Markus	do	do
Roberta L. Paulsen	do	do
G. Arthur Platt	do	do
Franklyn T. Rudiger	do	do
Michael Thelen	do	do
Florence V. Turrell	do	do
Beverly B. Vedder	do	do
A. Vendley	do	do
Rose Sanburg	Galesburg	Knox
Frank C. Capen	Bloomington	McLean
Bert S. Duzan	Oregon	Ogle
Freida C. Behrend	Springfield	Sangamon
John O. Bastyr	Chicago	Cook
W. J. Taylor	do	do
W. Schmincke	Chicago Heights	do

SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
C. M. Baumeister	Chicago	Cook
Nathan T. Glickson .....	..do .....	..do
Herbert Haase .....	..do .....	..do
William Helfand .....	..do .....	..do
Austin H. Parker .....	..do .....	..do
John Stelk .....	..do .....	..do
William A. Van Houghton .....	..do .....	..do
W. H. Stolte	Chicago Heights .....	..do
G. W. Hubbard	Urbana	Champaign
Oran W. Reed	Robinson	Crawford
L. F. Elliott	Watson	Effingham
G. E. Hubbard	Centralia	Marion
Daniel D. Donahue	Bloomington	McLean
E. W. Fowler	Peoria	Peoria
Benjamin S. Mesriow	Chicago	Cook
Anton Zeman .....	..do .....	..do

OCTOBER 1, 1912.

Benjamin H. Bernstein	Chicago	Cook
William E. Bent .....	..do .....	..do
Fred W. Black .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob C. Brentlinger .....	..do .....	..do
Louis Hyman .....	..do .....	..do
Carl O. Kuehne .....	..do .....	..do
Jos. C. Marson .....	..do .....	..do
Sigmund W. Meyerfeld .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas R. Morony .....	..do .....	..do
Gustav R. Noren .....	..do .....	..do
Warren L. Peck .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas H. Robinson .....	..do .....	..do
G. Strietelmeir .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Eddy	Evanston .....	..do
Lida Zwengel	Congress Park .....	..do
A. E. Walther	Chicago .....	..do
Geo. W. Harwood	Champaign	Champaign
R. Douglas Ricks	Taylorville	Christian
R. L. Schneider	Paxton	Ford
John D. Breeze	Walnut Hill	Jefferson
Peter E. Coleman	La Salle	La Salle
W. C. Wolf	Belleville	St. Clair
Charles Schaefer	Pekin	Tazewell
Fred T. Jenkins	Joliet	Will
Emil S. Friedman	Chicago	Cook

OCTOBER 2, 1912.

Nathan Friedlander	Chicago	Cook
Bertha M. Geutsch .....	..do .....	..do
P. E. Hickey .....	..do .....	..do
Walter M. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. W. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Lillian C. Koch .....	..do .....	..do
A. F. Sauftenberg .....	..do .....	..do
Charles F. Wiedeman .....	..do .....	..do
Al. A. Clapsaddle	Leland	La Salle
F. W. Sauer	Rutland .....	..do
R. U. Baughman	Rockford	Winnebago
Charles W. Craig	Pocahontas	Bond

OCTOBER 3, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Kathryn L. Barber	Chicago	Cook
Neander N. Cronholm .....	..do .....	..do
Leopold Hilb .....	..do .....	..do
E. Phillip Laase .....	..do .....	..do
John B. Marsh .....	..do .....	..do
John J. McDougall	Oak Park .....	..do
Maud H. Graham	Watseka	Iroquois
Wm. G. Burroughs	Collinsville	Madison
T. Z. Creel	Macomb	McDonough
H. S. Drum	Gridley	McLean
Georgia B. Simcock	East St. Louis	St. Clair
J. M. Street	Chicago Heights	Cook

OCTOBER 4, 1912.

Frances Bird	Chicago	Cook
E. D. Bordeaux .....	..do .....	..do
Alice M. Caldwell .....	..do .....	..do
Patrick T. Condon .....	..do .....	..do
Louis L. Kahn .....	..do .....	..do
B. A. Lampe .....	..do .....	..do
Louis J. Mayer .....	..do .....	..do
K. E. Rice .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Wendelburg .....	..do .....	..do
John D. Murray	Berwyn .....	..do
J. Everett Davis	Pesotum	Champaign
Joseph Fassero	Virden	Macoupin
Giles E. Keithley	Peoria	Peoria
Guy V. Bradford	Joy, R. R.	Rock Island
August Zvara	Harrisburg	Saline

OCTOBER 5, 1912.

Bert P. Biggs	Chicago	Cook
Dwight S. Bobb .....	..dq .....	..do
Bradley Dixon Buell .....	..do .....	..do
A. B. Coombs .....	..do .....	..do
Donald Deprees .....	..do .....	..do
F. J. Enright .....	..do .....	..do
F. W. Engers .....	..do .....	..do
John Newton Gage .....	..do .....	..do
Kenneth B. Hawkins .....	..do .....	..do
Frank C. Hill .....	..do .....	..do
Marcus Hitch .....	..do .....	..do
Mae Belle Jamieson .....	..do .....	..do
Minnie Klima .....	..do .....	..do
John Kuratko .....	..do .....	..do
James H. McFarland .....	..do .....	..do
Jno. A. McKeever .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph H. Nicolai .....	..do .....	..do
Henry B. Petrzilek .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Schrom .....	..do .....	..do
Fred C. Deist	Chicago Heights .....	..do
Harry D. Blake	Pesotum	Champaign
Sam A. Zeigler	Albion	Edwards
Margaret Anderson	Roberts	Ford
O. K. Middleton	Wenona	Marshall
John L. Davies	Dixon	Lee
G. A. Keller	Olney	Richland
Fred Haines	Rockford	Winnebago
Louis M. Severson	Chicago	Cook
George W. Riewald .....	..do .....	..do

OCTOBER 7, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
John True Beynon	Chicago	Cook
Adolph J. Borgmeier .....	..do .....	..do
W. A. Caddick .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph F. Gearon .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Jacobs .....	..do .....	..do
Harry C. Levinson .....	..do .....	..do
R. C. Saunders .....	..do .....	..do
John L. Siebold .....	..do .....	..do
R. E. Tinkler .....	..do .....	..do
Richard E. Westbrook .....	..do .....	..do
Mitchell A. Zelensky .....	..do .....	..do
R. L. Cutler	Sciota	McDonough
Annie Titus	Chillicothe	Peoria
A. R. Lindsay	Tilden	Randolph
James P. Cain	Carrier Mills	Saline
Fred B. Penwell	Danville	Vermilion
Delphia R. Heasley	Creal Springs	Williamson

OCTOBER 8, 1912.

Thomas J. Ahern	Chicago	Cook
William P. Begley .....	..do .....	..do
Jule F. Brower .....	..do .....	..do
A. A. W. Burkhardt .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur Corbishley .....	..do .....	..do
O. P. Curran, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Tessie M. Forch .....	..do .....	..do
Fredrick A. Jones .....	..do .....	..do
Mary Kriz .....	..do .....	..do
Alphonse Lefkow .....	..do .....	..do
John C. Lewe .....	..do .....	..do
Kent F. Lockwood .....	..do .....	..do
A. M. Mortrud .....	..do .....	..do
J. W. Richey .....	..do .....	..do
Albert H. Roesler .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph S. Rowley .....	..do .....	..do
J. H. Robillard	Kankakee	Kankakee
Nicholas H. Stahl	Chicago	Cook
C. A. Faught	Decatur	Macon
Clara E. Comstock	Peoria	Peoria
Chas. G. Carlson	Moline	Rock Island
A. Jodie Stidger .....	..do .....	..do
Edward C. Dammann	Chicago	Cook
Mayme Boranski .....	..do .....	..do

OCTOBER 9, 1912.

Fannet Fein	Chicago	Cook
Louis W. Frank .....	..do .....	..do
C. C. Gleeson .....	..do .....	..do
Dave Lauderman .....	..do .....	..do
Erich J. Patelski .....	..do .....	..do
William R. Peacock .....	..do .....	..do
Charles M. Petrie .....	..do .....	..do
August Sievers .....	..do .....	..do
Harry R. Sinclair .....	..do .....	..do
Eunice C. West .....	..do .....	..do
Leo L. Kipping	Quincy	Adams
C. F. Hanson	Morris	Grundy
Samuel J. Whetston	Steward	Lee
William Dighton	Monticello	Piatt
Clarence A. Jones	Springfield	Sangamon
F. R. Dove	Shelbyville	Shelby
William A. Watson	Joliet	Will

OCTOBER 10, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Harry A. Barbour	Chicago	Cook
Leo M. Brieske	do	do
Burrell J. Cramer	do	do
George Henry Fenn	do	do
Jacob H. Jaffe	do	do
Edward Messinger	do	do
William J. O'Brien	do	do
Charles F. Parker	do	do
Daniel Roberts	do	do
Harry Rosenthal	do	do
John C. W. Schultz	do	do
James C. Wilson	do	do
Louis A. Zearing	Princeton	Bureau
J. L. Boyles	Flora	Clay
R. S. C. Reaugh	do	do
Flora Buck	Genoa	DeKalb
W. D. Patty	Oneida	Knox
Homer English	Bloomington	McLean
Ida M. Myers	Peoria	Peoria
Henry W. Ulrich	do	do
Carl Kuhl	Rock Island	Rock Island
Finis P. Ernest, Jr.	East St. Louis	St. Clair
P. C. Otwell	Belleville	do
Elsa L. Stolberg	do	do
John Phillips	Fairfield	Wayne
S. M. McCalmont	Morrison	Whiteside

OCTOBER 12, 1912.

Harold N. Ayd	Chicago	Cook
Asa Bacon	do	do
Frank Beck	do	do
Edward Bessler	do	do
William Durchslag	do	do
David Eichberg	do	do
E. L. Evans	do	do
G. V. Forney	do	do
Joseph H. Hamilton	do	do
Emil J. Hollstrom	do	do
Lewis B. Hughson	do	do
Wm. A. Irvine	do	do
Daniel S. Jerka	do	do
H. Lindstrom	do	do
P. J. Loranger	do	do
Egidio Mazzarese	do	do
Frank G. Offenlock	do	do
Thomas D. O'Hern	do	do
Ethel Rehnberg	do	do
Vern G. Reid	do	do
Sol. Rosenblatt	do	do
Robert Rueping	do	do
Joseph P. Ryan	do	do
H. H. Sherwood	do	do
Gustav Solfronk	do	do
Timothy Sullivan	do	do
Richard Veen	do	do
Albert A. Kraft	Park Ridge	do
Washington Hollenbeck	Dennison	Clark
H. G. Hupp	Somonauk	DeKalb
A. L. Phillips	Gibson City	Ford
William A. Schwartz	Carbondale	Jackson
Lulu O. Warren	Elgin	Kane
John S. Sears	Aurora	do
George O. Grover	Ottawa	LaSalle
Fred Hamilton	Decatur	Macon
Ed M. Jones	Centralia	Marion
A. J. Walliford	Nokomis	Montgomery
J. Weir Elliott	Jacksonville	Morgan
Ina Carpenter	Polo	Ogle
Leaton McC. Boggess	Peoria	Peoria
John W. Elliott	do	do
Gilbert B. Geiger	do	do

October 12, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
J. B. Bliss	Springfield	Sangamon
J. A. Morton .....	..do .....	..do
F. D. Whipp .....	..do .....	..do
Eva M. Evans	East St. Louis	St. Clair
John J. Hoerr	Belleville .....	..do
L. T. Stocking	Morrison	Whiteside

OCTOBER 14, 1912.

Alison S. Aitken	Chicago	Cook
Arthur A. Brubaker .....	..do .....	..do
Victor H. Cerny .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur E. Church .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred A. Cih .....	..do .....	..do
George J. Clettenberg .....	..do .....	..do
August H. Daum .....	..do .....	..do
Elliott S. Goodsmith .....	..do .....	..do
Louis C. Hasse .....	..do .....	..do
Louis D. Lange .....	..do .....	..do
Sylvanus George Levy .....	..do .....	..do
Bessie B. Meyer .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph H. Townsend .....	..do .....	..do
Edward H. Duff	Oak Park .....	..do
W. C. Ivins	Stronghurst	Henderson
O. V. Fox	Elgin	Kane
Frank O. Schneider	Kankakee	Kankakee
Walter C. Schneider .....	..do .....	..do
Alvah S. Green	Galesburg	Knox
Duncan G. Bellows	Zion City	Lake
Wm. W. Locey	Wayne City	Wayne
James Tough	Oak Park	Cook

OCTOBER 15, 1912.

Wilfrid L. Burgess	Chicago	Cook
Charles W. Carlson .....	..do .....	..do
S. LeRoy Christensen .....	..do .....	..do
Mary Paddock Dodds .....	..do .....	..do
Anna L. Ekvall .....	..do .....	..do
Jessie E. Fowler .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph H. Fuller .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel Ginsburg .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas H. Mertage .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick C. Mueller .....	..do .....	..do
William S. McClenathan .....	..do .....	..do
LeRoy C. Tryon .....	..do .....	..do
Adolph Joseph Peterhans	Oak Park .....	..do
Wm. H. Pierce	Winnetka .....	..do
Joseph Withington	Mattoon	Coles
Verna Wheeler	Paris	Edgar
Chas. W. Mills	Vienna	Johnson
Harry C. Miller	Pittsfield	Pike
R. D. Chapman	Mounds	Pulaski
E. H. Marsh	Rockford	Winnebago
Isaac D. Hirschberg	Chicago	Cook
Morris F. Arkush .....	..do .....	..do

OCTOBER 16, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Peter Bobeng	Chicago	Cook
H. T. G. Hancock .....	..do .....	..do
Belle Hodes .....	..do .....	..do
Caroline A. Huling .....	..do .....	..do
Pontus W. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Louis Kahn .....	..do .....	..do
James J. Melvin .....	..do .....	..do
James M. O'Donnell .....	..do .....	..do
Peter G. Raff .....	..do .....	..do
Nellie Roach .....	..do .....	..do
Sam Schoen .....	..do .....	..do
Martha Schweitzer .....	..do .....	..do
Eugene C. Wann .....	..do .....	..do
Clyde D. Foster	Evanston .....	..do
Gilbert H. Scribner III.	Winnetka .....	..do
Daisy Castner	Walnut	Bureau
James Shepherd	Paris	Edgar
Jacob L. Walden	Decatur	Macon
Albert J. Burrett	Metropolis	Massac
J. E. Potter	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Maud E. Miller	Moline	Rock Island
J. Q. Carr	Crossville	White

OCTOBER 17, 1912.

Charles C. Boyson	Chicago	Cook
Thomas H. Cannon .....	..do .....	..do
John G. C. Cantlon .....	..do .....	..do
Charles V. Clark .....	..do .....	..do
Roy deV. Cox .....	..do .....	..do
Emma K. Engelke .....	..do .....	..do
Daniel M. Healy .....	..do .....	..do
Robert S. McCreddie .....	..do .....	..do
Philip J. McKenna .....	..do .....	..do
H. C. Arms	Wilmette .....	..do
Susan M. Oerter	Gross Point .....	..do
Marion A. Reeve	Western Springs .....	..do
Charles W. Moore	West York	Crawford
Horace M. Gilbert	Dixon, R. R. No. 1	Lee
H. N. Finney	Carrier Mills	Saline
Pascal E. Hatch	Springfield	Sangamon
U. F. Thompson	Rockford	Winnebago
Arthur W. Lester	Chicago	Cook

OCTOBER 18, 1912.

W. H. Burn	Chicago	Cook
Bert Warren Fultz .....	..do .....	..do
Max M. Jasiecki .....	..do .....	..do
Herman T. Kantzler .....	..do .....	..do
Robert J. Lewis, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Lydia M. Seifried .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. H. Stern .....	..do .....	..do
Timothy J. Brosnahan	Evanston .....	..do
Abraham J. Hennings	Maywood .....	..do
Roy W. Condit	Urbana	Champaign
Grover C. Spurgeon	Cartter	Marion
John B. Fry	Bloomington	McLean
A. F. Williams	Peoria	Peoria
Leon A. Colp	Marion	Williamson

OCTOBER 19, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
John Anton Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Joseph W. Cremin .....	..do .....	..do
H. J. Graeser .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar A. Kropf .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob Kuebler .....	..do .....	..do
J. D. Murray .....	..do .....	..do
C. Van Alen Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Eugene C. Snyder .....	..do .....	..do
Guisepe Zaffina .....	..do .....	..do
William F. Babcock	Danforth	Iroquois
James C. Robinson	La Salle	La Salle
J. T. Murdock	Streator .....	..do
Rose M. Krenz	Henry	Marshall
John G. Friedmeyer	Springfield	Sangamon
B. F. Cook	Danville	Vermilion
J. Worth Allen	Chicago	Cook
S. W. Ayers .....	..do .....	..do
Alden J. N. Baumgartner .....	..do .....	..do
E. M. DeCamp .....	..do .....	..do
Bernhard Fried .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. B. Hart .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Lyle .....	..do .....	..do
J. F. Martinek .....	..do .....	..do
Emil R. Rosenthal .....	..do .....	..do
Bernard Vellenga .....	..do .....	..do
Frank P. Zarbosky .....	..do .....	..do
W. S. Donaldson	Charleston	Coles
C. M. Campbell	Galesburg	Knox
William E. Cannon	Walshville	Montgomery
Frank M. Shunk	Peoria	Peoria
Elise M. Huber	Rock Island	Rock Island

OCTOBER 21, 1912.

N. P. Brettner	Chicago	Cook
Max J. Frankel .....	..do .....	..do
Henry F. Gruetzmacher .....	..do .....	..do
Catharine M. A. Osinska .....	..do .....	..do
F. W. Sexton .....	..do .....	..do
William Stoetzel .....	..do .....	..do
A. A. Straka .....	..do .....	..do
David E. Godfred	Philo	Champaign
Otto W. Balgemann	Elmhurst	Du Page
J. A. Swisher	Paris	Edgar
James A. White	Murphysboro	Jackson
Albert L. Lobbig	Elgin	Kane
W. E. Hixson	Kankakee	Kankakee
Miles T. Lamey	Barrington	Lake
Joseph L. Terry	Millersburg	Mercer
Carl Hill	Sullivan	Moultrie
Sam D. Price	Lakewood	Shelby
Roy Boughton	Hoopeston	Vermilion
C. W. McCullough	Fairfield	Wayne

OCTOBER 22, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
M. J. Barnes	Chicago	Cook
Zachary T. Davis	do	do
Anna E. De Yong	do	do
Albert Erickson	do	do
J. William Howard	do	do
Carl B. O'Neil	do	do
H. Bassett Shuman	do	do
J. Monroe Weil	do	do
Henry L. Wilson	do	do
Claude B. Cumnock	Evanston	do
Frederick W. Roedter	Wilmette	do
George C. Dean	Adams, R. R. 1	Adams
Anna V. Sebree	Carthage	Hancock
R. L. Hepler	Kewanee	Henry
Maude V. Seely	Galva	do
W. J. Cash	Towanda	McLean
Eugene N. Harris	Joliet	Will
Angeline F. Jungles	Aurora	Kane
J. C. Cook	Chicago	Cook
A. F. Bernard	Springfield	Sangamon

OCTOBER 23, 1912.

Samuel L. Brown	Chicago	Cook
Henry I. Charbonneau	do	do
Paul Dabelstein	do	do
Franklin Gray	do	do
Frank C. Haeger	do	do
Albert L. Hopkins	do	do
Lewis F. Jacobson	do	do
Augusta R. Morengo	do	do
Frank G. Springer	do	do
Charles E. Keller	Urbana	Champaign
Bertha W. Irvine	Hinsdale	Du Page
R. L. Patton	Bridgeport	Lawrence
Firm W. Carroll	Fancher	Shelby

OCTOBER 24, 1912.

H. E. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
S. M. Boardman	do	do
Oliver J. Chambers	do	do
Elsa Eickstaedt	do	do
Pearl M. Hart	do	do
B. M. Jensen	do	do
Helen D. Knudsen	do	do
Laura Kollmann	do	do
P. O. Langdon	do	do
Joseph A. Lassers	do	do
George C. Moore	do	do
Edwin J. Nergard	do	do
James S. Pennington	do	do
Mabel C. Putnam	do	do
Carl A. Roos	do	do
Julia T. Sanders	do	do
Charles H. Smith	do	do
George W. Torpe	do	do
Francis H. Quail	Oak Park	do
H. W. Ferguson	Pana	Christian
C. A. Shuey	Charleston	Coles
Alta Moore	Clinton	DeWitt
Amos A. Mackey	Woodhull	Henry
Frank E. Patton	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Owen Harvey	do	do
A. M. Cobb	Decatur	Macon
Wm. F. Ross	Brookport	Massac
Herbert T. Cooney	Woodstock	McHenry
T. H. Eriggs	Davis	Stephenson
John W. Frame	Danville	Vermilion

OCTOBER 25, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
William H. Hill	Chicago	Cook
Henry A. Maurer .....	..do .....	..do
R. D. Holcomb	Elgin	Kane
Alvah Allison	Good Hope	McDonough
E. R. Dustin	Monticello	Piatt
Hazel M. Davis	Tampico	Whiteside
Charles Oliff	Chicago	Cook

OCTOBER 26, 1912.

Ralph E. Espy	Park Ridge	Cook
Albert S. Long	Evanston .....	..do
Sidney Bear	Chicago .....	..do
Howard H. Custer .....	..do .....	..do
Morris Eller .....	..do .....	..do
Jos. Graeser, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
George H. Hough .....	..do .....	..do
W. T. Nelson .....	..do .....	..do
G. A. Penner .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick F. Schaefers .....	..do .....	..do
John Schermann .....	..do .....	..do
Alvin C. Thatcher .....	..do .....	..do
B. J. Wing .....	..do .....	..do
Austin B. Rooney .....	..do .....	..do
Elsie M. Tinnefeld .....	..do .....	..do
Helen M. Kelly	Berwyn .....	..do
L. E. Simrall	Morris	Grundy
John T. Cummings	Kewanee	Henry
Fred G. Bierer	Murphysboro	Jackson
Walter Bellatti	Jacksonville	Morgan
Alvin Bradley	Willisville	Perry
Gaylord C. Edwards	Buffalo	Sangamon

OCTOBER 28, 1912.

Warner G. Baird	Chicago	Cook
Francis A. Bear .....	..do .....	..do
William S. Hennessey .....	..do .....	..do
William C. Jordan .....	..do .....	..do
J. A. Ljunggren .....	..do .....	..do
E. A. Raymond .....	..do .....	..do
George L. Schmierer .....	..do .....	..do
Paul W. Schaeffel .....	..do .....	..do
Wellington N. Scott .....	..do .....	..do
M. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Tillie L. Stern .....	..do .....	..do
Henry A. Buttron	Oak Park .....	..do
Hugh W. McCulloch	Evanston .....	..do
Mamie I. Marth	Savanna	Carroll
C. C. Kagey	Tuscola	Douglas
Charles D. Clark	West Chicago	DuPage
I. F. Forward	Gladstone	Henderson
Frank C. Hunt	St. Charles	Kane
Floyd T. Gelvin	LaFayette	Stark
Carrie A. Becker	Chicago	Cook
William G. Bopp .....	..do .....	..do

OCTOBER 29, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Walter B. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
H. R. Bestman .....	..do .....	..do
Jonas H. Bixler .....	..do .....	..do
Frederic A. Fischel .....	..do .....	..do
Nellie I. Griffith .....	..do .....	..do
Paul C. L'Amoreaux .....	..do .....	..do
Sadie M. Nehf .....	..do .....	..do
Clinton Norris .....	..do .....	..do
A. S. Petru .....	..do .....	..do
Herman H. Posner .....	..do .....	..do
E. W. Schmitz .....	..do .....	..do
Walter J. Spengler .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Keen	Glencoe .....	..do
E. C. Sackett	Quincy	Adams
R. C. Dillavou	Champaign	Champaign
Frank H. Clapp	Mazon	Grundy
W. D. Steward	Plano	Kendall
Henry R. Gerdes	Bartonville	Peoria
H. M. Stansbury	Peoria .....	..do
Richard J. Barr	Joliet	Will
Edward J. Conley .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph W. Serhant	Chicago	Cook

OCTOBER 30, 1912.

Ada West Aiken	Chicago	Cook
Charles O. Berg .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Clarke .....	..do .....	..do
J. Edward Darlow .....	..do .....	..do
William M. Jenkins .....	..do .....	..do
Albert Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Edward E. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Otto C. Rentner .....	..do .....	..do
Edw. C. Rutenbergl .....	..do .....	..do
Raymond M. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur C. Tracey .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur L. Warner .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest G. Deane	Oak Park .....	..do
Richard H. Wyman	Evanston .....	..do
Chas. L. Blanchard	St. Charles	Kane
Peter Guertler	Alton	Madison
Frank L. Patterson	Rock Island	Rock Island
H. W. Allen	Rockford	Winnebago
William Howard Hoops, Jr.	Chicago	Cook
Bernard J. Larkin .....	..do .....	..do

OCTOBER 31, 1912.

Jeremiah H. Carmody	Chicago	Cook
Michael W. Delaney .....	..do .....	..do
Michael L. Frieberger .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph C. Gale .....	..do .....	..do
Burnell Gunther .....	..do .....	..do
Edward F. Kounovsky .....	..do .....	..do
Abram L. Myers .....	..do .....	..do
Solomon Shiffman .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Titley .....	..do .....	..do
W. P. Arthur .....	..do .....	..do
John E. Benz .....	..do .....	..do
Margaret G. Donahue .....	..do .....	..do
R. S. Douglas .....	..do .....	..do
L. B. Hanson .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel Hyde .....	..do .....	..do
P. H. Kenney .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred B. McDonough .....	..do .....	..do
Edith McIver .....	..do .....	..do
Philip J. Rack .....	..do .....	..do

October 31, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Anna Schulman	Chicago	Cook
Ben Sulzbacher .....	..do .....	..do
Leo J. Weishaar .....	..do .....	..do
Richard H. Vavrinek	Oak Park .....	..do
A. Earl Akers	Quincy	Adams
L. A. Boice	Champaign	Champaign
Frank E. Bensley	Casey, R. R. No. 1	Coles
Jas. W. Carr	West Chicago	DuPage
W. O. Forrest	Warren	JoDaviess
O. W. Walkup	Galesburg	Knox
Kathryn L. McGail	Dixon	Lee
Jesse E. Hoffman	Bloomington	McLean
Frank W. Puderer	Belleville	St. Clair
John H. Fee	Prophetstown	Whiteside
Robert Berger	Chicago	Cook
Carl B. McCreary	Springfield	Sangamon

NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

Abe L. Berger	Chicago	Cook
Rudolph E. Hamann .....	..do .....	..do
Frederich H. Kay .....	..do .....	..do
Isadore A. Kestlinger .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur A. Levisohn .....	..do .....	..do
Frank J. Meier .....	..do .....	..do
Edward H. Schall .....	..do .....	..do
L. D. Schwab .....	..do .....	..do
O. J. Thime .....	..do .....	..do
E. M. Vetter .....	..do .....	..do
Homer L. Bales .....	..do .....	..do
Charles D. Wagner .....	..do .....	..do
W. M. Lateer	Ludlow	Champaign
N. B. Nelson	Moline	Rock Island

NOVEMBER 2, 1912.

Louis B. Bergersen	Chicago	Cook
Henry Denninger .....	..do .....	..do
William E. Lamb .....	..do .....	..do
Henry A. Mix .....	..do .....	..do
Jos. Schneider .....	..do .....	..do
Fred D. Silber .....	..do .....	..do
Henry L. Stone .....	..do .....	..do
L. W. Brewer	Ottawa	La Salle
John F. Ahrens	Gillespie	Macoupin
Theodore L. Gross	Joliet	Will
D. J. Kerrigan	Minonk	Woodford
Albert C. Alexander	Charleston	Coles
Louise B. Baumann	Jacksonville	Morgan
J. A. Gaulrapp	Sterling	Whiteside
Joseph Westerberg	Rockford	Winnebago
Wm. A. Bade	Chicago	Cook
J. H. Bade .....	..do .....	..do
Stanley H. Connors .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. A. Fahle .....	..do .....	..do
John D. Fredette .....	..do .....	..do
Nelle B. Klinger .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph A. Schmitz .....	..do .....	..do
G. W. Wallerich .....	..do .....	..do
Luca Larocca .....	..do .....	..do

NOVEMBER 4, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
A. B. Fetterer	Chicago	Cook
John U. Hoffman .....	..do .....	..do
Alex Loewenberg .....	..do .....	..do
Peter Verburg .....	..do .....	..do
C. J. Baker	Cicero .....	..do
Douglas Moseley	Princeton	Bureau
Nina Cleaver	Canton	Fulton
J. C. Blake	Harvard	McHenry
Otto Prapotnich	Chicago	Cook
William Miller .....	..do .....	..do
E. Milton Clasen	Wilmette .....	..do
Louis Ets Hokin	Chicago .....	..do
J. J. Nuding .....	..do .....	..do
Walter F. Sommers .....	..do .....	..do
L. Frank Perrin	River Forest .....	..do
Hester P. Howe	Chicago .....	..do
David H. Shapiro	Chicago Heights .....	..do
Bray M. Jones	Chicago .....	..do
Evanste A. Marcotte	Bourbonnais	Kankakee
G. R. Emerick	Summer	Lawrence
Tillie M. Du Gard	Thomson	Carroll
James B. McCann	Joliet	Will
David Levinson	Chicago	Cook
Wm. Kowalski .....	..do .....	..do
Edward P. Lundstrom .....	..do .....	..do
M. C. Pressmar	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Myra Thompson	Springfield	Sangamon

NOVEMBER 6, 1912.

Julius Adler	Chicago	Cook
Daniel Bellman .....	..do .....	..do
Charles H. Binney .....	..do .....	..do
Alter N. B. Carlstein .....	..do .....	..do
S. E. Dauman .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Korshak .....	..do .....	..do
Patrick J. Lucey .....	..do .....	..do
J. Edward Matson .....	..do .....	..do
Victor Metzger .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. P. McGannon, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. Norris .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Ohlendorf .....	..do .....	..do
Elmer E. Stults .....	..do .....	..do
Leopold Stargardter .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas E. Sullivan .....	..do .....	..do
Hymen Tavlinisky .....	..do .....	..do
E. C. Amling	Oak Park .....	..do
Wm. Spooner .....	..do .....	..do
W. P. Haughton	La Grange .....	..do
Truman F. Miller	Evanston .....	..do
Roland D. Whitman	Winnetka .....	..do
Thomas R. Hull	Wheaton	Du Page
C. E. Chipperfield	Canton	Fulton
Mayme Kopf	Streator	La Salle
G. H. Couchman	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
W. D. Mayfield, Jr.	Carlinville	Macoupin
C. H. Burton	Edwardsville	Madison
J. R. Marquiss	Monticello	Piatt
Mayme Rosencranz	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Elisabeth Leins	Danville	Vermilion

NOVEMBER 7, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
John W. Becker	Chicago	Cook
L. E. Buxton	do	do
Clara M. Cieck	do	do
James J. Darrac	do	do
Garrett C. DeSwarte	do	do
Peter De Vries	do	do
Herbert A. Harrell	do	do
Ewald Oehl	do	do
Philip H. Gray	Maywood	do
Fred J. King	Oak Park	do
Cora Johnson	Galesburg	Knox
Anna D. Botsford	Waukegan	Lake
M. B. Keplinger	Franklin	Morgan
Chas. H. Goldstein	Peoria	Peoria
N. C. Leathers	Shelbyville	Shelby
Alex G. Gollhofer	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Shelby L. Large	Rockford	Winnebago
Herman Rabey	Chicago	Cook
Bert F. Cole	Springfield	Sangamon

NOVEMBER 8, 1912.

Lloyd R. Hawley	Chicago	Cook
Daniel E. C. Mole	do	do
Joseph C. Murphy	do	do
William M. Repine	Tiskilwa	Bureau
Jacob F. Humm	Eichorn	Hardin
Jno. Aurenheimer	Aurora	Kane
Henry Quensel	Towanda	McLean
M. T. Layman	Jacksonville	Morgan

NOVEMBER 9, 1912.

Fred H. Behn	Chicago	Cook
Katherine V. Blake	do	do
Lamson H. Date	do	do
David L. Ettelson	do	do
Mary C. Handley	do	do
N. A. Ickes	do	do
S. E. Kellogg	do	do
Edward J. Lusk	do	do
B. A. Lynch	do	do
Thomas J. Shepherd	Akin	Franklin
Fred E. Murken	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
John J. Doherty	Dwight	Livingston
Fremont Miller	Bloomington	McLean
W. R. Evans	Hammond	Piatt
Irma D. Reiley	Danville	Vermillion
John A. Bueter	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
John J. C. Mandioni	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 11, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
George L. Boyce	Chicago	Cook
Alfred J. Cronin .....	..do .....	..do
James F. Larkin .....	..do .....	..do
J. J. Nash .....	..do .....	..do
George T. Olsen .....	..do .....	..do
Edward H. Scott .....	..do .....	..do
Mary A. Stahl .....	..do .....	..do
Frank B. Teed .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred Roy Hulbert	Oak Park .....	..do
Ralph W. Woodbury .....	..do .....	..do
Warren H. Orr	Hamilton	Hancock
J. Stewart Clarke	Staunton	Maccopin
William L. Stagg	Springfield	Sangamon
William Neville	Streator	La Salle
Roscoe D. Wyatt	Salem	Marion
Thos. N. Karraker	Mounds	Pulaski
J. O. DeLap	Norris City	White
Edna Fischel	Chicago	Cook
Gertrude Friend .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred H. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
Maurice Kadans .....	..do .....	..do
William E. Lemke .....	..do .....	..do
Frank A. Rees .....	..do .....	..do
Grace Sewell .....	..do .....	..do
Alva G. Wood .....	..do .....	..do
Harry C. Shugart .....	..do .....	..do
E. R. Dow	Paris	Edgar
James S. Francis	Springfield	Sangamon

NOVEMBER 12, 1912.

R. D. Donovan	Chicago	Cook
Henry G. Gibbs .....	..do .....	..do
Henry C. Jacobsen .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar M. Meusel .....	..do .....	..do
Monte H. Sadler .....	..do .....	..do
J. Frank Stafford .....	..do .....	..do
Howard P. Castle	Barrington .....	..do
Charles E. Eichholz	Maywood .....	..do
Thos. A. Scherer	Quincy	Adams
Sam M. Davis	Omaha	Gallatin
R. J. Kasserman	Newton	Jasper
F. W. Edwards	Benld	Macoupin
Sam Hirshelmer	Pittsfield	Pike
D. W. Coughlan	East St. Louis	St. Clair
C. E. Spangler	Washburn	Woodford
Jesse Pounds	Centralia	Marion
Louis Wagner	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 13, 1912.

Roger E. Appleyard	Chicago	Cook
Mary Brown .....	..do .....	..do
P. H. Cummings, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Wm. Kolacek .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. A. Mugler .....	..do .....	..do
Nellie F. McJames .....	..do .....	..do
Winifred M. Pomeroy .....	..do .....	..do
William B. Snowhook .....	..do .....	..do
Clarice A. B. Spengler .....	..do .....	..do
G. L. Wire	Oak Park .....	..do
O. C. Morgan	Jewett	Cumberland
John J. Morrissey	Bloomington	McLean
Lulu M. Hoffnagle	Bartonville	Peoria
W. B. Carter	Francis Mills	Saline
Ed Hartwick	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Vane C. Bosworth	El Paso	Woodford

November 13, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
George K. Foster	Oak Park	Cook
Troels S. Eriksen	Chicago .....	..do
Reuben C. Hardy .....	..do .....	..do
C. J. Magee, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Oscar G. Peterson .....	..do .....	..do
Christian Andres	Tinley Park .....	..do

NOVEMBER 14, 1912.

John H. Chadwick	Tuscola	Douglas
Alfred E. Bills	Zion City	Lake
L. A. Louis	Centralla	Marion
George W. Rhea	Jacksonville	Morgan
A. C. Maple	Peoria	Peoria
Harry M. McCaskrin	Rock Island	Rock Island
Joseph H. Harding	East St. Louis	St. Clair
F. E. Robison .....	..do .....	..do
Minor Roberts	Grayville	White
Robert J. Bonner	Chicago	Cook
George S. Derr .....	..do .....	..do
Ernis E. Feeney .....	..do .....	..do
A. E. Kidd .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur Kruggel .....	..do .....	..do
A. I. Lauer .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas J. O'Brien .....	..do .....	..do
William R. Odell .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin J. Steiner .....	..do .....	..do
Paul D. Stewart .....	..do .....	..do
Ipsa Louise Elizabeth Sylvander .....	..do .....	..do
Hermann Thomann .....	..do .....	..do
Emery Warne .....	..do .....	..do
A. J. Wehrheim .....	..do .....	..do
E. R. Kilbride	Springfield	Sangamon
G. H. Wiley	Earlville	LaSalle
Wm. W. Fleming	Alden	McHenry
Robert Haentze	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 15, 1912.

John A. Cogan	Chicago	Cook
Edward W. Novak .....	..do .....	..do
Aaron S. Shapiro .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Symmes .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Benjamin Willard .....	..do .....	..do
Harrison Mathewson	Elburn	Kane
Cyrus E. Bates	Mendota	LaSalle
Charles H. James	Meredosia	Morgan
Cella M. Weaver	Pekin	Tazewell

NOVEMBER 16, 1912.

Charles J. Everts	Chicago	Cook
Wm. B. Fox .....	..do .....	..do
A. F. Hooper .....	..do .....	..do
Morris G. Leonard .....	..do .....	..do
Grace M. Stephens .....	..do .....	..do
D. C. Morrissey	Champaign	Champaign
Frank E. Willey	Willey	Christian
A. G. Veach	Keyesport	Clinton
G. R. Helm	Tuscola	Douglas
Alfred G. Goldsmith	Wheaton	DuPage
S. M. Meadows	Galesburg	Knox
Z. F. Yost	Pontiac	Livingston

November 16, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
C. C. Keune	Carlinville	Macoupin
Samuel L. Richmond	Peoria	Peoria
W. W. Watson	Barry	Pike
O. J. Gunnell	Danville	Vermilion
Jennie Burt	Chicago	Cook
Harry E. Hitchings .....	..do .....	..do
M. Irene Hutchings .....	..do .....	..do
Gustav F. Jedlicka .....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. Opdahl .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. H. White .....	..do .....	..do

NOVEMBER 18, 1912.

Eugene M. Bumphrey	Chicago	Cook
Ada Christopher .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. H. McLendon .....	..do .....	..do
Marguerite Warren Springer .....	..do .....	..do
Martin J. Teigan .....	..do .....	..do
Harry O. Newlin	Hutsonville	Crawford
Eagle S. Forman	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin
P. C. Tyrrell	Elgin	Kane
H. E. Smith	Galesburg	Knox
Leo H. Gundolf	Ransom	LaSalle
J. W. McCracken	Bethalto	Madison
B. L. Mapes	Monmouth	Warren
Theapolis W. Coyer	Chicago	Cook
Thomas W. Collier .....	..do .....	..do

NOVEMBER 19, 1912.

C. W. Clarkson	Chicago	Cook
Cecil C. Erickson .....	..do .....	..do
A. E. Jackson .....	..do .....	..do
F. A. Tinkham .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas A. Fuller	Cairo	Alexander
John H. Welsh	Tiskilwa	Bureau
Isaiah Stewart	Newton	Jasper
Bert Berry	Aurora	Kane
Chester A. Prather	Newton	Jasper
W. W. Armstrong	Aurora	Kane
J. W. Zook	Carlock	McLean
R. M. Fleming	Bement	Piatt
T. Roy Vaughn	Golconda	Pope
G. F. Wornbacher	Mascoutah	St. Clair
Geo. E. Murphy	Danville	Vermilion
Frank L. Stroble	Altamont	Effingham
Alton F. Johnson	Chicago	Cook
Hazel Mahlmann .....	..do .....	..do
Leo Michael .....	..do .....	..do
Paul B. Murdock .....	..do .....	..do
John Verderbar .....	..do .....	..do
Irene E. Wolf .....	..do .....	..do
Mary E. Black .....	..do .....	..do

NOVEMBER 20, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
D. Everitt Allen, Jr.	Wilmette	Cook
F. K. Buckminster	Chicago .....	..do
A. B. Caswell .....	..do .....	..do
Morris Finkel .....	..do .....	..do
Marcus J. Golden .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Gretza .....	..do .....	..do
Leonard J. Hall .....	..do .....	..do
Lulu E. Long .....	..do .....	..do
Herbert N. McEwen .....	..do .....	..do
A. D. O'Hara .....	..do .....	..do
Hugh R. Porter .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob Rosenfels .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur F. Schroeder .....	..do .....	..do
Charles M. Stadfield .....	..do .....	..do
J. C. Hoover	Lincoln	Logan
Homer H. Potter	Jacksonville	Morgan
C. S. Edwards	Sullivan	Moultrie
Charles H. Cruse	Wolf Lake	Union

NOVEMBER 21, 1912.

William Ader	Chicago	Cook
Jeanette Berkland .....	..do .....	..do
Will Boedecker .....	..do .....	..do
John E. Crahen .....	..do .....	..do
Herman F. Croen .....	..do .....	..do
Frank De Bartolo .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Del Re .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur E. Dony .....	..do .....	..do
J. Paul Dunne .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred O. Erickson .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick A. Lemberg .....	..do .....	..do
Carl A. Leidholm .....	..do .....	..do
Robert C. Mead .....	..do .....	..do
Merle V. Pritchard .....	..do .....	..do
Carl Schneider .....	..do .....	..do
H. H. Schultenburg .....	..do .....	..do
C. C. Stoffel	Cicero .....	..do
Charles S. Quinlan	Evanston .....	..do
Charles E. Hemphill	Flora	Clay
Duncan T. McIntyre	Mattoon	Coles
Henry H. Shipaugh	Palmyra	Macoupin
John J. Horan	Granite City	Madison
D. B. Robertson	Centralia	Marion
Mina Graff	Peoria	Peoria
Warfield P. Smith	Chester	Randolph
I. R. Tuttle	Harrisburg	Saline
George B. Hornish	Pekin	Tazewell
Peter M. Daleiden	Aurora	Kane

NOVEMBER 22, 1912.

Thos. D. Courtney	Chicago	Cook
Paris P. Dyer .....	..do .....	..do
Christian J. Eck .....	..do .....	..do
Milton E. Faas .....	..do .....	..do
Archie B. Larrabee .....	..do .....	..do
Emil C. Larson .....	..do .....	..do
Francis C. McInnes .....	..do .....	..do
Anna M. O'Donnell .....	..do .....	..do
F. E. Pray .....	..do .....	..do
Walter F. Richter .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur Samuelson .....	..do .....	..do
Willis B. Worthy .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Charles Kotaj	Chicago Heights .....	..do
R. W. Lange	Oak Park .....	..do
W. H. Westbrook	Paxton	Ford

November 22, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
W. B. Heard	Thompsonville	Franklin
Ben C. Cooper	Ottawa	LaSalle
Oliver F. Becker	Peoria	Peoria
Thomas L. O'Hern .....	..do .....	..do
J. Harold White	Springfield	Sangamon
Ed Campbell	Mode	Shelby
M. E. Fairchild	Danville	Vermilion
R. M. Jinks .....	..do .....	..do
V. L. Glassburn	Tampico	Whiteside
A. T. Glassburn .....	..do .....	..do

NOVEMBER 23, 1912.

Albert H. Fritz	Chicago	Cook
Christine Jacobsen .....	..do .....	..do
Francis F. Moran .....	..do .....	..do
Matthias A. Mueller .....	..do .....	..do
William F. Nitz .....	..do .....	..do
Peter N. Schmit .....	..do .....	..do
Jos. A. G. Trandel .....	..do .....	..do
Charles Olson	Beaver Creek	Bond
Horace N. Griffith	Shannon	Carroll
Geo. E. Burkett	Charleston	Coles
Woodson R. Daniel	McLeansboro	Hamilton
R. F. Struever	Peru	LaSalle
B. F. Shipley	Maroa	Macoupin
T. H. McClelland	Odin	Marion
F. M. Abbott	Cary	McHenry
Harold P. Gardner	Bloomington	McLean
Marion Ferrill	Wolf Lake	Union
G. H. Schimpff	Peoria	Peoria
W. D. Masterson	Bluffs	Scott
Jacob M. Elliott	Crossville	White
Grace E. Garretson	Joliet	Will
Chas. A. Corgan	DuBois	Washington
Benton E. Dubbs	Chicago	Cook
M. E. Gilligan .....	..do .....	..do
Anna E. Lundquist .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph E. Maulella .....	..do .....	..do
A. H. Reeves .....	..do .....	..do

NOVEMBER 25, 1912.

Nellie Anderson	Chicago	Cook
Ida C. Andresen .....	..do .....	..do
Paul E. Buedefeldt .....	..do .....	..do
Walter C. Hughes .....	..do .....	..do
John M. Isbell .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Kearney .....	..do .....	..do
C. J. Krause .....	..do .....	..do
A. A. Kurrasch .....	..do .....	..do
Wilfred E. Myers .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. O. Roberts .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. A. Brinkman	Chicago Heights .....	..do
Jos. S. Haas	Wauconda	Lake
Silas Robinson	Saybrook	McLean
Chas. V. O'Hern	Peoria	Peoria
Jacob Ritter	Springfield	Sangamon
George W. Warner	Mackinaw	Tazewell
Dick H. Utter	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Alfred Garrison	Keenes	Wayne
John M. Crebs	Carmi	White
C. A. Ransom	Roscoe	Winnebago
E. Wetzleben	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 26, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
W. F. Holden	Chicago	Cook
Ira C. Humphrey .....	..do .....	..do
Steinar G. Langher .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel J. Lavezzi .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob Levy .....	..do .....	..do
Charles L. Olson .....	..do .....	..do
Herman Wegner .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Weintraub .....	..do .....	..do
Edward S. Lloyd	Wilmette .....	..do
Geo. R. Stewart	Quincy	Adams
Fred W. Hartsburg	Aurora	Kane
Gustav Neumann	Belleville	St. Clair
Joseph E. Gundlach .....	..do .....	..do
Jared W. Gough .....	..do .....	..do
J. F. Fawcett	National Stock Yards .....	..do
R. W. E. Mitchell	Sterling	Whiteside
Benton F. Kleeman	Chicago	Cook

NOVEMBER 27, 1912.

James L. Abbott	Chicago	Cook
Wm. Beckenstein .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Eagle Brown .....	..do .....	..do
Benjamin Bridge .....	..do .....	..do
Frank J. Cisar .....	..do .....	..do
Robert L. Elliott .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel B. Hill .....	..do .....	..do
John P. Lee .....	..do .....	..do
E. C. Lindsey .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph R. McDonald .....	..do .....	..do
Norman Prince .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew Rutledge .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph J. Salat .....	..do .....	..do
August J. Schoenecke .....	..do .....	..do
Edward A. Schultz .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. T. Schufeldt .....	..do .....	..do
W. T. Stevens .....	..do .....	..do
M. M. Rufus	Carrollton	Greene
William W. Calhoun	Kewanee	Henry
Wm. Understock	Kankakee	Kankakee
H. M. Kelly	Ottawa	La Salle
B. G. Daigh	Springfield	Sangamon
R. S. Marsh	Harrisburg	Saline

NOVEMBER 29, 1912.

Arthur S. Carruthers	Chicago	Cook
Lewis E. Chipman .....	..do .....	..do
Frances M. Cook .....	..do .....	..do
Richard C. d'Autremont .....	..do .....	..do
R. W. Fyfe .....	..do .....	..do
Theo. M. Gottmann .....	..do .....	..do
Norman G. Hitchcock .....	..do .....	..do
C. R. Wagner .....	..do .....	..do
Lewis H. Wilson .....	..do .....	..do
Herman A. Yates .....	..do .....	..do
W. H. Hubbard	Greenville	Bond
Jesse Fox	Compton	Lee
Lyman Lacey, Jr.	Havana	Mason
Myrtle Messmore	Macomb	McDonough

NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Thomas A. Breen	Chicago	Cook
Edward F. Bryant	do	do
E. E. Burnson	do	do
Thomas W. Dudman	do	do
Charles T. Farson	do	do
Henry W. Frische	do	do
A. B. Haven	do	do
Chas. W. Keeler	do	do
Harold S. Osborne	do	do
O. W. Severns	do	do
Frank J. Smolik	do	do
C. M. Weil	do	do
William Sherman Carson	Evanston	do
Elsie J. Coutts	River Forest	do
A. S. Weeks	Champaign	Champaign
Edgar Summers	Martinsville	Clark
N. R. Bennett	Westfield	do
Charles H. Hay	Shawneetown	Gallatin
George N. Bottorff	Augusta	Hancock
C. A. Krause	Aurora	Kane
Frank Petkovsek	Waukegan	Lake
Rebecca A. Parr	Ottawa	La Salle
Nora Graham	Decatur	Macon
Elijah D. Richmond	Lacon	Marshall
William F. Gerstner	Peoria	Peoria
Frank A. Hall	do	do
Georgia W. Kugler	Pinckneyville	Perry
J. M. Earhart	Wyoming	Stark
Joseph Wood	Enfield	White

DECEMBER 2, 1912.

Thomas S. Blachowski	Chicago	Cook
Jesse Edwards	do	do
Ella Mae Faxon	do	do
John W. Hertz	do	do
Henry E. Hedberg	do	do
William B. Moore	do	do
Michael B. Morris	do	do
Frank McDonald, Jr.	do	do
H. B. Shewell	do	do
Jacob C. Simon	do	do
John J. Smith	do	do
Etta M. Steele	do	do
Peter Thos. Hummelgaard	Evanston	do
G. F. Warner	Mendon	Adams
Alexander McLean	Kewanee	Henry
Leonard E. Brewbaker	Bushnell	McDonough
Lynn Richards	North Crystal Lake	McHenry
Genevieve F. Coleman	Peoria	Peoria
A. C. Johnson	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Edward J. Riley	Eureka	Woodford
L. H. Craig	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 3, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Wm. S. Rea	Matteson	Cook
Bernhard Baumann	Chicago	do
Clara A. Blackwell	do	do
Orville Davis	do	do
George S. O. Foreman	do	do
Anna E. Johnson	do	do
L. R. Kerley	do	do
Joseph J. Kostka	do	do
M. E. Moline	do	do
Norma M. Reynolds	do	do
John H. Rollins	do	do
J. H. Schmick	do	do
George C. Tegtmeyer	do	do
Louise F. Torpe	do	Carroll
H. P. Tuchscherer	do	do
John O. Kerch	Chadwick	Carroll
John J. Pierpoint	Pana	Christian
John R. Bonney	Louisville	Clay
Benj. H. Schmidt	Bensenville	Du Page
J. D. Breckenridge	Lewistown	Fulton
D. M. Kinsall	Shawneetown	Gallatin
W. H. Savary	Kankakee	Kankakee
Jas. H. Fellows	do	do
A. L. Anderson	Lincoln	Logan
Lizzie Joos	Peoria	Peoria
Chas. E. Zeigler	Cowden	Shelby
Charles Troup	Danville	Vermilion
J. E. Clarkson	Rock Island	Rock Island
Michael A. Senitella	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 4, 1912.

J. Frances Bartlett	Chicago	Cook
A. M. Cowgill	do	do
Herbert Decker	do	do
H. Jerome Gilbert	do	do
Charles E. Kotz	do	do
Walter E. Moss	do	do
Eben F. Runyan	do	do
Leopold Schneider	do	do
Susan W. June	Oak Park	do
Clara C. Deuchler	Aurora	Kane
John Winsor	Peoria	Peoria
Erwin G. Eidman	Belleville	St. Clair
Emmet Cavanaugh	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 5, 1912.

O. K. Cole, Jr.	Chicago	Cook
Mary Cody	do	do
Charles H. Gekler	do	do
Mary L. Halla	do	do
Laurence B. Jacobs	do	do
Oliver O. Miksch	do	do
Meyer Morton	do	do
Cleon W. Reynolds	do	do
Henry Waller	do	do
Louis F. Fuebier	Quincy	Adams
D. G. Kilburn	do	do
O. T. Briggs	Mt. Sterling	Brown
May A. Morris	Mattoon	Coles
O. B. Mount	Hutsonville	Crawford
Ray A. Dimond	Benton	Franklin
E. G. Ball	Toluca	Marshall
Edwin L. Hanson	Hillsdale	Rock Island
Richard Spicknell, Jr.	Carmi	White
W. S. Willhite	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Albert A. Billasch	Chicago	Cook
L. A. Aggerbeck	do	do

DECEMBER 6, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
William J. Alexander	Chicago	Cook
Nathan Bergman	do	do
William E. Bradley	do	do
O. W. Coler	do	do
Harold G. Hansen	do	do
Farney S. Hendricks	do	do
Frances M. Hurst	do	do
Robert F. Kolb	do	do
Axel Nogard	do	do
P. E. Phillips	do	do
Howard J. Schenck	do	do
John W. Sheaffer	do	do
Harry W. Starr	do	do
George A. Fox	Sycamore	De Kalb
C. E. Geissler	Elmhurst	Du Page
F. O. Allshouse	Burnside	Hancock
Walter Sperling	Adair	McDonough
E. R. Iliff	Peoria	Peoria
J. Earl Bell	Rochester	Sangamon
August C. Dieckmann	Belleville	St. Clair
Ralph C. Austin	Joliet	Will

DECEMBER 7, 1912.

Gertrude H. Albright	Chicago	Cook
Albert S. Boos	do	do
Robert D. Elder	do	do
Frederick W. Grapperhaus	do	do
William F. Hanlon	do	do
Frank L. Johnson	do	do
W. J. Laskowski	do	do
August Lueders	do	do
Edward Nevers	do	do
Arthur G. Rathje	do	do
Henry Miskelly	Cicero	do
M. A. Ritter	Kampsville	Calhoun
Chas. Zilly	Champaign	Champaign
Sylvanus L. Rathje	Wheaton	Du Page
Charles Mombleau	Aurora	Kane
Harry A. Roe	Dixon	Lee
O. E. Anderson	Moline	Rock Island
D. J. Colgan	Wyoming	Stark
William L. Grubb	Fairfield	Wayne
Earl A. Bennett	Fulton	Whiteside
Tony Buton	Herrin	Williamson
Emma Whitcomb	Marion	do
Nell G. Patterson	El Paso	Woodford
Eugene Peck	Chicago	Cook
James P. Moran	do	do
Kenneth C. Ronalds	Eldorado	Saline

DECEMBER 9, 1912.

Adolph Blonder	Chicago	Cook
Joseph Blonder	do	do
John T. Donahoe	do	do
Paul F. Frickow	do	do
Thomas L. Hanson, Jr.	do	do
M. E. Maher	do	do
Maude Murray	do	do
Alfred C. Pahnke	do	do
Peter E. Pierson	do	do
H. C. Saltonstall	do	do
Prescott D. Sawin	do	do
Wm. R. Singer	do	do
Fred L. Swanson	do	do
Henry Wagner	do	do

December 9, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Virgil O. Whipp	Chicago	Cook
Hazel L. Simons	Belvidere	Boone
Howard L. Maxon	Morrisonville	Christian
Adolph G. Thorsell	Elmhurst	DuPage
L. E. Wilson	Vandalia	Fayette
Paul B. Heflin	Streator	LaSalle
Frank H. Pearson	Utica .....	..do
James C. Lyons	Decatur	Macon
D. S. Mosby	Granite City	Madison
Robert M. Orr	Peoria	Peoria
H. S. Steege	Harrisburg	Saline
Roscoe Forth	Fairfield	Wayne
Lawrence Greene	Chicago	Cook
John H. Logeman .....	..do .....	..do
Jas. H. Roberts .....	..do .....	..do

DECEMBER 10, 1912.

Ed. C. Blank	Chicago	Cook
James J. Connelly .....	..do .....	..do
Richard E. Dooley .....	..do .....	..do
Halo Hibbard .....	..do .....	..do
Frances E. Howell .....	..do .....	..do
H. H. Low .....	..do .....	..do
A. J. Mereness .....	..do .....	..do
James K. Phillips .....	..do .....	..do
Hazel A. Quinn .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph F. Sarley .....	..do .....	..do
J. C. Ton	Lansing .....	..do
Ben Heckle	Quincy	Adams
Kathleen C. Becker	Cairo	Alexander
Hubert A. Clark	Princeton	Bureau
Frank Wilcox	Champaign	Champaign
Mary MacArthur	Marseilles	LaSalle
Grant Hultberg	Rock Island	Rock Island
Robert Matheny	Springfield	Sangamon
George W. Kenney .....	..do .....	..do
E. M. Jennings	Belleville	St. Clair

DECEMBER 11, 1912.

Clinton C. Collins	Chicago	Cook
Berthold L. Goldberg .....	..do .....	..do
Leo. Leonard Gooch .....	..do .....	..do
Guy Guernesey .....	..do .....	..do
M. J. Mauermann .....	..do .....	..do
Ethel Meagher .....	..do .....	..do
Harry S. McDonagh .....	..do .....	..do
Edward McTiernan .....	..do .....	..do
L. E. Pokorny .....	..do .....	..do
Adeline Pollack .....	..do .....	..do
W. J. Slaughter .....	..do .....	..do
C. Hamlin Smith .....	..do .....	..do
McClellan Young .....	..do .....	..do
Bertha L. Michel	Quincy	Adams
W. H. Wheat	Rantoul	Champaign
Edgar J. Elliott	West Chicago	DuPage
William L. Winn	White Hall	Greene
George H. Cox	Lincoln	Logan
M. D. York	Marengo	McHenry
Adam F. Gable	Peoria	Peoria
Ray C. Palmer	Hillsdale	Rock Island
Frank B. Martin	Potomac	Vermilion

DECEMBER 12, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
George W. Cyrus	Camp Point	Adams
Alonzo G. Fischer	Elmhurst	Du Page
Morris Colyer	Albion	Edwards
John Y. Whitman	Biggsville	Henderson
Frank W. Meents	Clifton	Iroquois
John Fitzgerald	Yorkville	Kendall
W. R. Stallions	Delwood	Pope
Harry H. Waite	Prophetstown	Whiteside
Joseph C. Cook	Chicago	Cook
Walter G. Davis .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. T. Heinemann .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. C. Heinemann .....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. Schramm .....	..do .....	..do
Walter B. Wagoner .....	..do .....	..do
Chris I. Bauer .....	..do .....	..do
Harley R. Bucklen .....	..do .....	..do
Harry P. Cullen .....	..do .....	..do
James L. Farnum .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Goss .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur K. Sykes .....	..do .....	..do
A. H. Werth .....	..do .....	..do
James Porter	Martinsville	Clark
Frank Hopkins	Makanda	Jackson
Sophia Armbracht	East St. Louis	St. Clair
J. L. Gallimore	Carterville	Williamson

DECEMBER 13, 1912.

Don J. Bierwut	Evanston	Cook
Michael M. Dudas	Chicago .....	..do
M. P. Harman .....	..do .....	..do
Jerome Levi .....	..do .....	..do
W. J. Lister .....	..do .....	..do
E. F. Turnbloom .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Bracken	Milledgeville	Carroll
John F. Hanrahan	Mattoon	Coles
G. W. Taylor	Thackery	Hamilton
R. M. Hicks	Warren	JoDaviess
Benjamin N. Murrell	Peoria	Peoria
Percy R. Earnest	Springfield	Sangamon
William U. Halbert	Belleville	St. Clair
L. B. Pulley	Marion	Williamson
A. H. Lambert	Assumption	Christian
J. P. Haley	Tamaroa	Perry
Morris G. Levinson	Chicago	Cook
Henry F. Luetgert .....	..do .....	..do
F. G. Hull .....	..do .....	..do

DECEMBER 14, 1912.

Howard Ames	Chicago	Cook
Jessie Bane .....	..do .....	..do
George M. Chamberlin, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
M. L. Igoo .....	..do .....	..do
Gideon F. Langhen .....	..do .....	..do
John R. Mohr .....	..do .....	..do
George W. Murray .....	..do .....	..do
Oliver B. Opsahl .....	..do .....	..do
Hyde W. Perce .....	..do .....	..do
Thornton M. Pratt .....	..do .....	..do
N. H. Spero .....	..do .....	..do
C. P. Baldwin	Pana	Christian
Joseph B. Jones	Effingham	Effingham
R. L. Millsbaugh	Shawneetown	Gallatin
O. C. Kirkpatrick	Dallas City	Hancock
Clifton J. O'Harra	Carthage .....	..do
Axel W. Hyberg	Aurora	Kane

December 14, 1912—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
William G. Brown	LaSalle	LaSalle
Irwin I. Hanna	Ottawa .....	..do
Jesse M. Metcalf	Girard	Macoupin
George Leverett	Edwardsville	Madison
Charles Wham	Centralia	Marion
Paul Dallwig	Peoria	Peoria
Samuel D. Wead .....	..do .....	..do
Clark Armentrout	Nebo	Pike
Adolph A. Harhausen	Belleville	St. Clair
Henry J. Fink .....	..do .....	..do
Gustav H. Knierriem	Pekin	Tazewell
Paul E. Prutsman	Lockport	Will
Arthur Kesl	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 16, 1912.

A. J. Berger	Chicago	Cook
C. A. Hawley .....	..do .....	..do
K. O. Hofmann .....	..do .....	..do
Oscar Jilovsky .....	..do .....	..do
J. Warren Lane .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. E. Loy .....	..do .....	..do
August Marx .....	..do .....	..do
Fred A. Rathje .....	..do .....	..do
C. L. Hostetter	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
L. E. McAtee	Rantoul	Champaign
John C. Culbertson	Piper City	Ford
Lena Wilson	McLeansboro	Hamilton
W. C. Hall	Willow Hill	Jasper
S. J. Hicks	Bonnie	Jefferson
Jos. M. Frey	Aurora	Kane
D. D. Haynie	Salem	Marion
Guy C. Lane	Hillsboro	Montgomery
John G. Conqueror	Peoria	Peoria
W. C. Hubbard	Eldorado	Saline
W. E. Thompson	Melvin	Ford
L. B. Russell	Hoopeston	Vermilion
C. E. Russell .....	..do .....	..do
G. A. Golder	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 17, 1912.

H. H. Bremer	Chicago	Cook
Morris Lippner .....	..do .....	..do
N. John Olson .....	..do .....	..do
Albert R. Sabey .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel Spiro .....	..do .....	..do
H. F. Wilke .....	..do .....	..do
Henry S. Heise	Palatine .....	..do
W. B. Whiting	Evanston .....	..do
H. P. Blackard	Omaha	Gallatin
Frank A. Hildebrand	Monroe Center	Ogle
Judson Starr	Peoria	Peoria
Clyde Capron .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Arnold .....	..do .....	..do
Harry K. Ward	Granville	Putnam
J. M. Sawyer	Tremont	Tazewell
Bernard L. Kelly	Joliet	Will
J. C. B. Smith	Marion	Williamson
F. F. Wormwood, Jr.	Rockford	Winnebago

DECEMBER 18, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
William Brusak	Chicago	Cook
Agnes Cadigan	do	do
Charles W. David	do	do
Abraham R. Fifer	do	do
C. B. Fullerton	do	do
David J. Mayer	do	do
Clark Scammon Reed	do	do
Della Shay	do	do
Thomas O. Wallace	do	do
Margaret Kettmiss	Alton	Madison
Jessie E. Harper	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Felix Gorski	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 19, 1912.

Edward R. Arnold	Chicago	Cook
S. Harlan Baker	do	do
Frank Becvar	do	do
K. M. Cornwall	do	do
K. Eberth	do	do
Edward J. Haley	do	do
Elmer W. Halpin	do	do
J. A. Kaerwer	do	do
Julius Klein	do	do
Katherine D. Leal	do	do
John M. Nowicki	do	do
Roger R. Rider	do	do
Herbert H. Sumner	do	do
F. C. Caldwell	Oak Park	do
Owen L. Cox	do	do
J. L. Staker	Clayton	Adams
Frederick W. Rennick	Buda	Bureau
O. P. Wenquist	Galesburg	Knox
Clarence E. Hook	Ottawa	LaSalle
Fora Robinson	Vernon	Marion
Kathryn A. Larimer	Salem	do
Chas. P. Watson	Peoria	Peoria
George E. Crays	Rossville	Vermilion
Charles E. Bainbridge	Danville	do
Frederick C. Stubbe	Sterling	Whiteside
Otto M. Hamer	Chicago	Cook
Jessie F. Pierce	do	do
Daniel Jones	Lowpoint	Woodford

DECEMBER 20, 1912.

Lillian G. Costello	Chicago	Cook
Albert H. Kern	do	do
William P. Meyers	do	do
E. J. Johnson	Norwood	Mercer
B. J. Walter	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
A. T. Hemstreet	Chicago	Cook

DECEMBER 21, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
T. W. Childs	Chicago	Cook
John Driscoll .....	..do .....	..do
David Prince .....	..do .....	..do
Louis Rieger .....	..do .....	..do
George Silverman .....	..do .....	..do
John J. Stream .....	..do .....	..do
Henry L. Storms .....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. Miller	Park Ridge .....	..do
Norredhen Cowen	Sorento	Bond
Robert Moore	Kewanee	Henry
Cora M. Tidmarsh	Elgin	Kane
Earl L. Sawyers	Decatur	Macon
Frank R. Shull .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Fisher	Alton	Madison
S. M. Hicken	Peoria	Peoria
Geo. J. Hofferbert	Pekin	Tazewell
G. H. Kracke	Crete	Will
R. L. Seaman	Elgin	Kane
T. M. Webb	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Wm. T. Jones	Peoria	Peoria
Edw. F. Braunschweig	Chicago	Cook
James J. Guinan .....	..do .....	..do
Kurt Rosenthal .....	..do .....	..do
Blanche Sachs .....	..do .....	..do
Adolph Schlesinger .....	..do .....	..do
Natt J. Scott .....	..do .....	..do
Hobart E. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
H. C. Beach	Christopher	Franklin

DECEMBER 23, 1912.

Ben Bonslett	Chicago	Cook
Arthur H. Hein .....	..do .....	..do
Theodore A. J. Hufmeyer .....	..do .....	..do
Albert W. Keller .....	..do .....	..do
Frank S. Mattison .....	..do .....	..do
Lillie Anna Pfeiffer .....	..do .....	..do
Charles R. Sercomb .....	..do .....	..do
H. T. Schumacher	Champaign	Champaign
Rubie E. Beale	Geneseo	Henry
Ben T. Williams	Murphysboro	Jackson
Bryan Hiron	Waltonville	Jefferson

DECEMBER 24, 1912.

M. E. Ashbrook	Chicago	Cook
Robert J. Bieg .....	..do .....	..do
C. Frances Butler .....	..do .....	..do
M. E. Clark .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur A. Despres .....	..do .....	..do
Margaret Griswold .....	..do .....	..do
Clara C. Hallstrom .....	..do .....	..do
David J. Harris .....	..do .....	..do
A. F. Keeney .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick Mayer .....	..do .....	..do
W. F. Nehf .....	..do .....	..do
C. W. Russell .....	..do .....	..do
A. F. Buckton	Mattoon	Coles
R. H. Kramer	Elgin	Kane
Melvin P. Stricklin	Bridgeport	Lawrence
J. Allerton Palmer	Jacksonville	Morgan
Mable Cooke	Danville	Vermilion
S. A. Niebuhr	Peoria	Peoria

DECEMBER 26, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Belle Blue	Chicago	Cook
John B. Brooke	do	do
Robert E. L. Brooks	do	do
Edward Hagelin	do	do
Joseph H. Kraemer	do	do
John I. Liver	do	do
Mark J. Mitchell	do	do
C. J. Peeples	do	do
Rose V. Rubin	do	do
Abraham I. Teitelbaum	do	do
Clayton G. Bitner	Maywood	do
Oscar F. Johnson	Oak Park	do
Daniel L. Hall	do	do
George I. Danks	Edgewood	Effingham
R. C. Davis	Harrisburg	Saline
Louis Klingel	Belleville	St. Clair
G. F. Devenney	Prophetstown	Whiteside
John M. Pfeifer	Springfield	Sangamon

DECEMBER 27, 1912.

Frank J. Simpson	Chicago	Cook
H. M. Breneisa	Cabery	Ford
C. B. Thomas	East St. Louis	St. Clair

DECEMBER 28, 1912.

C. C. Ahern	Chicago	Cook
Harry G. Bartruff	do	do
Louis J. Delson	do	do
Althea F. Dickson	do	do
Joseph F. Emery	do	do
Michael J. Faherty	do	do
John F. O'Neill	do	do
Mary F. Rousek	do	do
Lewis M. Watson	do	do
T. J. Witwer	Neoga	Cumberland
W. R. Hidy	Newman	Douglas
William Denton	Shawneetown	Gallatin
Will A. Feldhausen	Dallas City	Hancock
Louis T. Graham	Pittsfield	Pike
George Kettwig	Taft	Putnam
John D. Sperry	Rock Island	Rock Island
John A. McKeene	Winchester	Scott
J. E. Dazey	Findley	Shelby
Sidney B. Carr	Shelbyville	do
H. Ernest Hutton	Danville	Vermillion
Frank Krze	Chicago	Cook
Ed. B. McGuire	do	do

DECEMBER 30, 1912.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Marion Fitzpatrick	Chicago	Cook
Anna Funtz .....	..do .....	..do
Emil W. Sellstrom .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. H. Soelke .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur Poorman	Marshall	Clark
T. J. McMahon	Chebanse	Iroquois
Curtis Williams	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Emma B. Theiss	Aurora	Kane
George Demeter .....	..do .....	..do
William C. Parker	Waukegan	Lake
Robert W. Larke	Highland Park .....	..do
Elisabeth Putnam	Deatur	Macon
Levi D. Yager	Alton	Madison
Albert D. Hyatt	Granite City .....	..do
Fred W. Kottmeier .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. I. Will	Bloomington	McLean
G. W. Hobbie	Glasford	Peoria
Nic Wuller	Belleville	St. Clair
William E. Fain	Springfield	Sangamon

DECEMBER 31, 1912.

Samuel Friduss	Chicago	Cook
John M. Gallagher .....	..do .....	..do
Paul Kraemer .....	..do .....	..do
Mildred M. Leve .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Meyer .....	..do .....	..do
Harry C. Moylan .....	..do .....	..do
M. A. Theis .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph S. Torrance .....	..do .....	..do
August Voges .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel Topliff	Evanston .....	..do
G. M. Youngkrantz	Chicago .....	..do
C. E. Springstum	Pana	Christian
William E. Anderson	Beecher City	Fayette
Frank J. Thompson	Sullivan	Moultrie
Wm. McEmry	Rock Island	Rock Island
Louis Cohen	Chicago	Cook
Jane C. Austin .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 2, 1913.

Peter Dicken	Chicago	Cook
Andrew G. Engelbreit .....	..do .....	..do
Reuben J. Feldman .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Ades Fowler .....	..do .....	..do
Fritz Frantzen .....	..do .....	..do
E. C. Glasser .....	..do .....	..do
George R. Hillstrom .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. W. Kralovec .....	..do .....	..do
Bela Laký .....	..do .....	..do
Louis Pinderski .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas E. Swanson .....	..do .....	..do
Frank Veneck .....	..do .....	..do
Matthew F. Carrott	Quincy	Adams
W. M. Townsend	Kasbeer	Bureau
George T. Wallace	Taylorville	Christian
James M. Reed	Mattoon	Coles
O. E. Leggett	Hutsonville	Crawford
Charley Marshall	Albion	Edwards
J. Arnett Engnell	Andover	Henry
J. H. Merrill	Kankakee	Kankakee
Mabel G. Gabrielson	Galesburg	Knox
H. E. Billings	Macomb	McDonough
Sain Welty	Bloomington	McLean
Frances B. Schader	Peoria	Peoria

January 2, 1913—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Edward J. Meek	Rock Island	Rock Island
H. E. Cox .....	..do .....	..do
H. M. Steely, Jr.	Danville	Vermilion
Annie T. Langwill	Rockford	Winnebago
William B. Callahan	Chicago	Cook
Leonidas Papadimitris .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 3, 1913.

Otto Baer	Chicago	Cook
Albert Eynon .....	..do .....	..do
M. D. Flaherty .....	..do .....	..do
John W. Norkett .....	..do .....	..do
Jordan S. Savithes .....	..do .....	..do
Robert E. Turney .....	..do .....	..do
Harold A. Weld .....	..do .....	..do
Carl F. Swanson	Chicago Heights .....	..do
Wm. Biester	Belvidere	Boone
Geo. W. Campbell	Jerseyville	Jersey
Edith Booth	Springfield	Sangamon
R. C. Fairbrother	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Ludwig Skowronski	Chicago	Cook

JANUARY 4, 1913.

Harry Bierma	Chicago	Cook
Alfred R. Crooks .....	..do .....	..do
Adolph Hammel .....	..do .....	..do
Donald S. McWilliams .....	..do .....	..do
Thomas J. O'Shea .....	..do .....	..do
Gus M. Posner .....	..do .....	..do
U. G. Glascock	St. Joseph	Champaign
Joseph Waugh	Canton	Fulton
James F. Crawford	Warsaw	Hancock
John C. Fischer	Geneseo	Henry
Lawrence H. Becherer	Kankakee	Kankakee
David J. Spencer	Streator	LaSalle
H. G. Greenebaum	Pontiac	Livingston
E. L. Rose	Alton	Madison
Raymond Webber	Arrowsmith	McLean
L. J. Temple	Keithsburg	Mercer
Emma Donnelly	Peoria	Peoria
F. W. Wanless	Riverton	Sangamon
Mamie Rung	East St. Louis	St. Clair
John Russell	Oblong	Crawford
E. E. Harris	Wheeler, R. R. No. 2	Jasper
Fred A. Erickson	Chicago	Cook
Edward Hermann .....	..do .....	..do
Fred L. Hume .....	..do .....	..do
Louis H. Kerber, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
James MacLagan .....	..do .....	..do
Catherine Schreiber .....	..do .....	..do
John B. Wheeler .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel Wurst .....	..do .....	..do
Grace E. Birkett	Springfield	Sangamon

JANUARY 6, 1913.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Albert M. Binna	Chicago	Cook
James E. Callahan .....	..do .....	..do
Fred J. Dienes .....	..do .....	..do
John T. Fynn .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. A. Gallagher .....	..do .....	..do
William Lieb .....	..do .....	..do
Raymond P. Lyon .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Malolepszy .....	..do .....	..do
Gaetano Negrini .....	..do .....	..do
Charlotte Fritz	Robinson	Crawford
I. T. Jones	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
George D. Corwine	Lincoln	Logan
A. Clare Venable	Keithsburg	Mercer
Ernest C. Imig	Minier	Tazewell
J. H. Showalter	LaMoille	Bureau
C. E. McClanathan	West Chicago	DuPage
Virble M. Erwin	Kewanee	Henry
Thomas N. Scott	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
Richard A. Kellogg	Peoria	Peoria
Chas. Virden	Springfield	Sangamon
H. C. Adcock	Western Springs	Cook
Alex J. Basinski	Chicago .....	..do
Walter E. Blumenthal .....	..do .....	..do
A. W. Clark .....	..do .....	..do
Herman Cohn .....	..do .....	..do
Anna J. Duffin .....	..do .....	..do
Charles E. Edwards .....	..do .....	..do
LeRoy D. Kiley .....	..do .....	..do
Daniel J. O'Shea .....	..do .....	..do
Lawrence Reibstein .....	..do .....	..do
Ferdinand Steve Robotkay .....	..do .....	..do
G. M. Shontz .....	..do .....	..do
Henry A. Wray .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 7, 1913.

J. P. Adams	Chicago	Cook
Ferdinand C. Billerbeck .....	..do .....	..do
Mary L. Hunt .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph F. Kompare .....	..do .....	..do
Raymond B. Oakley .....	..do .....	..do
John Stach .....	..do .....	..do
Otto Wadewitz .....	..do .....	..do
Francis K. Wisniewski .....	..do .....	..do
Andrew J. Stachowicz	Hammond	Indiana
James Dawson	Westfield	Clark
Alvin Scott	Naperville	DuPage
David H. Wilson	Coal City	Grundy
W. S. Romick	Plymouth	Hancock
Frank G. Tapper	Woodhull	Henry
James A. Rose	Prairie City	McDonough
W. T. Whiting	Peoria	Peoria
John B. Quartier	Westville	Vermilion
Frank McDermott	Chicago	Cook
Will Taylor	Springfield	Sangamon
John Nowak	Chicago	Cook
Theo. W. Blumenthal .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 8, 1913.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
John L. Bray	Chicago	Cook
Ernest A. Hoerich .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Ellisberg .....	..do .....	..do
Austin O. Frear .....	..do .....	..do
Ferdinand Goss .....	..do .....	..do
J. B. Heckler .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Holy .....	..do .....	..do
John P. Hoek .....	..do .....	..do
Ruth H. Lockwood .....	..do .....	..do
William N. Lutsch .....	..do .....	..do
Harry M. Mills .....	..do .....	..do
Mark J. Potter .....	..do .....	..do
N. D. Reardon .....	..do .....	..do
Reinhardt E. Schultz .....	..do .....	..do
Archie C. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
George M. Tobey .....	..do .....	..do
Foster Walker	Pontoosuc	Hancock
Warren E. Gay	Peoria	Peoria
Alice M. Chase .....	..do .....	..do
F. J. Snapp	Findlay	Shelby
Maurice V. Joyce	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Lawrence T. Allen	Danville	Vermilion

JANUARY 9, 1913.

Rudolph B. Dolezal	Chicago	Cook
Ora J. Hartley .....	..do .....	..do
Frank P. Keogh .....	..do .....	..do
J. M. Kralovec .....	..do .....	..do
John Lace .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel B. Lingle .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Luecke .....	..do .....	..do
Don Carlos S. Mitchell .....	..do .....	..do
E. H. Moran .....	..do .....	..do
Louis M. Stone .....	..do .....	..do
H. L. Strohm .....	..do .....	..do
Edward G. Sweeney .....	..do .....	..do
E. I. Burke	Champaign	Champaign
Ed. J. Quinn	Palmer	Christian
J. D. Beckler	Sycamore	DeKalb
Nellie P. Danks	Clinton	DeWitt
D. C. Speelman	Metcalf	Edgar
C. B. Hagan	Ipava	Fulton
Nathan A. Petrie	Ashton	Lee
Julian A. Dodge	Bushnell	McDonough
Howard Tarman	Gridley	McLean
George R. Campbell	Monica	Peoria
J. E. Goodrich	Peoria .....	..do
E. C. Jacobson	Rockford	Winnebago
McCawley Baird	Olney	Richland
George W. McCaskrin	Rock Island	Rock Island
I. J. Gorzyski	Chicago	Cook
Emanuel Krulewich .....	..do .....	..do
Peter Larson .....	..do .....	..do
Georgia Johnston	White Hall	Greene

JANUARY 10, 1913.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
J. W. Harrell	Greenup	Cumberland
Paul B. Lauher	Paris	Edgar
John W. Baker	Dwight	Livingston
E. S. Parks	Decatur	Macon
L. G. Morrison	Arthur	Moultrie
Herman Moody	Trivoli	Peoria
Smith Myers	East St. Louis	St. Clair
George R. Capoot	Allendale	Wabash
A. A. Brown	Maunie	White
Harriet A. Talcott	Joliet	Will
Ambrose J. Kiep .....	..do .....	..do
John C. Williams	Evanston	Cook
Harry H. Feilchenfeld	Chicago .....	..do
Gilbert T. Graham .....	..do .....	..do
Isaac E. Korn .....	..do .....	..do
Walter H. Meyer .....	..do .....	..do
Archibald D. McKellar .....	..do .....	..do
Carl W. Nelson .....	..do .....	..do
John M. Quinlan .....	..do .....	..do
John C. Tully .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 11, 1913.

Harry H. Baum	Chicago	Cook
Ellen H. Bjornberg .....	..do .....	..do
David M. Brothers .....	..do .....	..do
Anthony Czarnecki .....	..do .....	..do
Helen E. Dyniewicz .....	..do .....	..do
Alfred O. Erickson .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Feindt .....	..do .....	..do
Cairolì Gigliotti .....	..do .....	..do
P. J. Heveran .....	..do .....	..do
Walter F. Heinemann .....	..do .....	..do
R. R. Jackson .....	..do .....	..do
Otto W. Klewer .....	..do .....	..do
Samuel Koenigsberg .....	..do .....	..do
Alexander S. Kratky .....	..do .....	..do
David H. Lane .....	..do .....	..do
Amanda Ludwig .....	..do .....	..do
John Malý .....	..do .....	..do
Gertrude C. Marquette .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Molt .....	..do .....	..do
Russell G. Murdock .....	..do .....	..do
Ernest Palmer .....	..do .....	..do
H. L. Pierce .....	..do .....	..do
E. J. Pohlmann .....	..do .....	..do
J. L. Schnadig .....	..do .....	..do
Claude F. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Maude H. Switzer .....	..do .....	..do
Edith Wilcox .....	..do .....	..do
Dorothy Doerr	Quincy	Adams
Harry W. Becker	Cairo	Alexander
Mae F. Larkin	Clarksdale	Christian
Walter V. Arbuckle	Paris	Edgar
W. L. Smith	Beecher City	Effingham
John A. Barekman	Sumner	Lawrence
Emile A. Simmons	Pontiac	Livingston
J. A. Bohrer	Bloomington	McLean
Harry C. Bestor	Peoria	Peoria
C. F. Buhrmester	Chester	Randolph
Chas. E. Hodgson	Rock Island	Rock Island
George H. Withrow	Springfield	Sangamon
Louis Zerweck	Lebanon	St. Clair
C. C. Coles	Minier	Tazewell
R. G. Sunderland	Delavan .....	..do
J. A. Lundgren	Rockford	Winnebago
Pleasant T. Chapman	Vienna	Johnson
Benjamin Blumenthal	Cook	Cook
Edna M. Wilcox .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 13, 1913.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Arthur W. Barth	Cook	Cook
William F. Berman .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph B. Gecan .....	..do .....	..do
Paul C. Glashagen .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. J. L. Mohring .....	..do .....	..do
Albert E. Pollak .....	..do .....	..do
L. G. Raymer .....	..do .....	..do
Philip S. Stevens .....	..do .....	..do
Henry I. Wilson .....	..do .....	..do
Albert H. Winslow .....	..do .....	..do
Harry Heller	Maywood .....	..do
I. B. Craig	Mattoon	Coles
O. C. Smith	Benton	Franklin
Geo. Collops	Minooka	Grundy
Thos. H. Horan	Lake Forest	Lake
Martin Earl Gardiner	LaSalle	LaSalle
William F. Jacobs	Ottawa .....	..do
Sylvester J. Gee	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
T. E. Orr	Buffalo	Sangamon
Edward L. Cragen, Jr.	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Edward E. Miller .....	..do .....	..do
H. F. Bahlman	Beecher	Will
Joseph Wojciechowski	Chicago	Cook
Louis P. Bennett .....	..do .....	..do
Ruth C. Dickhut	Quincy	Adams
C. E. Hoiles	Greenville	Bond
Geo. R. Warner	Aurora	Kane

JANUARY 14, 1913.

W. V. Coakley	Chicago	Cook
Mary Danaher .....	..do .....	..do
Jay DeKoker .....	..do .....	..do
M. V. Hechinger .....	..do .....	..do
Fred M. Jackson .....	..do .....	..do
Benjamin B. Kahane .....	..do .....	..do
Edward C. Kesler .....	..do .....	..do
Paul Monaco .....	..do .....	..do
Margaret C. McGrath .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Reinach .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. P. Schweitzer .....	..do .....	..do
G. F. Vollbracht	Kellerville	Adams
Robert C. Morse	Kewanee	Henry
P. W. Oxford	Murphysboro	Jackson
James F. Shields	Kankakee	Kankakee
O. R. Rohrer	Virden	Macoupin
John M. Carroll	Jacksonville	Morgan
H. H. Hoskins	Allenville	Moultrie
Renry Reichart	Cedarville	Stephenson
L. C. McGee	Danville	Vermilion
Ross B. Hickman	Monmouth	Warren
John J. Griffin	Chicago	Cook
Timothy C. Kelly .....	..do .....	..do
Lawrence A. Murphy .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 15, 1913.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
E. R. Evans	Chicago	Cook
Carl Gabel .....	..do .....	..do
Edwin C. Golbeck .....	..do .....	..do
John H. Kolstedt .....	..do .....	..do
Sara A. McNevin .....	..do .....	..do
Ferdinand R. Preuss .....	..do .....	..do
Julius C. D. Ross .....	..do .....	..do
Nicholas P. Werdell .....	..do .....	..do
Frederick C. Payne	Oak Park .....	..do
W. P. Martindale	Quincy	Adams
Chauncey H. Wood .....	..do .....	..do
Fred Hall	Belvidere	Boone
E. W. Varty	Sycamore	DeKalb
Benjamin F. Herrington	Yorkville	Kendall
Frederick H. Goedecke	Edwardsville	Madison
Charles H. Roe	Pinckneyville	Perry
Frank M. Miller	East St. Louis	St. Clair
F. W. Soady	Pekin	Tazewell
Samuel L. Goldberg	Chicago	Cook
George A. Curran .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 16, 1913.

I. S. Blumenthal	Chicago	Cook
Murray J. Brady .....	..do .....	..do
Harry B. Chichester .....	..do .....	..do
George Edwards .....	..do .....	..do
Daisy Hecox .....	..do .....	..do
H. R. Kletzing .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Newberry .....	..do .....	..do
Arthur Nicholas .....	..do .....	..do
Ralph H. Poole .....	..do .....	..do
Meyer Solomon .....	..do .....	..do
Charles W. Taylor .....	..do .....	..do
Charles W. Tronerud .....	..do .....	..do
Gustav A. Wester .....	..do .....	..do
Jean Young .....	..do .....	..do
Leo. J. Kleb	Cairo	Alexander
Geo. F. Saunders	Beardstown	Cass
S. T. Fisher	Fisher	Champaign
M. P. Neal	Charleston, R. R. 1	Coles
Monroe E. Christ	Naperville	DuPage
Robert A. Jennings	Piper City	Ford
J. J. Bundy	Thompsonville	Franklin
W. J. Armstrong	Zion City	Lake
Ivan E. Roberts	Decatur	Macon
John C. Paddock	Peoria	Peoria
Isaac B. Adams	Du Quoin	Perry
Hugh E. Curtis	Rock Island	Rock Island
Geo. S. Wagner	Orangeville	Stephenson
D. P. Hughes	Danville	Vermilion
C. J. Watt	Swan Creek	Warren
Thos. P. Lennon	Joliet	Will
Leroy M. Nickerson	Symerton .....	..do
William W. Scott	Charleston	Coles
Leander Shafer	Rapids City	Rock Island
F. W. McNess	Freeport	Stephenson
Harlen H. Parmenter	Chicago	Cook

JANUARY 17, 1913.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
William O. Conrad	Chicago	Cook
A. J. Eisenberg	do	do
John M. Gough	do	do
Charles E. Mueller	do	do
G. Pearl Paterson	do	do
Selma J. Rasmussen	do	do
H. W. Schaefer	do	do
John M. Sienkiewicz	do	do
O. G. Stiles	do	do
George D. Ward	do	do
J. R. Weddell	do	do
Geo. E. Furness	Murphysboro	Jackson
Anna Westermarck	Waukegan	Lake
George F. Bedford	Streator	LaSalle
L. McCormack	Dorrisville	Saline
Jesse Young	Rossville	Vermilion
Anton Saldecki	Chicago	Cook

JANUARY 18, 1913.

Jos. Kotilinek, Jr.	Chicago Heights	Cook
William L. Wesemann	LaGrange	do
Edward J. Fleming	Chicago	do
Milton R. Hart	do	do
R. Elmer Hamilton	do	do
David M. Hillis	do	do
Anthony A. Kunze	do	do
Edgar D. Mohan	do	do
O. Quarnstrom	do	do
Nellie L. Rankin	do	do
John H. Schuldt	do	do
Ora A. Taylor	do	do
William F. Zibell	do	do
Arthur M. Higley	do	do
Carl N. Listug	do	do
James C. Nesbit	do	do
W. R. Sanford	do	do
B. B. Williams	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess
L. G. Spies	Chebanse	Kankakee
Edward J. Heydecker	Waukegan	Lake
John E. Hill	Triumph	LaSalle
Harry Fisk, Jr.	Decatur	Macon
William R. Fiddler	Mason City	Mason
D. E. Conigisky	Peoria	Peoria
Henry Horn, Jr.	DuQuoin	Perry
Bryant Corley	Westervelt	Shelby
C. F. Rodenberg	East St. Louis	St. Clair
David Bradley	Minier	Tazewell
John A. Cathcart	Sidell	Vermilion
C. W. Buchanan	Monmouth	Warren
C. N. Hambleton	Jeffersonville	Wayne
Carl S. Coe	Sterling	Whiteside
W. W. Skaggs	Marion	Williamson
G. E. Heid	East St. Louis	St. Clair

JANUARY 20, 1913.

Jessie M. Anderson	Chicago	Cook
James E. Battenfield .....	..do .....	..do
Frank G. Hajicek .....	..do .....	..do
J. M. Lee .....	..do .....	..do
William Mathiesen .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph A. Nellis .....	..do .....	..do
Charles W. Rempet .....	..do .....	..do
Lucille Ruth Verhoeven .....	..do .....	..do
Mayme A. Suma	Oak Park .....	..do
R. E. Smith	Benton	Franklin
F. C. Pundt	Dundee	Kane
Carl T. Porch	Chebanse	Kankakee
James F. Middleton	Bloomington	McLean
Lottie B. Peak	Jacksonville	Morgan
Irene Baity	Peoria	Peoria
Wm. Fielder .....	..do .....	..do
Ed. P. Petri	Belleville	St. Clair
Carrie Hapenny	Pekin	Tazewell
H. C. Wilmot .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 21, 1913.

Henry Sands	La Grange	Cook
Richard S. Hiney	Chicago .....	..do
A. F. Musgrave .....	..do .....	..do
Charles R. Moore .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. V. McErlean .....	..do .....	..do
Franklin A. Plank .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Roth .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph D. Rosen .....	..do .....	..do
John Ruzicka .....	..do .....	..do
Ferd V. Engelthaler .....	..do .....	..do
L. H. Gunnerman .....	..do .....	..do
Henry F. Helster .....	..do .....	..do
Adolphe C. Norden .....	..do .....	..do
George Sindelar, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
Marshall Salberg .....	..do .....	..do
Roy W. Brown	Spring Valley	Bureau
A. C. Pickering	Equality	Gallatin
Robert M. Switzer	Galesburg	Knox
Minnie Piper	Decatur	Macon
M. F. Dunlap	Jacksonville	Morgan
H. G. Halb	Horseshoe	Saline
J. C. Pitzer	Tower Hill	Shelby
Harry Allen	Rockford	Winnebago
H. W. Williams .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 22, 1913.

Florence M. Baron	Chicago	Cook
H. W. Beaton .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph F. Bolek .....	..do .....	..do
Ferdinand Brettschneider .....	..do .....	..do
Sophia Greene .....	..do .....	..do
Edward R. Hartigan .....	..do .....	..do
Frank E. Higgins .....	..do .....	..do
D. N. Johnson .....	..do .....	..do
William F. Knoch .....	..do .....	..do
Albert L. Lettermann .....	..do .....	..do
William H. Lorenz .....	..do .....	..do
W. J. McGinness .....	..do .....	..do
Philip C. Rennwald .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob J. Sommerfeld .....	..do .....	..do
E. H. Payne	Evanston .....	..do
Elliner Webster	Champaign	Champaign
Jno. M. Glassco	Charleston	Coles
Daniel P. Brim	Wheeler	Jasper
Birdie Adams	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Irving M. Western	Dundee	Kane

January 22, 1913—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
A. Garrison	Yates City	Knox
William L. Leech	Amboy	Lee
Michael Walsh	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Mac C. Wallace	Hoopeston	Vermilion
Wm. C. Wunderlich	Joliet	Will
Alfred M. Bourgo .....	..do .....	..do
Orville W. Harriss	Herrin	Williamson
Harry W. Congdon	Chicago	Cook
Otto Holinger .....	..do .....	..do
H. E. Packer .....	..do .....	..do
Herbert A. Reinich .....	..do .....	..do
C. C. Dixon	Tamalco	Bond

JANUARY 23, 1913.

Stewart W. Kincaid	Paris	Edgar
Edw. Apfeld	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess
John B. Norris	San Jose	Logan
Charlotte A. League	Peoria	Peoria
Frank H. Heckmann	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Henry S. Noble	Balcom	Union
Frank Bensing	Springerton	White
John H. Camlin	Rockford	Winnebago
John F. Hahn	Evanston	Cook
C. E. Edwards	Oak Park .....	..do
Charles A. Boos .....	..do .....	..do
Roy Lesch .....	..do .....	..do
Frances M. Siddall .....	..do .....	..do
Maude B. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
C. R. Smith .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. A. Baum .....	..do .....	..do
Matthew J. Bence .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Schwerdfeger .....	..do .....	..do
William J. Doyle .....	..do .....	..do
G. P. Kean .....	..do .....	..do
G. E. Kerr .....	..do .....	..do
H. D. Scow .....	..do .....	..do
Simeon Straus .....	..do .....	..do
Joseph Vrba	Cicero .....	..do
L. H. Branch	Kingston	DeKalb
John D. Vandercook	Lombard	DuPage
Linus Cruise	Carthage	Hancock
Wm. Quade	Elgin	Kane
Josie A. Tabler	Macomb	McDonough
G. M. Carson	Bellflower	McLean
H. B. Haines	Tamaroa	Perry
Robert A. Hunter	Freeport	Stephenson
Charles L. Wilde	Chicago	Cook
Jas. L. Parks	Carbondale	Jackson

JANUARY 24, 1913.

Rose Carmichael	Chicago	Cook
Thos. Foster .....	..do .....	..do
Milward Frost .....	..do .....	..do
Thos. F. Kelly .....	..do .....	..do
John D. Peterson .....	..do .....	..do
Florian D. Wallace .....	..do .....	..do
Alphonso S. Wengierski .....	..do .....	..do
Jessie A. Williamson .....	..do .....	..do
Ruth E. Zettervall .....	..do .....	..do
Thos. F. Doyle	LaSalle	LaSalle
J. F. DuBois	Petersburg	Menard
Irwin L. Fuller	Peoria	Peoria
Henry W. Allen	Perks	Pulaski
Nathan L. Goodspeed	Joliet	Will
Walter A. Ball	Iuka	Marion
Herman C. Mueller	Chicago	Cook
Phillip Leviton .....	..do .....	..do

JANUARY 25, 1913.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Wilbur L. Foulks	Farmer City	DeWitt
A. J. Lawrence	Yates City	Knox
C. V. Nelson	Victoria	..do
N. J. Claudon	Fairbury	Livingston
R. D. Gregg	Dwight	..do
George A. Diffenderffer	Fandon	McDonough
A. A. Rice	Aledo	Mercer
Albert H. Addison	Peoria	Peoria
Walter C. Headen	Shelbyville	Shelby
F. E. Schneidewind	Belleville	St. Clair
Otto E. Newman	Danville	Vermillion
W. R. Jewell, Jr.	..do	..do
Albert J. Jackson	Morrison	Whiteside
George F. Shering	Joliet	Will
Frank A. Andrew	Glencoe	Cook
Arthur N. Sanquist	La Grange	..do
Max W. Zabel	Wilmette	..do
Domenico Albanese	Chicago	..do
Henry Daly	..do	..do
Louis Eichberg	..do	..do
Sigmund Einstein	..do	..do
R. P. A. Hamilton	..do	..do
Nels A. Nelson	..do	..do
John Nash Ott	..do	..do
John D. Rowe	..do	..do
W. J. Weeks	..do	..do
Hal C. Bangs	..do	..do
Donald J. Byus	..do	..do
Edwin H. Cassels	..do	..do
John Downey	..do	..do
Carrie M. Jordan	..do	..do
Harry L. Kirberg	..do	..do
Isaac A. Loeb	..do	..do
William A. Osmon	..do	..do
J. Howard Pearson	..do	..do
T. A. Sheehan	..do	..do
Hedwig Slosarzyk	..do	..do
John Vennema	..do	..do
William N. Chatfield	Winnetka	..do
Charles F. Brandenberger	Oak Park	..do
Richard E. Winter	Highwood	..do
John J. Arney	Casey	Clark
Harvey D. McCollum	Louisville	Clay
Ora E. Ivy	Witt	Montgomery
Mae Hammer	Danville	Vermillion
M. Duncan	Johnson City	Williamson
L. M. Eiszner	Chicago	Cook
Wm. B. Edman	..do	..do

JANUARY 27, 1913.

John W. Atkinson	Chicago	Cook
William J. Hourihan	..do	..do
Andrew J. Mead	..do	..do
Oscar C. Miller	..do	..do
Charles W. Patterson	..do	..do
Ruth E. Rothblum	..do	..do
Matilda P. Roberts	..do	..do
Davis A. Stocking	..do	..do
Emil J. Wentzloff	..do	..do
Henry G. Glos	Bellwood	..do
J. J. Neiger	Virginia	Cass
F. M. Alden	Sycamore	DeKalb
Lester A. Taylor	Cambridge	Henry
F. S. Bartlett	Galesburg	Knox
Delbert O. Douglas	Waukegan	Lake
A. C. Bettmann	Alhambra, R. R. 4	Madison
Cheney L. Parish	Harrisburg	Saline
Wm. F. Aichele	Shelbyville	Shelby
W. H. Pundt	Danville	Vermillion

JANUARY 28, 1913.

Everett A. Aborn	Chicago	Cook
Walter E. Bacon .....	..do .....	..do
John A. Burke .....	..do .....	..do
C. W. Chapman .....	..do .....	..do
J. B. Crummev .....	..do .....	..do
Chas. J. Dailey .....	..do .....	..do
Elizabeth B. Drielsma .....	..do .....	..do
Simon P. Gary .....	..do .....	..do
George Gliffe .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. H. Kaehler .....	..do .....	..do
Edith McKay .....	..do .....	..do
George Miller .....	..do .....	..do
John E. Nicholas .....	..do .....	..do
Herman Wedesweiler .....	..do .....	..do
Walter Willis .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Phillips	Beardstown	Cass
Bryan H. Tynen	Mattoon	Coles
Bruce Rardin	Rardin .....	..do
Bertha F. Hunter	Paris	Edgar
H. P. Noble	Jerseyville	Jersey
John M. Nisley	Knoxville	Knox
Arthur Stevenson	Zion City	Lake
E. Burt Raymond	Dixon	Lee
Jos. W. Pierson	Decatur	Macon
Anton Schaefer	Spring Grove	McHenry
Anna Ellis	Peoria	Peoria
Sidney S. Breese	Springfield	Sangamon
J. P. St. Cerny	Pekin	Tazewell
W. C. Franklin	Rankin	Vermilion
Stanley G. Berry	Ashley	Washington
John A. Riordon	Morrison	Whiteside
F. C. Westervelt	Findlay	Shelby

JANUARY 29, 1913.

Earl C. Carlson	Chicago	Cook
Hilda Duncan .....	..do .....	..do
Milton V. Faust .....	..do .....	..do
George N. Gifford .....	..do .....	..do
William Gottlieb .....	..do .....	..do
Robert G. Hamilton .....	..do .....	..do
Pearl Keeley .....	..do .....	..do
B. J. Kiley .....	..do .....	..do
H. L. Pelles .....	..do	Cook
C. J. West .....	..do .....	..do
F. J. Weidling .....	..do .....	..do
Jacob M. Weller .....	..do .....	..do
M. E. Wittmann .....	..do .....	..do
Peter F. Young .....	..do .....	..do
J. H. Cossitt	Oak Park .....	..do
Geo. P. Bliss	Urbana	Champaign
Chas. C. Pond	Sycamore	DeKalb
George W. Wolf	West Point	Hancock
B. F. Downing	Dixon	Lee
John T. Lancaster	Dorchester	Macoupin
Alfred Mead	Prairie City	McDonough
John W. Glasgow	Peoria	Peoria
T. E. Roscerance	Rockford	Winnebago
Perry W. Brockman	Mt. Sterling	Brown
Mary I. Partlin	Joliet	Will
Walter L. Savage	Chicago	Cook
Thomas Braselton	Georgetown	Vermilion
C. R. Beam	Canton	Fulton

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Landee offered the following resolution, which was read and, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 12.

"WHEREAS, It appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several states thereof, and

"WHEREAS, The practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each state the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce; now, therefore,

"Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the application be made and hereby is made to congress under the provisions of Article V of the constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

"Resolved, That the legislatures of all other states of the United States, now in session or when next convened, be and they are hereby and respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

"Resolved, further, That the Secretary of State be and he hereby is directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other states of the United States."

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, reported that it was necessary for the proper transaction of the business of the Senate that the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk and his assistants, should be elected at once,

Whereupon, by unanimous consent, Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution, which was read:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 23.

WHEREAS, It is necessary in order to transact the business of the Senate that the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk should be elected at once; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following are hereby declared elected:

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Fred W. Rinck.

First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Mrs. Theresa Baldi.

Second Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Mrs. M. Powell.

Mr. Hurburgh moved that the rules be suspended and that the resolution be taken up for immediate consideration, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40; answering present, but not voting, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denver,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Harris, Jones,

Total—2.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hay, from the special committee appointed to consider the substance of House Joint Resolution No. 1, reported that the proper action for the Senate to take was to adopt the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 24.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate notify the House of Representatives that on Thursday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1913, at 11:00 o'clock a. m., the Senate will attend and be present in the hall of the House of Representatives so that the returns of the election for State officers held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912, sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the Secretary of State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall be opened and published in the presence of a majority of each House, who shall for that purpose be there assembled as required by the Constitution.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Curtis offered the following resolution, which was read and, by unanimous consent, was taken up for consideration and under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 13.

WHEREAS, The provisions of the Constitution of this State are in many respects inadequate to the present and prospective needs of the people, and

WHEREAS, The rapid increase in the wealth and population of our large cities and the vast amount of capital invested in commercial enterprises demand legislation which cannot be secured under the present Constitution, and

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that it is impossible to secure a satisfactory revenue system with the present constitutional limitations, and

WHEREAS, By its provisions it is not possible to submit to the people a proposition to amend more than one article of the Constitution at the same time; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the Constitution of this State, and that the question of the calling of such convention shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the next general election, as provided for in Article 14 of the present Constitution.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 43,, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the licensing of and against the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors,' approved March 30, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto three sections to be known as sections 3, 4 and 5,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Olson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 44, for "An Act making an appropriation for Company G, Third Infantry, Woodstock,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 45, for "An Act to provide for the incidental expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois to be incurred by the Secretary of State and for the care and custody of the State House and grounds, to be incurred and now unprovided for,"

Which, by unanimous consent, was read at large a first time, ordered printed, and,

On motion of Mr. O'Connor ordered to second reading without reference.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 46, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Roads, Highways and Bridges.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 47, for "An Act to provide for a deficiency in the office and other expense of the chief inspector of private employment agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 48, for "An Act to provide for a deficiency in office and other expenses of the commissioners of labor statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 49, for "An Act to authorize circuit courts to transfer to county courts appeals from justices of the peace,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 50, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by adding an additional section thereto, to be known as section 79A,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 51, for "An Act relating to the regulation of the business of banks and banking as carried on by individual persons or copartnerships,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Curtis (by request) introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 52, for "An Act creating a county text book commission providing for county

uniformity and city adoptions, licensing school text book publishers, regulating prices of school text books, prohibiting changes of text books oftener than once in five years, providing for the sale of books to pupils at minimum cost, preventing loss to families that move, prohibiting combinations of publishers of school text books, and providing penalties for violations of this Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

Senate Bill No. 1, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 16, a bill for "An Act making appropriation for the payment of employees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 17, a bill for "An Act to provide for the incidental expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 11.

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein. That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, Jan. 30, 1913, they stand adjourned until Monday, Feb. 3, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Concurred in by the House January 30, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein. That a joint committee be appointed consisting of six members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and six members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, thereof, who shall have charge of, and make all necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor and other State officers on Monday, Jan. 13, 1913, or such other date as may be decided upon for the inauguration, and that all necessary expenses incurred by such committee shall be paid upon

vouchers certified to by the chairman of said committee and approved by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I am further directed to inform the Senate, that the Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed as such committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Farrell, Garesche, Roe, King, Provine and Kleeman.

Concurred in by the House Jan. 30, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Magill, January 29, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.

WHEREAS, The Sixty-second Congress of the United States of America at the second session begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, proposed an amendment to the constitution of the United States which should be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislature of three-fourths of the states, which resolution is in words and figures following, to wit:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several states.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring herein), That in lieu of the first paragraph of Section three of Article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the State of Illinois by its Legislature ratifies and assents to said amendment so proposed by the congress of the United States.

Mr. Denvir moved that the foregoing resolution be referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Hay moved that the motion to commit be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 21; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Clark,				

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Carroll,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Denvir,	Harris,	Manny,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Forst,				

Nays—21.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendment?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 22; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Carroll,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Denvir,	Harris,	Manny,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Forst,	Hearn,			

Yeas—22.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Magill,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Chamberlin,				

Nays—21.

House Joint Resolution No. 1 was taken up for consideration, which reads as follows:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION, No. 1.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That the two Houses meet in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1913, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the election for State officers, held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1913, as required by the Constitution of this State.

Mr. Clark moved that the House resolution be not concurred in and that the House be notified that the Senate has appointed a committee to concur with the House upon the resolution, and that said committee is in waiting.

The President of the Senate ruled that a direct answer must be given to the House of Representatives at once.

Mr. Curtis moved that the motion of Mr. Clark lie on the table.

The President of the Senate announced that the House had refused to receive Senate Resolution No. 24, regarding this matter, as follows:

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has refused to receive their notice as recited in Senate Resolution No. 23, to wit:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 24.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate notify the House of Representatives that on Thursday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1913, at 11:00 o'clock a. m., the Senate will attend and be present in the Hall of House of Rep-

representatives so that the returns of the election for State officers held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912, sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the Secretary of State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall be opened and published in the presence of a majority of each House, who shall for that purpose be there assembled as required by the Constitution.

I am further directed to inform the Senate, that the House respectfully requests that they concur with them in the adoption of House Joint Resolution No. 1.

Action taken by the House, Jan. 30, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The question then being, "Shall the motion made by Mr. Clark lie on the table?" and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 22; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Carroll,	Gorman,	Manny,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Curtis,	Haase,	Meeker,	Tossey,	Mr. President,
Denvir,	Hearn,			

Yeas—22.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Chamberlin,				

Nays—21.

On the foregoing roll-call 21 Senators voting aye and 21 voting nay, being a tie vote, the President of the Senate voted aye, adopting the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following amendment to the House joint resolution:

Strike out all after the word "resolved" and insert "by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that the Senate and the House assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 12:30 o'clock p. m., Jan. 13, 1913, for the purposes specified in Article V, Section 4, of the Constitution, with relation to the opening and publishing of the returns of the election for State officers held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912, as required by the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Waage moved that the foregoing amendment lie on the table, and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 21; nays, 22.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Carroll,	Gorman,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Curtis,	Haase,	Manny,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Denvir,				

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Hamilton,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,			

Nays—22.

The question then being, "Shall the amendment offered by Mr. Ettelson be adopted?" and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 22; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Hamilton,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Barr.	Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,			

Yeas—22.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Carroll,	Gorman,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Curtis,	Haase,	Manny,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Denvir,				

Nays—21.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to the resolution as amended:

Insert after "p. m." or as soon thereafter as may be.

Mr. Waage made the point of order that the resolution, as amended, was not intelligible.

The President of the Senate decided the point of order not well taken.

The question then being, "Shall the amendment offered by Mr. Jones be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution as amended be concurred in?" and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 18.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr.	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Waage,
Carroll,	Gorman,	Manny,	Shaw,	Womack,
Denvir,	Haase,	Meeker,		

Nays—18.

At 12:35 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hay, the Senate took a recess until 12:50 o'clock p. m.

12:50 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to House Joint Resolution No. 1, which said amendment is as follows:

Amend by striking out all of the resolution after the words "Resolved," and insert the following: "By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein that the House and Senate assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives," at 12:30 o'clock p. m., or as soon thereafter as may

be on January 30, 1913, for the purposes specified in Article five, section four of the Constitution with relation to the opening and publishing of the returns of the election for State officers held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912, as required by the Constitution of this State.

Concurred in by the House January 30, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 12:50 o'clock p. m., the Senate preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers in pursuance of House joint resolution adopted this day proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to witness the opening and publishing, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as required by the Constitution, of the returns of the election for State officers held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912, which returns have been transmitted to the Secretary of State addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Senate having been admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives and seated therein,

By order of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate, when the following answered to their names:

Barr,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Jenes,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	

Present—39.

The President of the Senate announced that a quorum of the Senate was present.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives directed the Clerk thereof to call the roll of the members, whereupon the following answered to their names:

Abbott,	Dillon,	Holaday,	McCormick, W.	Shanahan,
Ashton,	Donlan,	Hollenbeck,	McGinley,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Dudgeon,	Hollister,	McKinley,	Shepherd, H. A.
Barron,	Dunn,	Hruby,	McNichols,	Shepherd, F. W.
Bell,	Duvall,	Hubbard,	McWilliams,	Shurtleff,
Benson,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hull,	Miller, E. E.	Simpson,
Blaha,	Elliott, W. B.	Huston,	Miller, G. A.	Smejkal,
Boyd,	Etherton,	Hutchinson,	Mitchell,	Smith,
Boyer,	Fahy,	Igoe,	Morris,	Snite,
Briscoe,	Fargo,	Jones,	Mulcahy,	Stedman,
Browne,	Farrell,	Kane,	Munro,	Stoklasa,
Burns,	Finley,	Kasserman,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Burres,	Fitch,	Keck,	O'Rourke,	Sullivan,
Butts,	Flagg,	Kilens,	Pervier,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Foster, H. A.	King,	Pitlock,	Thompson, A. C.
Carmon,	Garesche,	Kirkpatrick,	Provine,	Thompson, R. R.
Carter,	Gorman,	Kleeman,	Rapp,	Tice,
Catlin,	Graham,	Koch,	Richardson,	Trimarco,
Clarke,	Graves,	Lloyd,	Rinehart,	Tucker,
Clyne,	Groves,	Lovejoy,	Roe, Arthur	Watson,
Cohlmeyer,	Grunau,	Lyon,	Roos,	Weber,
Coleman,	Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Rostenkowski,	Werts,
Costello,	Harriss, J. E.	Mason,	Rothschild,	Williamson,
Curran, J. M.	Hartquist,	McCabe,	Rowe, Wm.	Wilson, G. H.
Curran, Thos.	Hilton,	McCarty,	Scanlan,	Wood,
Devine,	Hoffman,	McCormick, M.	Scott,	Zolla,
Dickman,				

Present—131.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives announced that the roll-call showed a quorum present.

A majority of each House of the General Assembly being present, the Speaker of the House, pursuant to section four (4) of Article five (5) of the Constitution, proceeded to open the returns of the election held on Tuesday the fifth day of November, A. D. 1912, for the election of the following State officers, to wit: for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer and Attorney General, and to publish the same.

The returns having been duly opened and published in the presence of a majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly, the Speaker announced the result of the canvass of the votes cast at the election aforesaid for the above named State officers as follows, to wit:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Charles S. Deneen received.....	318,469
Edward F. Dunne received.....	443,120
Edwin R. Worrell received.....	15,231
John C. Kennedy received.....	78,679
John M. Francis received.....	3,980
Frank H. Funk received.....	303,401

And it appearing from the canvass that Edward F. Dunne had received the highest number of votes cast for any person for the office of Governor, the said Edward F. Dunne was declared elected to the office of Governor of the State of Illinois for the term of four years beginning on the second Monday in January, being the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1913, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

John G. Oglesby received.....	316,813
Barratt O'Hara received.....	407,243
Jacob H. Hoofstittler received.....	15,342
F. T. Maxwell received.....	82,655
Gottlieb Renner received.....	4,121
Dean Franklin received.....	315,589

And it appearing from the canvass that Barratt O'Hara had received the highest number of votes cast for any person for the office of Lieutenant Governor, the said Barratt O'Hara was declared elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois for the term of four years beginning on the second Monday in January, being the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1913, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Cornelius J. Doyle received.....	314,694
Harry Woods received.....	406,670
Henry Wakeman received.....	15,565
Fred Freeman received.....	86,308
Gustave Larson received.....	4,131
Edw. O. Peterson received.....	312,960

And it appearing from the canvass that Harry Woods had received the highest number of votes cast for any person for the office of Secretary of State, the said Harry Woods was declared elected to the office of

Secretary of State of the State of Illinois for the term of four years beginning on the second Monday in January, being the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1913, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

James S. McCullough received.....	315,493
James L. Brady received.....	404,332
John H. Shup received.....	15,429
F. O. Anderson received.....	84,138
Albert Lingenfelter received.....	4,105
Edwin Winter received.....	311,974

And it appearing from the canvass that James J. Brady had received the highest number of votes cast for any person for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, the said James J. Brady was declared elected to the office of Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Illinois for the term of four years beginning on the second Monday in January, being the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1913, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

TREASURER.

Andrew Russel received.....	321,577
William Ryan, Jr., received.....	402,292
Frank B. Venum received.....	15,385
L. F. Haemer received.....	84,031
H. Bloemsma received.....	4,013
Philip Decker received.....	310,265

And it appearing from the canvass that William Ryan, Jr. had received the highest number of votes cast for any person for the office of Treasurer, the said William Ryan, Jr. was declared elected to the office of Treasurer of the State of Illinois for the term of two years beginning on the second Monday in January, being the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1913, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

William H. Stead received.....	322,339
Patrick J. Lucey received.....	400,355
Charles Temple received.....	15,337
D. J. Bentall received.....	84,013
Philip Veal received.....	4,042
Fletcher Dobyns received.....	309,254

And it appearing from the canvass that Patrick J. Lucey received the highest number of votes cast for any person for the office of Attorney General, the said Patrick J. Lucey was declared elected to the office of Attorney General of the State of Illinois for the term of four years beginning on the second Monday in January, being the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1913, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

All of the returns having been opened and canvassed, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan, of the House, the joint session arose, and the Senate, by order of President Oglesby, returned to the Senate Chamber, and resumed the consideration of business.

On motion of Mr. Denvir, the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to notify all Senators not present today, of the joint session on Monday, February 3rd, for the purpose of the inauguration of the State officers, today declared elected.

Mr. Clark rose to a question of personal privilege and made the following remarks:

SENATOR CLARK—"I want to say a few words in behalf of the retiring Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Oglesby.

"In the daily walks of life as men go on they become well acquainted looking each other in the eye and continuing daily to work together there is something in the human being, something in life, that goes from one to the other that says to each 'I am transacting business with a man.'

"I want to say to you in this great State of ours, with all of the glory and all of its great men, and while the name of Oglesby has gone down in history, that the retiring Lieutenant Governor is well worthy of the sire he represents. I want to say that in him it has been a personal pleasure to find circulating in his spinal column courage of his convictions. I further wish to give a personal testimonial of the fact that should exist and be above par with all men as one man to the other and that is that his word is as good as gold. Gentlemen, there are three things—a manly man, a man's word and due consideration of his fellowmen.

"I would not be doing justice to the old retiring Senators or to the old Senators who have served with him if I did not say from the bottom of my heart and with all the enthusiasm that my energy could bring forth, that each and every one of us love John Oglesby. I thank you."

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OGLESBY—The Chair is very grateful indeed for the kindly words spoken. At this time the Chair has nothing to add to his original statement to the Senate when he had the pleasure of bidding his successor welcome and the sorrow of saying adieu to his friends."

SENATOR DENVIR—I think it would be doing an injustice to the members on the Democratic side when you take into consideration the fact that in the Forty-seventh General Assembly we had only sixteen or seventeen members and the Republican forces were strong enough to ride over us again and again, but the impartial ruling of the Lieutenant Governor, the son of the great War Governor, was of such commendable nature and character that I believe I am speaking for the Democracy when I say he is destined to have a bright future, and if there is a Republican United States Senator elected by Democratic votes in this Assembly, it will be no other than the Honorable John G. Oglesby.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OGLESBY—The Chair thanks the Senator for the unknown announcement of his candidacy.

At 1:25 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned, and the President of the Senate announced that the Senate stood adjourned in pursuance of the joint resolution adopted this day, until Monday, February 3, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Thursday, January 30, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved.

At 10:05 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Bailey, the Senate took a recess until 11:30 o'clock a. m.

11:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented the following communication, which was read and at his request was spread upon the Journal of the Senate:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 1, 1913.

Hon. John G. Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your request I beg leave to advise that the appropriation for the office expenses of the Lieutenant Governor was \$3,400.00 per annum, which equaled \$283.33 per month, which would leave amount due for five months for the incoming officer \$1,416.65. Your balance today in said appropriation is \$1,515.42.

Yours truly,
J. S. McCULLOUGH,
Auditor P. A.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

A message from the Governor by James Whittaker, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 3, 1913.

To the Honorable, The Senate:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following appointments and request their confirmation:

C. S. DENEEN,
Governor.

JANUARY 30, 1913.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
John H. Brand	Chicago	Cook
John J. Cooney .....	..do .....	..do
E. G. Ewart .....	..do .....	..do
W. J. Fredricks .....	..do .....	..do
John Geringer .....	..do .....	..do
Fannie Greenberg .....	..do .....	..do
Wm. R. Kleinschmidt .....	..do .....	..do
Henry Lock .....	..do .....	..do
Edward Pokorny .....	..do .....	..do
L. H. Sawyer .....	..do .....	..do
Geo. A. Schmidt, Jr. ....	..do .....	..do
E. W. Thomas .....	..do .....	..do
Howard L. Fisher	Wheaton	DuPage
Thomas Zinn	Farina	Fayette
George W. Doctorman	Buckner	Franklin
R. W. Lilly	Canton	Fulton
R. J. Wing	Aurora	Kane
H. N. Ryon	Streator	LaSalle
Eugene Saunders	Harvard	McHenry
A. F. Gooch	Bellflower	McLean
James H. Leaton	Bloomington .....	..do
William E. Tripe	Peoria	Peoria
W. L. Plankenhorn	Monticello	Piatt
John H. Denny	Stonefort	Saline
H. C. Foster	Loami	Sangamon
Albert S. Mitchell	Springfield .....	..do
J. C. McClure	Hoopeston	Vermilion
C. H. Schlueter	Hoyleton	Washington
Frank J. Kohlhausen	Frankfort	Will

JANUARY 31, 1913.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
P. C. Baichly	Chicago	Cook
Ednah H. Burrington .....	..do .....	..do
W. M. Engelhardt .....	..do .....	..do
M. H. Gilbride .....	..do .....	..do
W. F. Higley .....	..do .....	..do
John P. Jovaiszas .....	..do .....	..do
L. Morris .....	..do .....	..do
Mason Phelps .....	..do .....	..do
F. T. Swanwick .....	..do .....	..do
Clayton Mitchell	Evanston .....	..do
Louise W. Tenfer	Dalton .....	..do
Thos. A. Drayton	Thomas	Bureau
Ferdinand Krebs	Breese	Clinton
A. W. Steenburg	Farmington	Fulton
L. A. Young	Coal City	Grundy
R. M. Chamberlin	Aurora	Kane
Carl Stauber	Streator	LaSalle
Joseph M. Baker	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Otto Hammerlund	Fulton	Whiteside
Katherine E. Jenkins	ElPaso	Woodford
H. C. Williams	Springfield	Sangamon
Martha E. Merrill	Champaign	Champaign

FEBRUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Postoffice address.	County.
Chas. W. Baldwin	Chicago	Cook
Frank D. Burgess	do	do
Katharine Gerlack	do	do
Delia Hines	do	do
Jas. F. Houda	do	do
Louise M. Jensen	do	do
Edward F. Legacy	do	do
Francis E. Matthews	do	do
Samuel Schallmann	do	do
Geo. B. Watson	do	do
Wilbur H. Allen	Sadorus	Champaign
C. S. Coe	Ivesdale	do
W. E. Turner	Taylorville	Christian
Geo. J. Monken	New Baden	Clinton
S. A. Vradenburg	Arthur	Douglas
Lawrence C. Johnson	Galva	Henry
O. R. Morgan	Vienna	Johnson
Prudie Rutledge	LeRoy	McLean
Robert J. Rice	Waggoner	Montgomery
William N. Crawford	Richview	Washington
Chas. E. Odell	Mattoon	Coles
Anna Thoeming	Tuscola	Douglas
H. P. Hutton	Christopher	Franklin
H. M. Scott	Arrowsmith	McLean
H. B. Herrick	Litchfield	Montgomery
Charles M. Hay	Grape Creek	Vermilion
Joseph H. Hartley	Torino	Will
Robert H. Pohl	Joliet	do
Harry J. Coleman	Chicago	Cook
Florence L. Collins	do	do
Max Goldstein	do	do
Ned Koenigsberg	do	do
Lucille S. Nippner	do	do
Wm. J. O'Brien, Jr.	do	do
Helen Schlinkhofen	do	do
Jacob C. Elias	do	do
W. Leslie Scholes	Kewanee	Henry
F. F. Fekete	East St. Louis	St. Clair
W. L. Runyan	Danville	Vermilion

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House, by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That the two Houses meet in joint session in the hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, Feb. 3, 1913, at 12:00 o'clock Meridian, for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers-elect of the State of Illinois.

Adopted by the House Feb. 3, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message was taken up for consideration; and,

The question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 11:55 o'clock a. m., the President of the Senate announced that the House of Representatives was ready to receive the Senate in Joint Session for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of the State officers-elect.

In accordance with the foregoing announcement, and in pursuance of House Joint Resolution No. 2, the Senate preceded by the President, and President *pro tempore*, the Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries, the Sergeant-at-arms and Assistants of the Senate repaired to the hall of the House of Representatives to witness the inauguration of the State officers elected November 5, 1912.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate, having been admitted to the hall of the House of Representatives, the Joint Session thereupon being convened, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding, announced that the Joint Session was convened for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of the State officers-elect, in accordance with the Constitution.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate, to which the following Senators answered present:

Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Magill,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Present—35.

The President of the Senate announced that a quorum of the Senate was present.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives directed the Clerk to call the roll of the House of Representatives, to which the following answered to their names:

Abbott,	Dudgeon,	Holaday,	McLaughlin,	Shanahan,
Ashton,	Dunn,	Hruby,	McNichols,	Shaver,
Baker,	Duvall,	Hubbard,	McWilliams,	Shephard, H. A.
Barker,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hutchinson,	Miller, E. E.	Sherman,
Barron,	Elliott, W. B.	Igoe,	Mitchell,	Simpson,
Bell,	Etherton,	Jayne,	Morrasy,	Smejkal,
Briscoe,	Fahy,	Jones,	Morris,	Smith,
Browne,	Farrell,	Kane,	Mulcahy,	Snite,
Burns,	Flagg,	Karch,	Munro,	Stoklasa,
Burres,	Fleming,	Kasserman,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Butts,	Foster, A. M.	Keck,	O'Rourke,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Foster, H. A.	Kilens,	Pervier,	Thompson, A. C.
Carmon,	Gillespie,	King,	Poorman,	Thompson, R. R.
Catlin,	Gorman,	Kleeman,	Provine,	Tice,
Clyne,	Graham,	Koch,	Rapp,	Trimarco,
Cohlmeyer,	Graves,	Lloyd,	Richardson,	Tucker,
Coleman,	Griffin,	Lyon,	Rostenkowski,	Walsh,
Costello,	Groves,	Madsen,	Rothschild,	Watson,
Curran, J. M.	Grunau,	Mason,	Rowe, Wm.	Weber,
Curran, Thos.	Harris, H. W.	McCarty,	Ryan,	Williamson,
Devine,	Harriss, J. E.	McCormick, M.	Scanlan,	Wilson, G. H.
Dickman,	Hartquist,	McCormick, W.	Schuberth,	Wilson, R. E.
Dillon,	Hilton,	McGinley,	Scott,	Zola,
Donlan,	Hoffman,	McKinley,		

Present—118.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives announced that a quorum thereof had answered to their names.

It appearing that a quorum of the two Houses was present, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the presiding officer of the joint session, announced that the joint session was now duly convened, for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers-elect of the State of Illinois.

The Doorkeeper announced the presence of Chief Justice Frank K. Dunn of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, and the Associate Justices, who were admitted and assigned seats.

The Doorkeeper announced the presence of the Governor-elect, and the other State officers-elect, accompanied by the retiring State officers, who were admitted and assigned seats.

Mr. Browne, from the Committee on Notification of State officers, reported that they had notified the State officers-elect and the retiring State officers that the House and Senate were in Joint Session for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of the Governor and other State officers-elect, and that they were present and ready to take the oath of office.

Mr. McLaughlin, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and request him to administer the oath of office to the State officers-elect, reported that Chief Justice Dunn was present for that purpose, accompanied by the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

Thereupon, Chief Justice Dunn administered the oath of office provided by section 25 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, separately to Edward F. Dunne, Governor; Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor, and Harry Woods, Secretary of State.

The Speaker of the House surrendered the gavel to the Honorable, the retiring Governor, Charles S. Deneen, for the purpose of introducing the incoming Governor, the Honorable Edward F. Dunne.

Upon taking the gavel, Governor Deneen made the following remarks:

MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We have gathered to participate in and witness the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of a new administration and the transfer of the duties and responsibilities of government from one set of public officials to another. In our system of government, this does not result in any break in the continuity or disturb the regularity of the work of the government itself. That work goes on regardless of party or political changes, and the ease with which the transition is made and the smoothness with which one administration passes into another is a very good indication of the soundness, adjustment and balance of our political system.

The work of all departments of the government is steadily becoming more voluminous, more diverse and more exacting. To meet new conditions, the Legislature enacts new laws or amends and revises old ones; the courts determine whether the new or amended laws conform to the requirements of our Constitution and the executive departments take care of their enforcement.

To this expansion of the functions and activities of government every administration and in fact every session of the General Assembly contributes. In the management of such large affairs, especially in a great commonwealth like ours, with its variety of interests, commercial, industrial, educational and social, differences of opinion respecting the value of this or that particular policy or regarding the wisdom of this or that particular course of action, necessarily arise. But an administration is to be judged

not by these differences but by what has been accomplished when they have been reconciled, and by the consideration whether the public interests have been conserved, the public welfare promoted and the standards of public service duly maintained and advanced.

To attain these results requires the coöperation of many different persons and departments working in harmony, and in resigning the cares of office to my successor, I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness as Governor to those with whom I have been associated for a time in the conduct of the public business and to thank them for their generous aid. A great deal of the work of government is of a non-political character, and though always a Republican myself and indebted for what political preferment has been accorded me to the Republican party, it is but a just recognition of the facts to say that this acknowledgment of indebtedness extends to the Democrats who have been associated in the work of the past eight years of administration as well as to the Republicans.

I am sure that I cannot express any better wish for my successor than that he may receive such support from the other departments of government and from public opinion as will enable him to meet the exacting demands of his high office. I have had the good fortune to know Governor Dunne for many years and have been generally familiar with his career as lawyer, judge and mayor of the city of Chicago; and I may say here, and it is a pleasure to say it, that the gubernatorial campaign, long and vigorous as it was, did not degenerate into personalities or engender any personal feeling between us.

I need not say that Governor Dunne has my best wishes for his success in solving the problems which will confront him in caring for the vast administrative business of the State. I trust that in discharging the duties and meeting the responsibilities of office, he and those associated with him may be most successful and that the important public interests confided to their care by the people of Illinois may be safeguarded and protected whilst in their hands.

I wish to express my sense of obligation to the people of the State who have so highly honored me with their confidence and who have so often extended to Mrs. Deneen and myself their generous hospitality.

I wish also to express my deep appreciation of the courtesies which have been uniformly extended to myself and Mrs. Deneen by the people of Springfield. Our stay here has been made most pleasant by them and we shall take away with us the happiest recollections of their kindness and cordiality.

For Governor Dunne and his good wife and family and their associates, it is unnecessary for me to bespeak the same unflinching courtesies. This will come to them naturally both by reason of their personal worth and of the genuine hospitality and good heartedness of the people of the Capital City.

I now take great pleasure in introducing the Governor of Illinois, Hon. Edward F. Dunne.

Governor Edward F. Dunne then made the following remarks previous to delivering his Inaugural Address:

"Before following the precedents that have always obtained, that of reading my Inaugural Address, I deem it a pleasure to express a few words in appreciation of the kindly courtesies extended to myself and my wife by Governor Deneen and his amiable wife between the day of election and the day of this inaugural. Any courtesy that was possible to be done has been done by the retiring Governor and his courteous wife.

"As Governor Deneen has said, the last campaign, a vigorous campaign, was conducted on both sides—both by himself with great ability and by myself with best ability—but during all that vigorous campaign not one word was said nor was there one thing done by Charles S. Deneen or Edward F. Dunne that has in any way tended to sever friendship which we have held for each other for over a quarter of a century, and now in retiring from public life after eight years of arduous, painstaking work in the interests of

the people, I know that I speak the will and wishes of the people when I say that their best wishes go with Charles S. Deneen in private life, and I know that above all the people of the State no one wishes him better or more success in his future life than his successor in office."

Governor Dunne then delivered the following Inaugural Address:
To the Members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

The Constitution of the State wisely provides that the Governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and, at the close of his term of office, give to the General Assembly information by message of the condition of the State, and make such recommendations as he deems proper. In compliance with that provision Governor Deneen has submitted his message to you.

It also has become the custom for the incoming Governor to make an inaugural address, recommending such measures to the consideration of the General Assembly as he deems expedient and necessary. In pursuance of that custom, I respectfully submit the following:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of this State should be amended in at least three essential particulars, and in at least three separate articles of the same to meet the demands of modern progress.

FIRST. INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Under Article IV, relating to the legislative department, as now phrased, the inherent right of all self-governing people to initiate and veto laws is not reserved to and by the people of Illinois.

For more than eight years, the people of this State, following precedents set by other republics and fourteen sister states of the American Union, have been insistently demanding the right to legislate directly for themselves by the initiative; and the right to veto legislation, passed by the Legislature, contrary to the wishes of the people, by the referendum. Twice within the last eight years the people of Illinois, by overwhelming votes at the ballot box, in the ratio of about five to one, have manifested an urgent desire for this great reform. Their demand is insistent and just, and has been too long denied.

With the control given the people over legislation, by the possession of the initiative and the referendum, corruption in the Legislature would, practically, be eliminated; and all laws, finally enacted either by the Legislature or by direct vote of the people, would truly express the will of the people.

This control of the law-making power by the people themselves can only be secured by amending Article IV of the Constitution, so as to give to the people the right, by popular petition, to originate legislation under the initiative, and to veto legislation by the referendum.

I would respectfully recommend, therefore, at this session of the Legislature, that the necessary legislative steps be taken to amend Article IV of the Constitution, so as to secure the right of direct legislation by the people themselves, upon a petition of eight per centum of the voters voting at the last general election; and to secure the right of veto in the people, by requiring submission to the people of any law or laws, passed by the Legislature, for their approval or disapproval, upon the filing of a petition of five per centum of the voters, voting at the last general election.

SECOND. ARTICLE IX RELATING TO REVENUE.

Article IX of the Constitution, relating to revenue and taxation, and Article XIV, relating to amendments to the Constitution, ought, also, be amended; but we are unfortunately confronted with a constitutional impasse, which makes it impossible to provide for more than one of these three amendments to the Constitution at this session of the Legislature.

THIRD. ARTICLE XIV ON AMENDMENTS.

Article XIV of the Constitution, relating to amendments to the Constitution, declares that "The General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this Constitution at the same session."

This article, itself should be amended. It is archaic, unreasonably restrictive, and oppressive. No valid reason exists why several articles of the Constitution should not be amended at the same session to meet the demands of modern conditions.

The unreasonably restrictive character of this article has occasioned, at times, a demand for a constitutional convention to revise the whole Constitution; but that demand has not been so general or insistent as has been the demand for the amendment of the Constitution in certain well defined particulars.

There is a general and justifiable demand for an amendment to the Constitution, covering the initiative and referendum, for broadening the amending clause of the Constitution, and for an amendment of that article of the Constitution relating to the revenue or taxing power of the Legislature.

FOURTH. AMEND ARTICLE IX.

Article IX of the Constitution, relating to taxation and revenue, requires every person and corporation to "Pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, or her, or its property." This language prevents the Legislature from using any discrimination, of any character, between different classes and descriptions of property. All property, real and personal, tangible and intangible, must be assessed in the same category, and at the same ratio of value.

In theory, this was deemed fair and just by the framers of our Constitution. In practice, as the result of over forty years experience in this and other civilized countries, it has been found impossible of accomplishment. A large portion of personal property, and substantially all personal property evidenced on paper, such as bonds, stocks, notes, etc., has escaped taxation; and will continue to escape taxation until such property is placed in a special category and taxed in such a way as to secure for the State proper revenue therefrom.

Article IX of the Constitution, therefore, should be amended so as to give the Legislature and the people free rein in the way of taxing different classes of property, in different schedules, and by different methods.

AMEND ARTICLE IV.

While the Constitution should be amended, in all of the foregoing particulars, only one of these amendments, as I have pointed out, can be provided for at this session because of the limitations imposed by the Constitution itself. We must, therefore, elect now as to which of these different articles of the Constitution should be amended at this session of the Legislature.

In view of the insistent and repeated demands of the people at the polls for the initiative and referendum, I therefore, respectfully urge the Legislature at this session to take the necessary steps to procure the amendment of Article IV of the Constitution, so as to permit the crystallization into law of the initiative and referendum.

When this action is taken at this session it can be followed at the next following session of the Legislature by action providing for an amendment of that article of the Constitution, relating to amendments, so as to permit amendments to three, or even more, of the articles of the Constitution, at the same session, which will open the door for reform of the revenue laws thereafter and any other changes in the Constitution demanded by the people.

In making this recommendation, I am not unmindful of the fact that the people of the State, under the Public Policy Act, voted in November, 1912, for submission at this session of the legislature the question of amending Article IX of the Constitution, relating to revenue, by a vote of nearly three

to one. I desire to call your attention, however, to the fact that very little publicity was given, during the campaign, to the circumstances that only one article of the Constitution could be amended at a single session, and that the amendment of the article relating to revenue, would necessarily, of itself, postpone the amendment of the Constitution covering the initiative and referendum to a subsequent session.

I call your attention to the further fact that in the same campaign, as conducted by myself, the initiative and referendum were urged as among the most vital and pressing issues of the campaign, and that my plurality, of approximately 125,000, was largely the result of the persistency with which I pledged myself in favor of the adoption of that great reform.

That many of the people, unenlightened as to the effect of their vote under the Constitution, were dubious on the matter, is shown by the fact that while on two other occasions they voted for prompt action on the initiative and referendum by a vote of about 5 to 1, the demand for revenue reform was voiced by a vote of only 3 to 1.

ABOLITION OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Moreover, relief from some, and the most onerous, of the inequities and inequalities of taxation is open to us without waiting for an amendment to the Constitution. For years past the great corporations of the State have been enjoying undue favoritism in the matter of taxation, owing to maladministration of the law by the State Board of Equalization. This body is charged by law with the duty of assessing fairly and justly the property of corporations. It has signally failed in its duty. The corporations have been unduly favored at the expense of the people.

Experience has shown that the State Board of Equalization is unscientifically constituted and unfairly administered. It is a departmental fiasco, and its work farcical. It is unwieldy in numbers, intermittent in its labors, and secretive in its methods. It should be abolished. In its place should be created a tax court, or commission, composed of three or five members of approved intelligence and information, appointed by the Executive, with the approval of the Senate, for a term of years, that shall remain in continuous session the entire year and record its facts and findings from day to day. It should be given all the powers now committed to the State board of Equalization, and, in addition thereto, should have general supervision of the administration of the assessment and tax laws of the State; invested with power to advise and instruct local assessors, prescribe forms for assessment returns and reports, require returns, schedules and other information, under oath, from individuals and corporations, appoint special assessors, expert examiners and accountants, direct reassessments in case of defective assessments, hear appeals and complaints, investigate on its own initiative the administration of all tax and revenue laws, examine into the tax methods of other states, and recommend to the Legislature any and all assessments to the revenue laws of the State, which would make for a fair and equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation between the people and corporations of the Commonwealth.

Such a compact body, clothed with such power, would be more efficient in action, more responsive to the public demand for equitable taxation, and more easily and directly held responsible for any errors and mistakes which might be made than is the cumbersome and constantly changing elective body now called the Board of Equalization.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage, by the Legislature, of a law abolishing the State Board of Equalization, and creating a tax court, or commission, along the lines above indicated.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Under the existing terms of the constitution of the United States, United States senators must be elected by the legislatures of the states. As the result of one hundred and twenty-six years of experience, it has been found

that this method of electing United States senators has resulted in scandalous corruption, and scandalous misrepresentation of the people in the upper chamber of congress.

For many years past, in many of the states, the election of a United States senator has been accompanied by chicanery, fraud, double-dealing and corruption. Many of the men, so chosen, have shown, by their votes and conduct, in what ought to be the most august and trusted body of the people's representatives, that they represented, not the interest of the people, but the interests of plutocracy and organized greed. The Senate of the United States, in recent years, because of this condition of affairs, has, in a large degree, lost the confidence of the people.

United States senators should be chosen in each of the states, as are its governors, its congressmen and state officials, by popular vote. At least this is the demand of the people of this State. The Legislature of this State has gone on record to this effect in the years 1903, 1907 and 1909.

The Congress of the United States has yielded to the public demand for a change in the method of electing United States senators. In May last it adopted a joint resolution providing for the amendment of the clause of the Constitution governing the election of senators, which, when it has been ratified by three-fourths of the states, as I believe it will be, will invest the people of each of the forty-eight states with power to choose their senators at the ballot box. The ratification of this amendment by the State of Illinois will come before the General Assembly at this session. In view of the action taken by the previous General Assemblies, I have no doubt that your concurrence is assured. Until such an amendment to the Constitution is passed, the advisory vote of the people at the polls should be binding on the conscience of every member of the Legislature.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The day of competition in the supply of gas, electric light and power, street railways, and some other public utilities, has passed. Monopoly in these matters has come to stay.

In these modern days no municipality can tolerate the tearing up of its streets, every few months or years, by rival water, gas, electric light, heating or telephone companies in the laying of pipes, wires and conduits.

Only one utility producing concern should be allowed that privilege for each utility in each city.

That concern must be either the municipal corporation itself, or a private corporation.

The sole aim of a public corporation is to operate to the satisfaction of the community, which is always assured by giving the best service at the lowest rate.

The sole aim of all private corporations, unregulated by law, is to make money for their stockholders, and the most money that can be made by poor service at a high rate to the consumer.

The only question, then, is whether the public shall own and operate through State or local agencies, or whether it shall allow these utilities to remain in the ownership and control of private corporations and regulate them by law.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

After a careful investigation, through funds contributed by various vested interests, the Committee on Municipal vs. Private Operation of Public Utilities, appointed, in 1906, by the National Civic Federation, reported nineteen to one:

"To protect the rights of the people, we recommend that the various states should give to their municipalities authority, upon popular vote, under reasonable regulations, to build and operate public utilities, or to build and lease the same, or to take over works already constructed. In no other way can the people be put upon a fair trading basis, and obtain from the individual companies such rights as they ought to have."

In other words, this commission, of which a majority at the start were strongly in sympathy with, or identified with private ownership, held the *right* of municipal ownership to be more important than any form of regulation.

While most cities of Illinois may not be ready, as yet, to undertake municipal operation of other than waterworks legislation should be enacted immediately, giving all the cities the *right* to build or buy, and to operate their utilities. For this purpose, cities should be empowered to issue bonds, subject to a referendum and such other reasonable safe-guards as may be necessary. If such rights are given, it will force private corporations, now furnishing these utilities, to give decent service at decent rates, or face the alternative of public ownership.

STATE REGULATION.

Important as it is to give cities the right to manage their own public utilities, it is also important to give to State and local bodies large powers of regulation of the public utilities that remain in private hands.

These utilities may be broadly classed as "intra-urban" and inter-urban." In other words, they are either local in character, confined to a city and its suburbs, or they run through country districts and connect one place with another.

In the latter class are included interurban electric railways, natural gas mains, electric transmission lines, and a considerable portion of the telephone systems of the State.

In the other class are included city gas, electric light and power, heating, street railway companies, and such other parts of the telephone system as are operated within cities by virtue of franchises granted by such cities. Waterworks in private hands, and, doubtless, some other public utilities, could be included in this class.

The inter-urban utilities can only be regulated by the State. For that purpose a well-equipped Public Utilities Commission should be created with large powers. It should control the issue of securities, the character of service, the rate of charge, etc. It should be appointed by the Executive with the approval of the Senate.

With respect to intra-urban, or strictly city utilities, it might be well, at the start, to give to the proposed State commission control of the city utilities when requested by any of the several cities of the State. The commission, however, should be empowered to secure uniformity of accounting and full publicity with respect even to the city utilities, and should be prepared to furnish this information in tabulated form in its annual reports, and in further detail to public officials.

The commission should also be equipped with funds and authority, so that it can employ and furnish competent expert help to cities seeking advice and assistance from this State commission.

When requested to do so by any municipality, the commission should also supervise the service of these city utilities.

It would also be well to give the State commission full control of all new issues of stock, bonds and notes, and other evidences of indebtedness of all the public utilities of the State, including those within the cities. If this were done, the commission should be equipped with resources and power to make a physical valuation of such properties. No additional securities should be permitted to be issued save for additional physical property and legitimate brokerage. It should be distinctly provided that future issues of securities, when approved by the commission, should be clearly separated by serial numbers, or otherwise, from existing securities, to the end that purchasers might always know whether they were buying new securities, approved by the State, and issued for an increase of physical investment, or, whether they were buying securities issued prior to the enactment of the law, and that had not in any way passed under the scrutiny of the State.

LOCAL REGULATION.

In addition to the law conferring the right of municipal ownership, and another creating a State Utilities Commission, we need legislation conferring upon cities that choose to exercise it, the same rights of control over all their city utilities that they now possess with respect to water companies. Chicago secured such a right with respect to gas and electric companies about six years ago. A similar law, with perhaps some additional powers, should be passed for all cities.

After some experience with the legislation, recommended above, we shall be in better position to determine whether the power of the State commission should be further increased. It is, of course, desirable, and in accordance with Democratic policy, to confer as much home rule as possible upon cities, and to concentrate in State and national hands only such powers as are State or nation-wide in their scope.

To Chicago and all cities over 100,000 population might be given the right, enjoyed by the city of St. Louis, of creating its own commission, which would report directly to the city council, and be given such powers and resources as may be conferred upon it by the city itself.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.

For many years past elections in this State, particularly in our largest cities, have been signalized by the lavish use of money, both before and during primary elections, and before and during final elections. Hordes of hired men have surrounded polling places, intimidating, cajoling and often terrorizing voters. Candidates have concededly spent in election contests more than twice the salary they could collect during the whole term of their offices. Such a practice is scandalous, and, if further tolerated by law, will debar from political aspiration all but the rich and corrupt. These two classes, (the rich and corrupt) combined, form but a very small portion of the community, and to limit public office and honor to them is a violation of the spirit and genius of American institutions.

To reform these conditions I, therefore, recommend the passage of a Corrupt Practices Act, which will limit, within reasonable restrictions, the expenditure of money during a political campaign, and compel the publication of all amounts collected and expended both before and after election.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil service is no longer an untried principle. Honestly and fairly administered, it makes for better and more efficient public service, and the people have shown by their votes that they are in favor of it.

The various institutions and offices of the State should be maintained at the highest possible point of efficiency, and an honestly enforced Civil Service Law will do much to secure that result.

I respectfully urge that your honorable body give careful consideration to all measures relative to civil service, its extension to positions, which should be included within its scope, and other amendments which might make for the better operation or enforcement of the law.

PARK CONSOLIDATION.

In the city of Chicago there exists three quasi-municipal bodies known as park commissions of the city of Chicago, to wit:

The Board of South Park Commissioners.

The Board of West Park Commissioners.

The Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners.

All of these quasi-municipal bodies are conducted as wholly separate institutions, with different offices, with different executives, different police forces, and under different management.

There is no good reason why all of these parks should not be placed under one general management. In my judgment, it would result in better service at a reduced cost; and I, therefore, respectfully recommend legislation providing for a consolidation of the three park systems of the city of Chicago.

SHORTER BALLOT.

Some effort should be made to shorten the ballot of the elector.

It has become so cumbrous, and heavily loaded, with names of candidates, particularly in large cities, that even the most enlightened citizen is incapable of exercising an intelligent selection in the choice of some candidates.

This condition exists both at primary and final elections. It is worse at primary elections because there is, under the present condition of the law, no limitation as to the number of candidates for nomination.

This shortening of the ballot at primary elections might be attained by increasing the percentage of electors necessary to sign the petition for nomination, or by requiring a decent percentage of the electors, signing the petition, to appear in person before the city or county clerk; swear to the facts contained in the petition, and identify their signatures before that official. A reasonable registration or filing fee should also be required upon the filing of every petition.

At final elections, the only way of shortening the ballot is to cut down the number of elective officers.

This can safely be done in many cases. Many public corporate bodies are now too large and unwieldy, and the individual members, by reason thereof, are less individually responsible to the people.

I respectfully intrust to your favorable consideration the subject matter of shortening the ballots to be voted upon by the people, both at primary and final elections.

All judicial officers should be voted for at a time when no State, county, city or village officers are being elected. This, in itself, would shorten the ballot as voted under present conditions.

ROTATION OF NAMES ON BALLOTS.

One of the gravest defects of our existing Election Law is that which gives the first place upon the ballot to the person who succeeds in having the official, with whom the petition is filed, stamp it as being the first filed and which places the other petitioners' names upon the ballot in the order of filing, as determined by such official. Such is the effect of the existing law. The first place on the ballot is of enormous advantage, and should not depend upon the mere order of filing. No candidate should be permitted this undue advantage. If in no other way, this objection to the existing Election Law can be avoided by amending the law, so as to require rotation of the names of the candidates in the printing of the ballots.

I suggest that a special committee be appointed by each house to consider and determine upon some equitable plan for the rotation of the names of candidates upon the ballot.

THE BREAKING OF PLEDGES BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

In the political history of the country, it has happened that candidates for public offices during campaigns, have given written pledges to their constituents with reference to their position, if elected, upon public questions of great interest to such constituents; and, after election, have violated pledges when in public office.

Such conduct appears to me to be obtaining votes under false pretenses, and obtaining votes by false pretenses is, to my mind, as great a moral crime as obtaining property by false pretenses. Why not make it a legal crime? I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law making the breaking of a written political pledge by a public official a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

PAY OF EMPLOYEES.

Many employees in the State are paid their wages monthly. The custom has, unfortunately, developed a money loaning business, which is tainted by usury, and attended with many hardships. I, therefore, recommend the passage of a law requiring all employers to pay their employees as often as every two weeks.

AMEND TWO CENT FARE LAW.

Owing to an oversight of the Legislature in drafting the 2-cent fare act, children, under 12 years of age, not purchasing tickets at depots, are now charged three times the fare they would pay if they purchased tickets at the depot, while an adult is penalized to the extent of only 50 per cent of his fare.

I recommend that the law be amended so as to provide that a child should not be penalized more heavily than an adult.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

I recommend the appointment of a joint committee of both houses of the Legislature to examine into the condition of the public institutions of the State, and to confer with the State Board of Administration to ascertain if it is not possible to reduce the expenditures of the same without impairing the efficiency of these institutions.

EPILEPTIC COLONY.

Public officials, and many philanthropic citizens in private life, have called my attention to the fact that in the State of Illinois there are a large number of men, women and children afflicted with epilepsy to such a degree as to render them incapable of pursuing the gainful occupations of life; yet who are otherwise mentally and physically in sound health. They number it is estimated, about 10,000.

At least 2,500 of these, it is claimed, are, at the present time, without means of livelihood, without friends or relatives, who are able to support them, and, by reason of their helplessness, are drifting into crime and abject poverty.

It is contended that such unfortunates should be cared for by the State, instead of placing them in county institutions; that if they were cared for in some open colony with healthful surroundings, where they could receive skilled medical and surgical care, many of them would respond to such treatment, improve in health and become useful members of society. Much as I am disinclined to recommend any measure, which will increase the outlay of expenditure of the State, I am forced to conclude that the care of such unfortunates is a legitimate and necessary duty of the State in the exercise of common humanity. Other states have awakened to the wisdom of providing for these unfortunates in this manner, among them Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and New York. This State cannot afford to lag behind these other great jurisdictions in this particular. I, therefore respectfully recommend that the Colony of Epileptics be created, and that appropriation be made sufficiently to buy a tract of land about 2,000 acres, and that the erection of buildings thereon be commenced at the earliest possible date.

CONVICT LABOR.

Provision also should be made for the employment of the inmates of our penitentiaries in road work. Primarily, convicts should be used for the preparation of material, either at the penitentiaries, or at camps, established near natural deposits of stone, gravel or other material. In the actual construction of highways, when it becomes necessary, short term prisoners should be employed on an honor system, such as prevails in Colorado.

Humanitarian reasons underlie the employment of convicts in the open air work of this sort. The problem of what is going to become of the paroled or discharged convict is largely solved if he is released, healthy in body and in mind, and not debased by associations formed in the debilitating environments of cells and prison workshops.

Psychological and physiological considerations enter into the employment of men, on an honor system in the fresh air and sunshine, wherein and whereby they are restored to society with their manhood quickened, instead of deadened or destroyed.

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

A matter touching vitally the agricultural, commercial, educational, social, religious and economic welfare of Illinois, and involving the conservation of natural resources, is the question of good roads. In the improvement of public highways, Illinois has been backward.

Reports of the Federal Department of Agriculture show that about 10 per cent of the 95,000 miles of Illinois roads are improved in a permanent manner as against 38 per cent in the neighboring state of Indiana, 20 per cent in Wisconsin, 20 per cent in Kentucky, 28 per cent in Ohio and 50 per cent in Massachusetts. Considered from the standpoint of improved roads, Illinois is the twenty-fourth in the list of the states.

The loss to farmers, because of inaccessible primary markets, and the abnormal expense of transportation due to bad roads, must be considered as a contributing cause of the high cost of living. In some Illinois counties, highways are impassable to ordinary loads for a full third part of the year. Bad roads not only hinder crop production and marketing, but they keep the rural consumer away from the store of the merchant for weeks at a time. They keep pupils from the schools, and voters from political gatherings, and from participation in elections. They impair the efficiency of churches, and social, fraternal and other organizations, which depend largely on public gatherings for the efficacy of their work.

Bad roads contribute to the unattractiveness, the isolation and the monotony of country life that are responsible for the desertion of rural pursuits, especially by the young. Experts in mental ailments agree that women in remote sections are the chief sufferers from the restriction of communication and social intercourse, which bad roads impose.

Highway conditions in Illinois are due to the fact that progress in methods of transportation and travel has not been met with corresponding changes in our system of road building and maintenance. Illinois clings to the obsolete practice of placing the burden of highway improvement on the townships. Other states, in their laws, have appreciated that highway travel is no longer entirely local and that the main arteries carry a great amount of inter-county and inter-state traffic. Permanent improvement of the main arteries, which carry the great bulk of traffic, is a problem which affects the general welfare, and these states have established, successfully, systems of state aid on such highways.

I recommend for your consideration legislation which will promote the efficiency and economy of the administration of the road system of the State. This legislation, I believe, should incorporate provisions for State coöperation with counties and townships in the construction of main highways and bridges; and the proper maintenance of all roads after they are built; for the compulsory dragging of all dirt roads and for the use of the State automobile tax as a nucleus of a fund for such State aid.

CHICAGO'S CRIPPLED FINANCES.

My attention has been called by the mayor and corporate authorities of the city of Chicago to the fact that, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State, construing the so-called Juul Law, the city of Chicago is now so seriously crippled, financially, as to be unable to carry on successfully its ordinary corporate functions. Other cities of the State may soon find themselves in like condition.

I, therefore, respectfully suggest that the corporate authorities of the different cities of the State be given an immediate hearing, and that such amendatory legislation may be enacted as will conserve and protect the corporate functions of the cities of the State.

AMEND THE JUVENILE COURT ACT.

Under the existing Juvenile Law, a dependent can be taken from the care and custody of its parents and deposited beyond the jurisdiction of the court and without the courts of the State—even beyond the seas.

I respectfully recommend that it be so amended as to prevent such children being taken without the jurisdiction of the court.

AMENDMENT OF THE JURY LAW IN CIVIL CASES.

I became convinced, from my experience on the bench, some years ago, that quite frequently there was a miscarriage of justice in civil law suits, resulting from disagreements of juries, procured by corrupt methods.

In nearly all of such cases the disagreements arose by reason of one or two men refusing to agree with their fellow jurors upon verdicts, which, to the ordinary person the evidence, would seem manifestly fair and just. Cases occurred in which two jurors, evidently in anticipation of a protracted disagreement, had prepared themselves for the expected developments, and fortified themselves with sandwiches, which, when hunger pressed them, they procured and consumed without dividing with the honest and unprepared members of the jury.

In view of these experiences, I would respectfully suggest that the laws of the State, relating to the trial of civil cases in the courts, be amended so as to permit the court to accept a verdict signed by eleven jurors after twelve hours' deliberation, and by ten jurors after twenty-four hours' deliberation. Such time for deliberation would give ample opportunity to an honest minority of one or two men to fully present their views to their fellow jurors, and convince them, if they, the minority, were in the right; and yet would prevent a miscarriage of justice, if they were in the wrong, and actuated by corrupt motives. I am of the opinion, however, that in all criminal cases, involving the life or liberty of a citizen, that a unanimous verdict should still be required.

LAST DAY OF LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

I have been informed by members of the Legislature, of much experience, that on the last day, or rather night, of the session, bills are read and voted upon in the midst of so much confusion and turmoil that it is often impossible for the most vigilant member to know what measure is being voted upon and how the vote is being recorded.

On the assumption that such is the fact, I would respectfully suggest that the last day of all sessions, by statute, be set aside for the purpose of verifying all roll calls of the day preceding and for the transaction of no other business.

The people have imposed upon the General Assembly and the Executive a solemn responsibility in the discharge of which, I trust, there will be a friendly coöperation and sympathetic understanding. Let us, therefore, strive earnestly, untiringly, to redeem the pledges we have given; and the people's faith in our sincerity will be our reward.

At the conclusion of the foregoing address, the purpose of the joint session being accomplished, the justices of the Supreme Court and the State officers retired, and at 1:00 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan, of the House, the joint session arose and the Senate, preceded by its new President, Lieutenant Governor Barratt O'Hara, returned to the Senate Chamber, and at 1:05 o'clock p. m., resumed the consideration of business, being called to order by President O'Hara.

At 1:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hay, the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he has examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The President of the Senate made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE—I feel in going into the office of your presiding officer it would not be inappropriate on my part to address to you a few remarks setting forth the policy that will guide me during the next four years.

I recognize as President of the Senate no party and no faction of any party. Any Senator looks as good to me as any other Senator and during the four years I make this pledge to you that I shall accord to each and every one of you exact justice and courtesy at all times, both in the Senate Chamber and without the Senate Chamber and during the four years I shall not discuss unfavorably any member of this body. I shall not say one unkind word in private conversation or in public discourse. That is my pledge to the fifty-one distinguished gentlemen who constitute this body.

On the other hand, I shall expect from every one of the Senators the same courtesy, the same fairness and the same justice and I shall expect that we shall coöperate to give to the people of Illinois that which they demand—the laws that they demand and that we set before them the example that they will respect.

In my judgment the most vital problem for this distinguished body to solve in the interest of the people of Illinois, and, in a general way in the interest of the people of the world, is that problem that has to do with the chastity of our women and the sanctity of our homes. No observing man can have failed to notice with keen alarm the growth of an industry that thrives from the greed of men upon the purity of women. So appalling has been the spread of the industry of the white slave that it is receiving the most serious consideration of the foremost thinkers in all the nations of civilization and the conditions upon which it thrives are being studied today by governmental commissions in every nation that makes the slightest pretense of culture and enlightenment.

Personally, I should favor in this State the introduction of this system of punishment when a man is guilty of being a party to the white slave industry the institution of the old flogging post. I believe any man who will be so low as to attack the purity of woman by engaging in this industry should be lashed publicly as they lashed them in the old colonial days, and that law has recently gone into effect in the enlightened country of Great Britain—in England they now whip anyone that engages in the industry of the white slave.

I trust this body will begin its work by providing for a commission to study conditions relating to the white slave industry, and it is to that movement that I shall devote my chief energies and efforts during the next four years.

The chair will announce the following appointments:

Miss Theresa Gorman will be continued as the President's stenographer. Miss Gorman has been recommended to me by most, if not all, of the Senators who constitute this body, and I never have heard such high praise of any woman as I have of Miss Gorman, and I am only bowing to the wishes of the Senate in continuing her services.

Mr. H. M. Polite has been appointed the President's messenger.

Mr. Frank Hurbert O'Hara, private secretary.

As for the Chaplain, I believe that the Democratic party to which I belong, stands for religious tolerance. I believe that the Republican party stands for religious tolerance. I believe that the Progressive party stands for religious tolerance. I believe religious tolerance is a good American doctrine. The Chaplain of this Senate is in a way the official religious representative of the State of Illinois.

I do not desire, while I have the appointment of the Chaplain as one of my personal appointees as President of this Senate, I do not desire alone to exercise that privilege and I shall request a committee of the Senate, composed of Senators Canaday, Cleary and Ettelson, to act with me in selecting a Chaplain. My suggestion will be that there be no regular Chaplain, but that we have each week or perhaps for a period of two weeks, a Chaplain, during the sessions of this Senate from every denomination and every religion, so that every religion will be represented and that the prayers said from this rostrum be said this week perhaps by a member of the Methodist denomination; the following week by a representative of the Presbyterian denomination, and the following week by a representative of the Catholic Church, and then a representative of the Jewish religion, and in that way this Senate will show absolutely religious tolerance. I trust this meets with the approval of the Senators.

As for the stenographers—the Chair understands, and the Chair believes the Senate stands with him in this, that the employees of this Senate should in return for the money given them return full service. That no money should be paid out without adequate return being made in service. Several of the Senators have complained to the Chair that the stenographers seem to be conspicuously absent when they should be present. Hereafter, the stenographers will work regularly from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5, and longer if the Senators desire, six days in the week, unless excused by the Chair, and the Chair will report to the Senate any stenographers who fail to comply with that rule. The stenographers are to consider any work that has to do with the Senate.

The Chair would also call the attention of the Senate to the fact that some typewriters have been purchased by the Senate for the use of the Senate, and have disappeared. We are buying some new typewriters now and this Senate as a body should see that no typewriters are credited without adequate arrangement made for their protection and safety so that we shall never again be face to face with the situation of buying new typewriters without being able to account for the old ones.

CHAPLAIN.

The President of the Senate announced the appointment of the following to act with him in the matter of the Chaplaincy of the Senate: Senators Canaday, Cleary and Ettelson.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 3.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Tuesday, Feb. 4, they stand adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1913.

Adopted by the House February 4, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing was taken up for consideration, and the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Secretary of the Senate read the following communication, which was ordered spread on the Journal:

GERMAN EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, January 28, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Paddock:

I beg to thank you most sincerely for sending me a copy of the resolution adopted by the State Senate of Illinois on January 22, which I read with much pleasure. I greatly appreciate the high honor which the State Senate of Illinois has bestowed on me by adopting this resolution.

Very truly yours,

I. BERNSTORFF.

J. H. PADDOCK, Esq.,
Secretary of the State Senate of Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 1.

A bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby.

SENATE BILL No. 16.

A bill for an Act making appropriations for the payment of employees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 17.

A bill for an Act to provide for the incidental expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 1, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Jones,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Haase,	Juul,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cleary,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 16, for "An Act making appropriations for the payment of employees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas 38 [37.]

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Harris,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Jones,	Manny,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Haase,	Juul,	Meeker,	
Cleary,	Hamilton,	Keller,		

Yeas—38 [37].

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 17, for "An Act to provide for the incidental expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Haase,	Jones,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cleary,				

Yeas—36.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Beall offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 25.

WHEREAS, There is a nation-wide movement in progress for the purpose of extirpating the white slave traffic, so-called; and

WHEREAS, The Senate is advised that the white slave traffic is not yet extinct in the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Such traffic is a stigma upon our civilization and a heinous crime, that strikes at the very vitals of our social well-being, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, that a committee be appointed, to consist of the President of the Senate, as Chairman thereof, and four Senators, to be appointed forthwith by the Executive Committee of the Senate, and named by the President of the Senate, to investigate the subject of white slave traffic in Illinois; be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall investigate the workings of the present statutes of our State, dealing with the subject of white slave traffic, and shall report such amendments and additions, if any, to said statutes, as the committee shall deem necessary and adequate in the premises. Be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall coöperate with bureaus or committees appointed in other states, for the purpose of devising a comprehensive plan for the complete suppression of such white slave traffic. Be it further

Resolved, That said committee shall report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to this session of the Senate, or if not practicable, to the Senate of the Forty-ninth General Assembly; be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall have the power to administer oaths, take evidence, subpoena witnesses, and compel them to testify, compel the production of books, papers and documents, and do any and all other lawful acts to carry out the foregoing purposes. Be it further

Resolved, That said committee may appoint such clerks or investigators as it may deem necessary. Be it further

Resolved, That such expenses connected with the foregoing, as shall be necessary, shall be certified by the chairman of said committee, and the chairman of the contingent expense committee of the Senate, and shall be payable out of the fund for committee expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Beall, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration.

Mr. Cleary moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed to, and made the special order for Tuesday, February 11, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Curtis moved that the motion to postpone be laid on the table.

Mr. Waage raised the point of order that it was not in order to lay a motion to postpone on the table.

The President of the Senate moved the point of order not well taken.

The question then being, "Shall the motion to postpone lie on the table?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Insert after the word "Senate" "The House of Representatives concurring therein," and insert after the word "Senate" in next to the last line the words, "and five members of the House to be appointed according to the rules thereof."

Mr. Barr moved that the amendment lie on the table,

And the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 9.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Farr,
Beall,
Brady,
Canaday,
Carroll,
Compton,

Curtis,
Dailey,
Ettelson,
Glackin,
Haase,

Hamilton,
Hurburgh,
Johnson,
Juul,
Keller,

Landee,
Lundberg,
Maclean,
Madigan,
Magill,

Manny,
Meeker,
Piercy,
Waage,
Woodard,

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,
Cleary,

Denvir,
Harris,

Hay,
Jones.

O'Connor,
Tossey,

Womack,

Nays—9.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,
Beall,
Brady,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Carroll,
Cleary,

Compton,
Curtis,
Dailey,
Denvir,
Ettelson,
Glackin,
Haase,

Hamilton,
Harris,
Hearn,
Hurburgh,
Johnson,
Jones,
Juul,

Keller,
Landee,
Lundberg,
Maclean,
Madigan,
Magill,
Manny,

Meeker,
O'Connor,
Piercy,
Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—35.

Mr. Piercy offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 14.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the Forty-eighth General Assembly shall begin balloting for United States Senators, a Senator shall be elected for the long term beginning March 4, 1913, and ending March 4, 1919; before any ballots shall be cast for a Senator to be elected as a consequence of the removal of William Lorimer from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Jones raised the point of order that the resolution was not in order, because it was in conflict with the statutes of the United States in regard to the election of the United States Senator.

The President of the Senate stated that he would not at this time decide the point of order for the reason that it was a constitutional one and that he would refer the matter to the Attorney General for his opinion before deciding the point of order.

Mr. Hearn offered the following resolution, which, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 15.

WHEREAS, Illinois was admitted to the Union of States December third, Eighteen Hundred Eighteen, A. D., the Centennial Anniversary thereof being rapidly approaching, and it being meet and fit that the State which has given of its sons so prolifically to the progress of the Nation and of the world, during the period of its statehood, should fittingly observe its hundredth anniversary by a celebration which shall do honor to itself and to the Nation:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That a commission consisting of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly shall be appointed, to have charge of the preliminary arrangements of such celebration to be held in Springfield, the State Capital, on such centennial date, and to determine, as may be, the character and necessities of such celebration, and to report the result of its findings to the Forty-ninth General Assembly. Such Joint Commission to hold its meetings in the City of Springfield, at such time or times as may be necessary to successfully inaugurate such movement.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Andrus introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 53, for "An Act to amend section 2, of an Act entitled, 'An Act for an Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor, and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898, as amended by Act approved May 25, 1903,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 54, for "An Act for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of John P. Altgeld, in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 55, for "An Act to require common carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time, and on failure so to do, to pay a penalty of \$25.00 in addition to actual damage,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 56, for "An Act to provide for the improvement of the water and harbor fronts of all municipalities, cities, towns and villages situated on navigable waterways within or bordering upon the State of Illinois, for the acquirement, construction, maintenance and operation of public docks and levees, and for the acquirement by condemnation, or otherwise, of lands or rights or interests therein for same; to create a board to carry on such work and to build, construct and erect, alter, repair or remove and to regulate and control the construction, maintenance and operation of belt railways, wharves, docks, levees, slips, piers, quay walls, basins, other water front lands or rights or interests therein and of all structures, equipment and apparatus thereon, in said municipalities, cities, villages or towns; to authorize the issuance and sale of bonds, and to appropriate funds as may be necessary for carrying out the above purposes,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Waterways.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 57, for "An Act to provide for public health and convenience in the operation of inter-urban or surface railroad cars,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 58, for "An Act to regulate the sale or transfer of goods, wares, merchandise and other chattels in bulk,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Lundberg introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 59, for "An Act to amend section 7½ of 'An Act to provide for the organization and management of fraternal beneficiary societies, for the purpose of furnishing life indemnity or pecuniary benefits to beneficiaries or deceased members or accident or permanent indemnity disability to members thereof; and to control such societies of this State and of other states doing business in this State, and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof, and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict herewith,' approved and in force June 22, 1893, as added by Act approved and in force May 27, 1897,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 60, for "An Act to provide high school privileges for graduates of the eighth grade,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 61, for "An Act to amend section 18 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to children who are now or may hereafter become dependent, neglected or delinquent, to define these terms, and to provide for the treatment, control, maintenance, adoption and guardianship of the person of such child.' (Title as amended by Act approved June 4, 1907, in force July 1, 1907),"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 62, for "An Act to amend section 91 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Landee, January 30, 1913, was taken up for consideration and, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 12.

"WHEREAS, It appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several states thereof; and

"WHEREAS, The practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each state the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce; now, therefore,

"Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the application be made and hereby is made to Congress under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

"Resolved, That the legislatures of all other states of the United States, now in session or when next convened, be and they hereby are respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

"Resolved, further, That the Secretary of State be and he hereby is directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other states of the United States."

At 11:55 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned, and the President of the Senate announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, February 11, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided for by the joint resolution adopted this day by both Houses.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Tuesday, February 4, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from Francis D. Connery, city clerk of Chicago, transmitting a preamble and resolutions of the city council of the city of Chicago, adopted by them concerning the creation of a commission or commissions to regulate public utilities doing business in the State of Illinois, which communication was read and ordered referred by the President of the Senate under Rule 41, to the Committee on Public Utilities.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Juul offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 16.

WHEREAS, Both Houses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly have adopted resolutions providing for a joint session to be held in the House of Representatives on Feb. 12, 1913, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of listening to addresses to be delivered by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States and the Honorable Joseph W. Bailey, late United States Senator from the state of Texas; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that proper arrangements be made for said joint session; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a joint committee of ten be appointed, five from the House of Representatives and five from the Senate, said committee to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, respectively, who shall arrange for said joint session and all matters incident thereto.

On motion of Mr. Juul, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration.

On motion of Mr. Juul, the rule requiring that the committee provided for in the foregoing resolution should be appointed by the Executive Committee, was suspended.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The President of the Senate announced that he would not name the committee until he had advised with the Executive Committee thereon.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Landee, the Secretary of the Senate was authorized to have five thousand copies of Senate Bill No. 46, printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Hearn offered the following resolution, which under Rule 39, was read and laid on the table for one day.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 26.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board of Prison Industries be requested to send to the Senate, within ten days, the names of all persons employed as sales agents by the board, during the last three years, together with the amount paid them, and the amount of the sales made by each person, and the prison from which the articles sold were furnished.

Mr. Piercy offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 17.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Article IV of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 35 to read as follows:

Section 35. The people reserve power to propose and to enact laws as herein provided. Eight per cent of the electors of the State may propose an act by initiative petition, verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days prior to the date of convening of any regular session of the General Assembly. The Secretary of State shall transmit a certified copy of the proposed act to the House of Representatives and to the Senate at the convening of the next regular session of the General Assembly, and the same shall be treated as a bill introduced in the name of the people. Unless such proposed act shall, without change, become a law by regular legislative enactment within one year after the date of convening of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall submit the same by its title to the electors at the next general election: *Provided*, that if a proposed act shall be placed upon its final passage in each House, and shall fail in each House to receive the affirmative votes of one-fourth of the members elected, it shall not be so submitted. If a proposed act, when submitted to the electors, shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition, it shall become a law, and take effect on the first day of January next, thereafter.

All laws enacted under the provisions of this section may be subsequently amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and they shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions and limitations as are acts passed by the General Assembly: *Provided*, such provisions and limitations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

The people reserve power to reject laws passed by the General Assembly, and to stay the time for their taking effect, as herein provided. Five per cent of the electors of the State, by a referendum petition, verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an act, may require that such act shall not take effect until submitted to the electors. The Secretary of State shall submit such act by its title to the electors at the next general election, and if rejected by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition it shall become void, otherwise it shall take effect on the first day of January next, thereafter. Acts passed in case of emergency by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each House, and acts making appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the

government or of any existing institution of the State, shall not be subject to referendum petition. All acts shall take effect as provided in section 13 of this article, except that no act subject to referendum petition shall take effect within less than thirty days after it becomes a law: *And, provided, further*, that one per cent of the electors of the State, by referendum petition, verified as to signatures and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an act, may require that such act shall not take effect until ninety days after it became a law, pending the filing of a petition supplementing and completing the said referendum petition.

The Governor, Attorney General, and Secretary of State shall constitute a board to pass upon the sufficiency of every initiative and referendum petition, and when approved by them its sufficiency shall not be questioned in any court. A finding of the board that a petition is not sufficient may be reviewed upon a petition for mandamus filed in the Supreme Court within thirty days. The total vote cast at the last general election shall be the basis upon which the required per cent of electors herein specified shall be estimated, and not less than fifty per cent of the signatures required shall be electors residing outside of the county of Cook. This amendment shall be self-executing, but appropriate legislation may be enacted regulating the details of its operation.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Piercy, the foregoing resolution was taken up for consideration, and on his motion was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Piercy called up for consideration, the following resolution, offered by him on February 4, 1913:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 14.

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the Forty-eighth General Assembly shall begin balloting for United States' Senators, a Senator shall be elected for the long term beginning March 4, 1913, and ending March 4, 1919; before any ballots shall be cast for a Senator to be elected as a consequence of the removal of William Lorimer from the Senate of the United States.

The President of the Senate presented the following communication from the Attorney General, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Jones was ordered spread upon the Journal.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6, 1913.

(Election of United States Senators—Order in which taken up.)

To the Honorable Senate:

GENTLEMEN—At the regular session of the Senate, held on February 4, 1913, a joint resolution, specifying that the vote on the long term Senatorship should have precedence over the vote on the short term Senatorship, was duly introduced and a point of order was taken on the ground that such action would be in violation of the Federal Constitution.

Your presiding officer, Honorable Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor, held that the resolution would be held in abeyance until a legal opinion could be obtained from the Attorney General. Accordingly, your presiding officer has submitted to me for opinion, the question suggested by the point of order.

In reply thereto, I would say that the election of Senators is governed by the Act of the congress of the United States of July 25, 1866. Section 14 of that Act provides that:

"The legislature of each state which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which each Senator was elected to represent such state in congress shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in congress."

Section 15 of said Act defines the mode of election. Section 16 of said Act provides that:

"Whenever on the meeting of the legislature of any state a vacancy exists in the representation of such state in the Senate, the legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after meeting and organization, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section for the election of a Senator for a full term."

These sections are found on pages 210 and 211 of Volume 2, Federal Statutes, Annotated.

The sections quoted above have been subject, in the particular suggested by the point of order, to consideration by the Senate of the United States. I refer to the report of the Committee on the Judiciary submitted by Senator Trumbull of Illinois on the petition of Ossian B. Hart of Florida, claiming a seat in the Senate from the state of Florida for the term which commenced March 4, 1869.

Briefly, the facts were as follows: In consequence of the rebellion, the state of Florida was without representation in the Senate from 1861 to 1868. Pursuant to the Constitution of Florida, a legislature was elected in 1868, which convened on June 8th of that year. The legislature on June 16, 1868, being the second Tuesday after its meeting and organization, proceeded, in accordance with the Act of congress of July 25, 1866, to take action for the election of two United States Senators, to fill the then existing vacancies for the terms expiring March 3, 1869, and March 3, 1873.

No election was had on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the members of the two houses convened in joint assembly and elected a Senator to fill the vacancy expiring March 3, 1869, and adjourned until the next day, when they again assembled and elected a Senator for the term expiring March 3, 1873, and adjourned without date.

The next day (Friday), the members of the two houses, each house having previously concurred in a resolution to that effect, again assembled in joint convention for the purpose of electing a Senator to succeed the one whose term would expire on March 3, 1869, when Abijah Gilbert, the present sitting member was elected.

In January, 1870, the petitioner was elected by the same legislature to represent the state in the Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1869, and claimed the seat occupied by Mr. Gilbert.

Two objections were made to the election of the sitting member, Mr. Gilbert,—only one of which it is necessary to consider in this connection.

The second objection was that he was not elected in conformity with the Act of July 25, 1866. Relative to this objection, the committee say:

"The only ground for the other objection arises from the fact that the legislature failed to take action on the 'second Tuesday after its organization' in regard to the third Senator who was to be elected, but it took action on the subject of electing Senators and actually voted, though unsuccessfully, on that day for persons to fill the two existing vacancies.

"The object of the Act of congress was to insure the election of Senators by the proper legislature, and to fix a time when proceedings for that purpose should be commenced and continued till the elections were affected.

"The legislature by which the sitting member was elected was the one chosen next preceding the term which would commence on the 4th of March, 1869, and was, therefore, the proper legislature to elect. 'The second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the legislature' was the time prescribed by the Act of congress for initiating the election of Senators, and that was the time when the legislature proceeded to that business. There being three Senators to elect, it took action on that day only in reference to two of them. Did its failure to take action on that day, and the two subsequent days (which were occupied in electing the first two Senators), in reference to the third Senator, render his election, in all other respects regular, invalid? The committee think not."

Hart v. Gilbert, Taft's Senate Election Cases, pp. 320-321.

The only other Senate precedent which bears even remotely upon the proposition under consideration, and which I am able to find, is that rela-

tive to the election of the Honorable Warner Miller as a Senator from the state of New York to fill a vacancy caused by resignation. The objection to Warner's seat was made upon the ground that the election did not take place upon the second Tuesday after notice of the vacancy was communicated by the governor, but that the election took place on the third Tuesday after such notice was communicated. Upon this proposition, the committee say:

"The facts are such as to create some controversy as to whether they did proceed on the second Tuesday or the third Tuesday after the notice; but, in any view, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the legislature was not deprived of its constitutional right to elect Senators to this body."

In re Lapham & Miller, Taft's Senate Election Cases, pp. 642-643.

This ruling of the Senate would seem to establish the principle that even though the election of a Senator to fill a vacancy should not be held on the second Tuesday after meeting and organizing, yet, if held subsequently and by the legislative authority to elect a Senator, the election would not be invalid.

In view of the Senate precedents above referred to and quoted from, it is my conclusion that should the General Assembly give precedence to the election of a Senator to fill the long term, it would not in any way prejudice the title of a Senator subsequently elected to fill the unexpired term.

I am of the opinion, further, that the point of order, taken on the ground that the vote on the long term Senatorship would be in violation of the Federal Constitution, is not well taken.

Very respectfully,

P. J. LUCEY,

Attorney General.

The question then being, "Shall Senate Joint Resolution No. 14 be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 24; Nays, 26.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Carroll,
Cleary,

Compton,
Denvir,
Forst,
Glackin,
Gorman,

Haase,
Hearn,
Hurley,
Keller,
Madigan,

Manny,
Meeker,
O'Connor,
Piercy,
Shaw,

Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Bailey,
Barr,
Beall,
Brady,
Chamberlin,

Cornwell,
Curtis,
Dailey,
Ettelson,
Franklin,

Grav,
Hamilton,
Harris,
Hay,
Helm,

Hurburgh,
Johnson,
Jones,
Juul,
Landee,

Lundberg,
Maclean,
Magill,
Olson,
Stewart,

Nays—26.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 4.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That on Tuesday, the 11th day of February, instant, at 11:00 o'clock a. m., each House shall by itself and in the manner prescribed by sections 14 and 15, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, name a person for Senator in the congress of the United States, from the State of Illinois, for a term of six years, from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913; and also a person for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of

March, A. D. 1909, as provided by section 16 of the Revised Statutes, and on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, instant, at 12:00 o'clock meridian, the two Houses shall convene in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and in the manner prescribed by law, declare the person who has received a majority of the votes in each House for the respective terms, if any person has received such majority, duly elected Senator to represent the State of Illinois in the congress of the United States for the terms aforesaid; and if no person has received such majority, for said terms, then proceed as prescribed in said law in joint assembly to choose such persons for the purpose aforesaid.

Adopted by the House, February 11, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration. Mr. Hay moved that the Senate concur in the adoption of the resolution, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31; Nays, 17. Answering present, but not voting, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Gorman,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—31.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Keller,	Piercy,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Manny,	Shaw,	Womack,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Meeker,	Tossey,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,			

Nays—17.

Answering present, but not voting: Mr.

Madigan,

Total—1.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. Hay moved that the Senate go into Executive Session to consider the nominations of the Governor made to the Senate on January 22, 1913.

Mr. Waage raised the point of order that it was out of order at this time to go into Executive Session.

The President of the Senate decided the point of order not well taken and that the Senate was the judge of its order of procedure.

The question then being, "Shall the Senate go into Executive Session?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; Nays, 24.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Shaw,	

Nays—24.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was ordered that the doors during the Executive Session be not closed.

The Senate being in Executive Session, the following message, received January 22, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, January 22, 1913.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor to transmit to your honorable body the following appointments and request your confirmation of the same:

Date of appointment.	Appointee.	Position.
1911.		
June	26 Charles Ahrens, O'Fallon, Ill.....	Officer to enforce the law in relation to cruelty to animals.....
	26 William Roach, East St. Louis, Ill.	Free Employment Office.....
	27 Harriet E. Hanna, Peoria, Ill.....	Officer to enforce the law in relation to cruelty to animals.....
July	22 Harlan P. McNair.....	Public Administrator of Coles County.....
	24 Henry J. Schmidt, Nashville, Ill....	Commissioner of the Southern Ill. Penitentiary...
	25 Frank P. Norbury.....	Member Board of Administration.....
August	1 L. Y. Sherman.....	do.....
	1 Alexander Richards.....	Member Illinois Park Commission.....
	1 J. A. James.....	do.....
	1 D. L. Crowe.....	do.....
	4 Robert R. McCormick, Chairman...	Member Rivers & Lakes Commission.....
	4 Isham Randolph.....	do.....
	4 Arthur W. Charles.....	do.....
September	14 Thomas P. Reep.....	Public Administrator Menard county.....
	2 Frank R. Robinson.....	Member Board of Managers Ill. State Reformatory
	2 Richard Newsam.....	Member State Mining Board.....
	2 Evan D. John.....	do.....
	2 M. H. Linskey.....	do.....
	2 William Spenney.....	do.....
	2 Samuel M. Duggan.....	do.....
October	28 John P. Hovland.....	West Chicago Park Commissioner.....
November	9 Leverett C. Westervelt.....	Public Administrator Shelby county.....
	9 Leverett C. Westervelt.....	Public Guardian Shelby county.....
	22 Thomas C. Johnson.....	Officer to enforce the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals.....
December	16 W. W. Taylor.....	Member of the Mine Rescue State Commission...
1912.		
January	2 William L. Ellwood.....	Trustee Northern Ill. State Normal School.....
	2 Alexander L. Metzel.....	do.....
	2 Jason C. Ayres.....	do.....
	2 Leroy A. Goddard.....	do.....
	5 John C. Wheatcraft.....	Member State Board of Pharmacy.....
	5 J. B. Michels.....	do.....
	5 H. C. Christenson.....	do.....
	5 James P. Crowley.....	do.....
	5 Henry L. Whipple.....	Member Board of Dental Examiners.....

Date of appointment.	Appointee.	Position.
1912.		
February	27 C. H. Kammann.....	Member State Board of Education.....
May	17 E. F. Hazell.....	Member Board of Dental Examiners.....
July	8 Lawrence Y. Sherman.....	Member Board of Administration.....
	8 Frank P. Norbury.....	do.....
	8 Frank D. Whipp.....	do.....
	8 B. R. Burroughs.....	do.....
	8 Thomas O'Connor.....	do.....
	9 John F. Burtis.....	Public Administrator Gallatin county.....
August	21 Charles A. Darnell.....	Public Guardian Kendall county.....
September	16 William McClintock.....	Member Board of Barbers' Examiners.....
November	25 James C. Riley.....	Public Guardian McLean county.....
	29 T. C. Chamberlin, Chicago.....	Member State Geological Commission.....
December	30 Curtis Williams.....	Public Administrator Jefferson county.....
	4 S. W. Crowell.....	Public Administrator Ogle county.....
	4 Frank Billings.....	Member Charities Commission.....
	4 Emil G. Hirsch.....	do.....
	4 John T. McAnally.....	do.....
	4 John B. Harris.....	do.....
	13 J. M. Zimmerman.....	Member of the Mine Rescue Station Commission.....
	14 Thomas Moses.....	do.....
1913.		
January	7 Ross B. Hickman.....	Public Administrator Warren county.....

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. DENEEN,

Governor.

Senator Gorman—I arise to a point of order. The members of the Rivers and Lakes Commission are included in this message and the statute does not require that the Senate confirm those appointments. Upon that point of order, I desire a ruling.

Senator Juul moved the previous question.

Governor O'Hara—A ruling is called for from the Chair and previous question is not in order until ruling is made. The Chair has under consideration the point raised and while taking it under advisement would ask the Senator to withdraw his motion.

Senator Juul—This is the second time I made the motion of the previous question. After I had first moved the previous question the gentleman on the other side of the House raised the point of order.

Governor O'Hara—The Chair would rule the motion is not in order until the Chair has ruled on the point raised, the Chair would rule that this is a matter in which parliamentary law is not involved. That it will always be the policy of the Chair to refer all points not involving parliamentary law to the Attorney General for an opinion. As the point raised does not involve parliamentary law, the Chair will, unless the Senate decrees otherwise, ask the Attorney General for an opinion.

Senator Ettelson—I desire to call the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to a provision of the Constitution—Section 10, Article 5.

Senator Cleary—What is the gentleman discussing?

Governor O'Hara—The Chair is unable to state what subject the Senator from Cook, Mr. Ettelson, is talking upon. The Chair will refer the Senator to Mr. Ettelson.

Senator Ettelson—Section 10, Article 5 of the Constitution provides—

Senator Cleary—Since the Constitution of Illinois is not under advisement, the gentleman is out of order.

Governor O'Hara—The Chair rules with the gentleman from JoDavies and until a motion is before the House the Senator from Cook will not be in order.

Senator Hay—Then a motion is in order that it is the sense of this Senate that the subject be not referred to the Attorney General but that the Senate proceed at once to confirm these appointments. I make such a motion.

The question then being "Shall the motion made by Mr. Hay be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Juul moved that the previous question be now put, and,

The yeas and nays being demanded, the motion was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 24.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Shaw,	

Nays—24.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made?" and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 17; answering present, but not voting, 7.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Cleary,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Compton,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Gorman,			

Nays—17.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Forst.,	Manny,	Piercy,	Waage,	Womack,
Glackin,	O'Connor,			

Total—7.

Mr. Hurburgh moved that the foregoing vote whereby the Senate advised and consented to the nominations be reconsidered.

Mr. Hay moved that the motion to reconsider lie on the table.

Mr. Tossey moved that the Senate adjourn, and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 18; nays, 26; answering present, but not voting, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Cleary,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Keller,	Shaw,	Womack,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Tossey,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Haase,	Manny,		

Yeas—18.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,				

Nays—26.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Glackin,	Hearn,	O'Connor,	Piercy,	Total—4.
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Mr. Compton moved that the Senate adjourn until 3:00 o'clock.

Mr. Hay raised the point of order that the motion to adjourn was out of order, because no other business had intervened since a vote was taken on the previous motion to adjourn.

The President of the Senate decided the point of order well taken, and moved Mr. Compton's motion out of order.

Mr. Waage moved that the Executive Session now arise, and,

The yeas and nays being demanded, the motion was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 26.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Shaw,	

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,				

Nays—26.

The question then being "Shall the motion to reconsider lie on the table?" and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 23; answering present, but not voting, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Piercy,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Madigan,		

Nays—23.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

O'Connor,	Total—1.
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On motion of Mr. Jones, the Executive Session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The President of the Senate announced that the special order for this hour was, as provided for by House Joint Resolution No. 4, adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and also as required by the statutes of the United States, the naming by the Senate by a *viva voce* vote of a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, and also the naming of a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, as provided by sections 14, 15 and 16 of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874.

The President of the Senate announced that the vote would be first taken on Senator for the term from March 4, A. D. 1913, until March 4, A. D. 1919, being for the term of six years.

Mr. Magill placed in nomination Honorable Lawrence Y. Sherman, and in doing so made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE—We have reached the day when, in compliance with the constitution of the United States and the federal statutes, this General Assembly must proceed to the election of two United States Senators. In the selection of the representatives of this State in the United States Senate, we may differ with respect to candidates because of a difference in party affiliations and party obligations, but honest men of all parties cannot differ in a determination that whoever is elected shall be chosen without the slightest suspicion of corruption, and that whatever is done shall be done openly and squarely for the good name of our State, and for the best interests of the people whom we represent.

The accomplishment of this purpose is made particularly difficult by the fact that of the four parties represented in this General Assembly, none has a majority in either House, nor a majority in the joint assembly. A United States Senator cannot be elected without some kind of a combination. For this General Assembly to remain indefinitely in a senatorial deadlock will not meet with the approval of the people, and yet any bi-partisan combination for the purpose of breaking the deadlock will be regarded by the people with some degree of suspicion, because of the action of the bi-partisan alliance that four years ago elected a Senator.

The circumstances attending that election, the charges that were made, the trials that followed, and the final action of the United States Senate in the matter are still fresh in the minds of the people, and they will not tolerate another bi-partisan combination such as that which elected William Lorimer. Whether any combination shall be approved or condemned by the people of this State must depend upon the underlying purpose for which it is formed, and the character and motives of those who form it. Men of different political parties may combine for a good purpose in the interest of the people of the State, but there must be no combination on the part of the honest men of any party with the allied forces of those interests that make politics profitable, and grow rich and powerful at public expense.

The conditions existing in this General Assembly today, and the complex problems confronting it in the performance of its duty in this senatorial election, are most convincing arguments for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. It was the sad experience of Illinois

during the last few years, and the public sentiment which was thereby awakened throughout the country, that induced congress at last to yield to the popular demand for the submission of an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the direct election of United States Senators, and the chaotic political condition in this General Assembly is an unanswerable argument for the prompt ratification of that amendment. I am convinced that this is the last General Assembly of this State that will ever be called upon to elect a United States Senator.

In close accord with the universal demand for the popular election of United States Senators, is the demand that provision shall be made for the control of the national conventions of the several political parties by the voters of the respective parties. In addition to the instruction of delegates to these conventions by a preferential vote on president, such additional provision must be made as will make the national convention of every political party responsive to the will of the voters who constitute it. The organization and subsequent action of every national convention should be a reflection of the wishes and purposes of a majority of the members of the party represented.

A very serious condition has come about in the Republican party because of a disregard of this principle at the last national convention by a small coterie of men who happened to be in positions of power. By the use of an unjust and inequitable system of representation that had long been tolerated even by those who now complain most bitterly of it, the will of a great majority of the party was thwarted. But the action of those leaders did not represent the true spirit of the Republican party. They should be dethroned and repudiated, but the party to which they were false should not be destroyed. Their action was reactionary in the extreme, but the rank and file of the Republican party was then, and is today, progressive. Read the statutes of Wisconsin, of Oregon, of California, of Illinois, and of a score of other states that have been until recently under Republican administrations, and there you will find enacted into law the most progressive measures.

The history of the Republican party is written in the story of our country's progress. Shall the record of its accomplishments count for less than mere promises? Shall this great historic party be destroyed in the prime of its strength and usefulness because of a few corrupt leaders within its ranks? Shall we abandon this great heritage handed down to us by our fathers without a struggle to preserve and defend it? And if we should turn to another party, hoping thereby better to promote the welfare of our State and nation, what guarantee have we that it too may not be subverted by the selfish purposes of ambitious leaders? Think not that the millions of progressive Republicans who refused to endorse the action of the last Republican national convention have left the Republican party. They voiced their protest against steam roller tactics in their party, but they still believe in Republican principles, and deep in their hearts is a cherished hope that the Republican party under progressive leadership shall have a new birth of influence and power.

I do not impugn the motives of those who left the Republican party to form a new party, nor do I question their integrity and patriotism. But to leave this great party that has given to the states and to the nation more progressive and beneficial legislation than any party in the history of the country, at a time when the great majority of its members were decidedly progressive, because of the unfair action of a small minority who did not represent the ideals and purposes of the millions who make up the rank and file of the party, has never appealed to my conscience nor to my sense of loyalty. I cannot understand how men who know the history of the Republican party, who know the achievements of its past and the opportunities of its future, who owe everything which they have ever accomplished or attained politically to the Republican party, can openly boast of a desire to kill it. It may be that the Republican party shall some day go down, but I trust that it shall never be said of me that I contributed to its downfall.

The words of Webster in reference to American liberty seem to me fitting in reference to the Republican party which, under Lincoln, gave to this nation a new birth of freedom, and which has done so much since to preserve

and advance the cause of human liberty. "If discord and disunion shall wound it, if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at it and tear it, it will stand in the end by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked; it will stretch forth its arm, with whatever of vigor it may still retain, over the friends that gather round it; and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amid the proudest monuments of its own glory." But the Republican party will not fall if those who hold its destiny are true to the principles of equal opportunity and exact justice upon which it was founded, and shall maintain it always as the faithful representative of the ideals and purposes of the American people.

The Republican party of Illinois, including all who took part in the primary as Republicans, selected a candidate for United States Senator who is committed to the principles of which I have spoken. He advocates the election of United States Senators by the people and he has declared repeatedly that if sent to the United States Senate he would do all in his power to secure the enactment of a federal law placing the national conventions of all political parties under the control of the voters who constitute them. He heartily endorses the principles of the direct primary law, and declared during the primary campaign that if he were not nominated by the voters of his party he would not be a candidate before this General Assembly.

I present to the members of this Senate, not the choice of a party convention, nor the candidate endorsed by a party caucus, but one who has been selected by the voters of his party at a primary election as their candidate for the high office of United States Senator. I bring you his credentials direct from the people. I need not on this occasion tell you the story of his life, of the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him best, of his many years of faithful and efficient public service, and of his great ability and high character as a statesman. Nor need I foretell the illustrious service which he will render the State of Illinois if he is sent to the highest legislative body in the world. The voters of the Republican party in consideration of all of these qualities have selected him as their candidate, and in their name I present to you their candidate and our candidate for the United States Senator from Illinois, Honorable Lawrence Y. Sherman.

Mr. Denvir placed in nomination, Honorable James Hamilton Lewis, and in doing so made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW SENATORS AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I thank heaven I do not need to make any excuses for my party. The gentleman who just preceded me found it vitally necessary.

It is my great pleasure and honor to present to this, the highest legislative body within our State, the name of the Democratic candidate for United States Senator for the long term—the Honorable James Hamilton Lewis. He is a Chicagoan. I should say he is a Chicago man whom the Egyptians loved. Virginian by birth, Illinoisan by adoption and true Westerner in growth and inspiration. A cosmopolite whom all men know; a lawyer to whom the courts come for inspiration and whose eloquence is as far-reaching as the English language. He is a seer whose vista is as wide as humanity. He is a philosopher and a dreamer. He is a historian who has touched the shores of time and brought back to his countrymen the rich experience of all ages. He is a statesman. He has been in the forefront of all great battles for the progress of the people not only of this commonwealth but of the nation. He is the great friend of man; the lover of children and the champion of womanhood. His devotion to democracy has made possible the ringing of the Democratic victory in the dome of the State capitol and riveting the Democratic victory at the national capitol at Washington.

At Denver in 1908 he was called to the Chair in that great Bryan convention. At Baltimore last June when passion ran riot the gavel was again entrusted to him. He guided that seething maelstrom of political chaos into the sun-lit seas of Democratic glory.

The people recognize him as their friend and the champion of the man who toiled amid them as their brother. More than a quarter of million people of this great commonwealth expressed their confidence and admiration for him by giving him their votes for the office of United States Senator from Illinois. Men of every calling who preached the doctrine of equality before the law laid at his feet the nomination for this great office—the Senator of the United States. They knew he was worthy and well qualified and in passing let me say to you distinguished Senators that he one time was a plain, humble, Senator like each one of you are here today. He represented his party in the state of Washington in that state senate and as a member of congress his voice has been raised for the uplifting of the down-trodden masses not only of the state but of the nation. He stands today in that high place where the light would show him in every effect if there was any—the peer of any man of this great commonwealth of states and now my fellow citizens in the name of the people of the United States, in the name of the people of the great State of Illinois, here in the county of Sangamon, in the capitol of the State, in the city where rests all that is mortal of him that gave birth to emancipation proclamation—Abraham Lincoln—here in this State, in this sacred city of the memory of the beloved Lincoln, I present him and pledge twenty-four votes from this Chamber until the toga shall grace him. Gentlemen, our next United States Senator—the Honorable James Hamilton Lewis—the peerless leader not only of this State but of the nation.

Mr. Harris placed in nomination Hon. Frank H. Funk, and in doing so made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW SENATORS—On behalf of the Progressive party in the Senate, I desire to place in nomination for United States Senator, Mr. Frank H. Funk, of Bloomington, a former member of this Honorable Body, and a member of a family in the great State of Illinois which is something more than a name.

The Funk family is an institution, closely identified with the growth and development of this State, and represents all that is best and desirable in American citizenship. I offer, therefore, for the nomination for this high office, Mr. Funk, who measures up in every respect to the requirements and responsibilities imposed by the office of United States Senator.

Mr. Hay seconded the nomination of Honorable Lawrence Y. Sherman, and in doing so, made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW SENATORS—The General Assembly is about to enter upon the discharge of one of the few duties imposed upon it by the Federal Constitution, the election of the representatives of the State in the Senate of the United States.

Heretofore with rare exceptions one of the two great political parties has had a clear majority of the General Assembly and it has therefore been possible for the General Assembly to elect United States Senators by the concurrent vote of members of that party and without the votes of members of any other party. Under the conditions which have thus heretofore existed and under the code of political ethics which have grown up suited to and based upon these conditions, it has come to be regarded as reprehensible and as a political treason for a member of the General Assembly to vote for one or another political party for United States Senator.

But the conditions which have heretofore generally existed do not exist in the present General Assembly. A Senator cannot be elected except by the concurring votes of a majority of the General Assembly. No party has a majority in the General Assembly and therefore no United States Senator can be elected except he receive the votes of members of the General Assembly holding to a different political faith than his.

This is but a statement of a condition which each and every one of us must have realized and must have considered with reference to his future action.

The Federal Constitution provides for representation in the Senate of the several states in order that federal legislation may be shaped with the knowledge and in the light of the needs and conditions of the people of the several states. Representation of this State in the United States Senate is as essential to the safeguarding of the interests of the people of this State as representation from Cook County in the General Assembly is essential to the safeguarding of the interests of the people of Cook County. Unless, therefore, this State is represented in the United States Senate its peculiar interests cannot be properly safeguarded.

The vast mass of legislation is non-political and does not present a question of difference between the several political parties. It is of vital importance to the people of this State that this mass of non-political legislation should be so shaped as to properly safeguard the interests of the people of this State. In view of these facts and in view of the slight probability of the decision of a political question turning upon the vote of any particular United States Senator, I believe that any reasonable adherent of any political party must consider a member of this General Assembly as justified under proper conditions in voting to elect a member of another political party in conjunction with a member of his own party as United States Senators from this State.

Three General Assemblies of this State in which no party had a majority have elected United States Senators, and in each the Senator so elected received the votes of members not of his party. In 1855 Lyman Trumbull was elected United States Senator by a combination of Whigs and Free Soilers and Abraham Lincoln participated in and approved the election by withdrawing as the Whig candidate in order that the combination might be made. In 1877, David Davis, an Independent, was elected United States Senator by a combination of Democrats and Independents, and in 1891, John M. Palmer, a Democrat, was elected United States Senator by a combination of Democrats and members of the Farmers' Alliance.

In each of these instances the General Assembly elected a pre-eminent citizen, of great natural capacity, tried in the service of the State, acquainted with the needs and conditions of the State, and by reason of that capacity knowledge and experience capable of rendering further service to the people of the State in a broader field of action. And in each of these instances the good citizenship of the State gave its approval to the election and did not hold blameworthy those members of the General Assembly who had by their votes made an election possible.

We may safely guide ourselves by these precedents.

In the light of these precedents the Republican party presents for your consideration as a candidate for United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1913, Lawrence Y. Sherman.

We believe him to be of great natural capacity, fortunate in the possession of those peculiar abilities required for success in the leadership in a legislative body. We believe that his long experience in public life as city attorney, as member and Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer of this body, and last, but not least, as President of the Board of Administration, a public service extending over a period of thirty years and into each of the three coordinate branches of the government, has ripened his natural capacity and has given him a remarkable knowledge of the people of this State, their conditions, their laws and their institutions. We believe that his natural capacity, his aptitude for legislative service, his knowledge of the State's needs, his experience, the service already rendered by him to the public point him out as a pre-eminent citizen from whom on a broader field we may expect further and even more valuable service to the public. We believe that the members of this General Assembly, regardless of party, may and should elect Lawrence Y. Sherman as Senator for the term beginning March 4th, not as the Republican nominee, but as the candidate most worthy to be elected if we are to govern our action by the principles and tests which under similar circumstances led to the election of Trumbull, Davis and Palmer, as United States Senators from Illinois.

Mr. President, and Fellow Senators, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Lawrence Y. Sherman.

Mr. O'Connor, in a few well-chosen remarks, seconded the nomination of Honorable James Hamilton Lewis.

No other nominations being made, the Secretary called the roll of the Senators and they proceeded by a *viva voce* vote to name a person for United States Senator in Congress of the United States to represent the State of Illinois for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, with the following result:

Total number of votes cast	50
Necessary to choose	26
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	24 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	24 votes
Frank H. Funk received	2 votes

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Pailev.	Cornwell,	Gray.	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Magill,
Reall	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady.	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee.	Stewart,
Chamberlin.	Franklin,	Hurburgh.	Lundberg,	
				Total—24.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denver,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Clarry,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Shaw,	
				Total—24.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Harris,	
		Total—2.

And it appearing from the foregoing *viva voce* vote that no person had received a majority of the votes cast, the President of the Senate declared that the Senate had made no choice for Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Chamberlin offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 27.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to have spread at large on the Journal the speeches made in nominating and seconding the nomination of candidates for United States Senate, and that he have printed an extra supply of the Journal containing said speeches.

By unanimous consent, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for consideration, and,

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, was unanimously adopted.

The President of the Senate announced that the next thing in order was the naming by the Senate of a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, as provided for by section 16 of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874.

Mr. Gorman placed in nomination for the vacated six year term Honorable Charles Boeschenstein.

Mr. Canaday seconded the nomination of Honorable Charles Boeschenstein.

Mr. Glackin placed in nomination for the vacated six year term Honorable Samuel Alschuler.

Mr. Madigan placed in nomination for the vacated six year term Honorable William Ritchie.

Mr. Barr placed in nomination Honorable Albert J. Hopkins, for the vacated six year term.

Mr. Keller placed in nomination for the vacated six year term, Honorable Monroe C. Crawford.

Mr. Shaw placed in nomination for the vacated six year term, Honorable Benjamin F. Caldwell.

Mr. Piercy placed in nomination for the vacated six year term, Honorable George W. Fithian.

There being no other nominations made, the Secretary called the roll of the Senators and they proceeded by a *viva voce* vote to name a person for United States Senator in the Congress of the United States to represent the State of Illinois, for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909.

Total number of votes cast	50
Necessary to choice	26
Honorable Charles Boeschenstein received	12 votes
Honorable Albert J. Hopkins received	11 votes
Honorable Lawrence Y. Sherman received	13 votes
Honorable Monroe C. Crawford received	4 votes
Honorable Samuel Alschuler received	2 votes
Honorable William Ritchie received	2 votes
Honorable George M. LeCrone received	2 votes
Honorable Frank H. Funk received	2 votes
Honorable Benjamin F. Caldwell received	1 vote
Honorable George W. Fithian received	1 vote

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Carroll,	Gorman,			
Total—12.				

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Hav,	Hurburgh,	Olson,
Barr,	Dailev,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Beall,				
Total—11.				

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Maclean,
Curtis,	Franklin,	Johnson,		
Total—13.				

Those voting for Monroe C. Crawford are: Messrs.

Compton,	Keller,	Womack,	Woodard,
Total—4.			

Those voting for Samuel Alschuler are: Messrs.

Glackin,	Haase,
Total—2.	

Those voting for William Ritchie are: Messrs.

Cleary,	Madigan,
Total—2.	

Those voting for George M. LeCrone are: Messrs.

Campbell, Tossey,

Total—2.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Harris, Jones,

Total—2.

Mr. Shaw voted for Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Piercy voted for Mr. Fithian.

And it appearing from the foregoing *viva voce* vote that no person had received a majority of the votes cast, the President of the Senate declared that the Senate had made no choice for Senator in the Congress of the United States to represent the State of Illinois for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 63, for "An Act granting women the right to vote for presidential electors and certain other officers, and to participate and vote in certain matters and elections,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42 was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Madigan, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 64, for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns,' approved April 29, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an Act approved and in force May 16, 1903,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42 was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 65, for "An Act to amend section 120 of an Act entitled 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 66, for "An Act to provide for the registration of all births and deaths in the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 67, for "An Act to amend sections 3 and 5 of an Act entitled 'An Act to incorporate and govern casualty insurance companies and to control such companies of this State and of other states doing business in the State of Illinois, and

providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof, and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict therewith," approved April 21, 1899."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 68, for "An Act granting women the right to vote for certain officers and to participate and vote in certain matters and elections,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 69, for "An Act in relation to the increase of the capital stock and the issuance of bonds, coupon notes and other evidence of indebtedness payable at periods of more than twelve months after the date thereof, by railroad companies and providing penalties for violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Carroll introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 70, for "An Act to establish a State Athletic Commission and defining the powers and duties thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 71, for "An Act to enable boards of education in cities having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, to establish and maintain classes and schools for the education and instruction of subnormal, anaemic and incipient invalid, or epileptic children, and providing for the payment from the State treasury of the excess cost of maintaining and operating such classes and schools over the cost of maintaining and operating elementary schools for normal children,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 72, for "An Act to enable boards of education in cities having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, to establish and maintain classes and schools for the education and instruction of crippled children, and providing for the payment from the State treasury of the excess cost of maintaining and operating such classes and schools over the cost of maintaining and operating elementary schools for normal children,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 73, for "An Act to regulate sales of investment securities, incorporeal personal property, and interests in private undertakings,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 74, for "An Act to provide for the creation of public recreation districts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Andrus introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 75, for "An Act in relation to the acquisition of a tract of land in Ogle County, Illinois, for a State Park, and making an appropriation to purchase the same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Olson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 76, for "An Act to provide for the election of judges of all courts of record in this State on non-partisan tickets, printed upon the official ballot, without the 'party circle,' so-called and without previous nominations therefor by political parties and repealing Acts or parts of Acts conflicting herewith,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Hurburgh introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 77, for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of an armory in the city of Galesburg,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 78, for "An Act to create an additional term of circuit court in the counties of Bond and Randolph, and to fix the time of holding the same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 79, for "An Act relating to bulletin boards at railroad stations,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 80, for "An Act to provide for the taxation of bachelors,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Gray introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 81, for "An Act making appropriations for the Northern Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on State Normal Schools.

Mr. Gray introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 82, for "An Act making an appropriation for ordinary expenses of the Northern Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb, Illinois."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on State Normal Schools.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 83, for "An Act to repeal an Act entitled 'An Act to amend section 5 of an Act to provide for the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same; for prescribing and defining the duties and limiting the powers of such corporations when so organized; and authorizing the same and all railroad companies of this State to own and hold the stock and securities of railroad companies of other states owning connecting lines, as amended by Act approved June 2, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 84, for "An Act to enable the county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement associations of their several counties,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 85, for "An Act to make an appropriation to construct an armory in the city of Moline, Rock Island County, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Lundberg introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 86, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Governor Charles S. Deneen,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 87, for "An Act to provide for proving the genuineness of the handwriting of any person, in any proceeding before any court or officer of the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 88, for "An Act concerning larceny and embezzlement of funds and property by agents or solicitors of insurance companies, associations, fraternal and beneficiary societies of corporations,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 89, for "An Act to enable any board of school inspectors, or any body or board of officials, which governs or has charge of the affairs of any school district having a population of not fewer than 30,000 and not more than 100,000 inhabitants and governed by special Acts of the General Assembly of this State and in such other districts as may hereafter be ascertained by any special or general census to have such population and which school districts are also governed by like special Acts, to establish and maintain a teacher's pension and retirement fund,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 90, for "An Act to amend section 11 of division XIII of an Act entitled 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 16.

WHEREAS, Both Houses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly have adopted resolutions providing for a joint session to be held in the House of Representatives on Feb. 12, 1913, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of listening to addresses to be delivered by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States and the Honorable Joseph W. Bailey, late United States Senator from the state of Texas; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that proper arrangements be made for said joint session; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein. That a joint committee of ten be appointed, five from the House of Representatives and five from the Senate, said committee to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, respectively, who shall arrange for said joint session and all matters incident thereto.

I am further directed to inform the Senate, that the Speaker has appointed as such committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Karch, Rothschild, Dillon, Mulcahy and Baker.

Concurred in by the House Feb. 11, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The President of the Senate announced that the Executive Committee had selected the following as members of the committee provided for by Senate Resolution No. 25, which resolution named the President of the Senate as chairman of said committee:

Messrs. Beall, Juul, Woodard and Tossey.

At 2:20 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Senator Hearn rising to a question of privilege made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE—I am commissioned to make a presentation speech to the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois. There is a great deal of the history of our country clustering around this since I, the sole confederate soldier in this body, have been chosen to present this historical gavel.

This gavel is the product of the Sons of the Veterans of the Spanish-American war captured from one of the Spanish fleets in the contest at Santiago and made from a piece of mahogany furniture rescued from a vessel that was sinking. Think how wonderful the history of that struggle is. The great McKinley foresaw the opportunity of bringing this country together at that opportune time by taking from the southern ranks such men as Fitzhugh Lee and Joe Wheeler, and they, doffing the blue uniform instead of the gray, were the sons of the South rallying with the sons of the North and marching to the liberties of Cuba and then when we go further and understand that in the original formation of this government that Mr. Jefferson penned a clause in the Declaration of Independence that liberated the negroes in that time but it was stricken out of the original copy for monied purposes and brought on a war between the states that caused rivers of blood to flow and cost millions of treasure and caused Mr. Lincoln, whom Kentucky gave to Illinois and Illinois gave to the nation, to rewrite that clause and it touches me when I think of the vast history connected with this gavel which I hereby present to you, Mr. President, coming from the Veterans of the Spanish-American war of the Columbia Post in Chicago.

Governor O'Hara—Senator Hearn, I desire to thank you and the members of Columbia Post No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans, for this gavel. I desire to thank you for the sentiment you have expressed, a sentiment coming from a veteran of the Confederate army, a sentiment expressed in this instance, so intimately connected with the history of Abraham Lincoln, and particularly on this day, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

In accepting this gavel Senator Hearn, I wish to pray God to bless every gray hair in your head, to bless every gray hair in the head of every Confederate veteran and in the head of every veteran of the Union army and to tell you that the veterans of the Spanish war realize that there no longer

is a division in this country and we love the memory of the Confederate veterans and we love the memory of the Union veterans. I thank you Senator Hearn.

By request of Senator Hearn, the Secretary read the following communication:

FRANK S. DICKSON,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, January 17, 1913.

MY DEAR SENATOR—Recalling our conversation of yesterday, in which Lieutenant Governor-elect Barratt O'Hara desired me to confer with you with reference to you presenting him, immediately after his assumption of duties in the Senate, with a gavel on behalf of Columbia Camp No. 2, Department of Illinois, U. S. W. V., of which Governor O'Hara is a member and in which connection you advised me that it would be a pleasure for you so to do, and requested me to give you such facts of information in connection with the gavel as would be necessary or desirable, I submit the following:

The gavel is made from ebony, captured from the furnishings of the Spanish war ship, Maria Teresa, as she was sinking as a result of the conflict between the Spanish fleet and the American fleet. The wood in the gavel was captured by James Bashford, a member of Columbia Camp, U. S. W. V., during an heroic act in which he saved many Spanish sailors from the sinking ship and for which act the congress of the United States has given him favorable mention.

This gavel has been made up by Columbia Camp, as indicated above, to be presented to one of their members, Governor O'Hara, as a mark of appreciation and esteem. I, on yesterday evening, acquainted Governor O'Hara with your indicated acceptance of the presentation and he is deeply gratified thereby. I will see that the gavel reaches you in due season.

Very truly yours,

F. S. DICKSON.

HON. CAMPBELL S. HEARN,
State Senate, Springfield, Illinois.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Piercy, from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to whom was referred the following resolution, reported the same back with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.

WHEREAS, The Sixty-second Congress of the United States of America, at the second session begun and held at the city of Washington, on Monday, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred eleven, by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, proposed an amendment to the constitution of the United States which should be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, which resolution is in words and figures following, to wit:

"JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several states.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring herein), that in lieu of the first paragraphs of section three of Article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph

two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to effect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the State of Illinois, by its Legislature, ratifies and assents to said amendment so proposed by the congress of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration,

And the question being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" and,

The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 50.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—50.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 91, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to homicide,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 92, for "An Act in relation to supplementary proceedings and creditors' bills,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 93, for "An Act in relation to trial by jury."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 94, for "An Act in relation to discovery in actions and proceedings in courts of record,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 95, for "An Act in relation to mesne process,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 96, for "An Act in relation to reports of proceedings of courts of record,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 97, for "An Act to promote the public health by providing for a week day of rest in continuous industries,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 98, for "An Act in relation to the carrying and exhibiting of deadly weapons,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Franklin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 99, for "An Act providing that all common carriers operating trains within the State of Illinois, and conveying live stock, shall provide a car equipped with passenger accommodations for persons in charge of such live stock; and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 100, for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, and in force July 1, 1874, and by adding thereto five additional sections to be known respectively as sections 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d and 3e,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hearn called up for consideration the following resolution, offered by him on February 4, 1913, which was read:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 15.

WHEREAS, Illinois was admitted to the Union of states December third, eighteen hundred eighteen, A. D., the centennial anniversary thereof being rapidly approaching, and it being meet and fit that the State which has given

of its sons so prolifically to the progress of the nation and the world, during the period of its statehood, should fittingly observe its hundredth anniversary by a celebration which shall do honor to itself and to the nation.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That a commission consisting of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly shall be appointed, to have charge of the preliminary arrangements of such celebration to be held in Springfield, the State capitol, on such centennial date, and to determine, as may be, the character and necessities of such celebration, and to report the result of its findings to the Forty-ninth General Assembly. Such joint commission to hold its meetings in the city of Springfield, at such time or times as may be necessary to successfully inaugurate such movement.

Mr. Juul offered the following amendment to the resolution, which was adopted:

Strike out the word "prolifically" in the preamble and insert in lieu thereof the word "liberally."

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. O'Connor called up for consideration the following resolution, offered by him January 29, 1913, which was read, and,

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, was adopted.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 8.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of this State provides that each House of the General Assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published; and,

WHEREAS, Under the Constitution and Laws certain matters must be specifically set forth in said journals in reference to the passage of laws by the General Assembly; and,

WHEREAS, The recent decision of our Supreme Court in the case of *Neiberger v. McCullough*, 253 Ill. 312, it was there expressly held that unless certain matters were affirmatively shown by the journal of each House in reference to the passage of any law, that the same would be void; and,

WHEREAS, By reason of the decision in said *Neiberger* case a number of our laws have been attacked on the ground that they were not properly passed, as shown by the journals; and,

WHEREAS, No person is particularly blamable in the matter of keeping the journals, it was commonly understood that they were correct in every particular until said decision of the Supreme Court; and,

WHEREAS, To avoid any similar question arising in the future, it is necessary to see that the journals of each House comply with the matters set forth in the decision of our Supreme Court, as aforesaid; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a committee of six be appointed, three to be named by the President of the Senate, and three by the Speaker of the House, to examine the manner of the keeping of the journals in both Houses, so as to comply with the holdings of our Supreme Court, and that the said committee report at the earliest possible moment.

At 11:10 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 12:00 o'clock meridian.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

Senate reconvened.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Manny offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 28.

Resolved, That Senator Raymond E. Meeker is hereby made a member of the Committee on the University of Illinois.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Manny, the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

12:00 o'clock meridian.

In pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and also in pursuance of the following resolution:

"HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 4.

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That on Tuesday, the 11th day of February, instant, at 11:00 o'clock a. m., each house shall, by itself and in the manner prescribed by sections 14 and 15 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, name a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois for a term of six years, from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913; and also a person for the remaining portion of the vacated six-year term, from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, as provided by section 16 of the Revised Statutes, and on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, instant, at 12:00 o'clock Meridian, the two houses shall convene in joint session in the hall of the House of Representatives and, in the manner prescribed by law, declare the person who has received a majority of the votes in each house for the respective terms, if any person has received such majority, duly elected Senator to represent the State of Illinois in the Congress of the United States for the terms aforesaid; and if no person has received such majority for said terms, then proceed as prescribed in said law in joint assembly to choose such persons for the purpose aforesaid."

Adopted by both Houses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, February 11, 1913.

The Senate preceded by the President of the Senate and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers of the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing a Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, and also for the purpose of choosing a Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th of March, A. D. 1909.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate being admitted to the House of Representatives, and, being seated, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding over

the Joint Session, by order of the President of the Senate, the Secretary thereof called the roll of the Senate, whereupon the following Senators answered thereto:

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Harburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,

Present—50.

The President of the Senate announced that a quorum of the Senate was present.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives directed the Clerk thereof to call the roll of the House of Representatives and the following answered to their names:

Abbott,	Dillon,	Hollenbeck,	McLaughlin,	Shanahan,
Ashton,	Donlan,	Hollister,	McNichols,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Dudgeon,	Hruby,	McWilliams,	Shepard, H. A.
Baker,	Dunn,	Hubbard,	Miller, E. E.	Shepherd, F. W.
Barker,	Duvall,	Hull,	Miller, G. A.	Sherman,
Barron,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hunt,	Mitchell,	Shurtleff,
Bell,	Elliott, W. B.	Huston,	Morrasy,	Simpson,
Benson,	Etherton,	Hutchinson,	Morris,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Fahy,	Igoe,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Boyd,	Fargo,	Jayne,	Munro,	Snite,
Boyer,	Farrell,	Jones,	Myers,	Stedman,
Briscoe,	Finley,	Kane,	O'Connell,	Stoklasa,
Browne,	Fitch,	Karch,	O'Rourke,	Strubinger,
Burns,	Flagg,	Kasserman,	Pervier,	Sullivan,
Burres,	Fleming,	Keck,	Pitlock,	Taylor,
Butts,	Foster, A. M.	Kilens,	Poorman,	Thompson, A. C.
Campbell,	Foster, H. A.	King,	Provine,	Thompson, R. R.
Carmon,	Garesche,	Kirkpatrick,	Rapp,	Tice,
Carter,	Gillespie,	Kleeman,	Richardson,	Trimarco,
Catlin,	Gorman,	Koch,	Rinehart,	Trucker,
Clarke,	Graham,	Lloyd,	Roe, Arthur,	Walsh,
Clyne,	Graves,	Lovejoy,	Roos,	Watson,
Cohlmeier,	Griffin,	Lyon,	Rostenkowski,	Weber,
Coleman,	Grunau,	Madsen,	Rothschild,	Werts,
Costello,	Harris, H. W.	Mason,	Rowe, Wm.	Williamson,
Crawford,	Harriss, J. E.	McCabe,	Ryan,	Wilson, G. H.
Curran, J. M.	Hartquist,	McCarty,	Scanlan,	Wilson, R. E.
Curran, Thos.	Hilton,	McCormick, M.	Schnackenberg,	Wood,
Curren, Chas.	Hoffman,	McCormick, W.	Schuberth,	Zolla,
Devine,	Holaday,	McGinley,	Scott,	Mr. Speaker,
Dickman,				

Present—151.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives announced that a quorum of the House was present and as presiding officer of the Joint Assembly, he announced that a quorum of each House was present.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate read that portion of the Senate Journal of yesterday, February 11, A. D. 1913, which set forth the action of the Senate in naming a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States, from the State of Illinois for six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, and the action of the Senate for the naming of a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, which Journal showed that no choice had been made by the Senate for either of the terms above set forth.

By direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk read that portion of the Journal of yesterday, February 11, A. D. 1913, which set forth the action of the House of Representatives, in naming a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois for six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, and the action of the House of Representatives for the naming of a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, which Journal showed that no choice had been made by the House of Representatives for either of the terms above set forth.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the presiding officer of the Joint Session, announced that inasmuch as the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly showed that there had been no election of a United States Senator from the State of Illinois for either of the terms, to wit: The term from March 4, A. D. 1913, for six years or for the term for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th of March, A. D. 1909, therefore the business in order was the choosing by a *viva voce* vote of a United States Senator by the Joint Assembly for each of the said terms, to wit:

First—Of a Senator from the State of Illinois to the Congress of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, which is hereby designated as the *long* term.

Second—Of a Senator from the State of Illinois to the Congress of the United States for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, which is hereby designated as the *short* term.

And hereafter the terms of service shall be designated as the *long* and *short* term, respectively.

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then ordered that the first ballot should be taken for the long term.

FIRST JOINT BALLOT FOR LONG TERM.

The presiding officer of the Joint Session announced that nominations were in order.

Mr. Piercy of the Senate placed in nomination Hon. James Hamilton Lewis and in doing so made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JOINT ASSEMBLY—The story of civilization is a history of man's fighting against the forces of nature on the one hand and his human masters on the other. It is with this second half of the battlefield that government concerns itself.

On a flat marsh along the banks of the Thames some seven hundred years ago, our English forefathers wrested from King John the great charter, and Runnymede became the cradle of English liberties.

At Sempach the Swiss had thrown off the Austrian yoke and had carved out with their swords their own independence.

That historical whirlwind of blood and battleaxe—the French revolution—had upturned all the monarchical notions of France and had proclaimed the democracy where before there was unthinking and unfeeling despotism.

The sun of the great Napoleon which had risen so splendidly at Austerlitz had gone down forever behind the plains of Belgium at Waterloo. The world was coming into its own. Democracy was being spread over the race of men.

The breezes of freedom had blown the Mayflower into Plymouth harbor and America was born. The battle glories of the American revolution from Lexington and Concord through Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, where the American soldiers left their blood-stained footprints upon the frozen ground, on down to Yorktown were a triumph for the principle that one people shall not oppress another.

But our Declaration of Independence was not broad enough. The terrible midnight of the Civil War came on and through four terrible years of camp fires, marches and battlefields, from Sumpter to Appomattox, we re-wrote our Declaration of Independence in our country's blood. But we finally decreed that black men as well as white shall be free, and this war broadened the interpretation of our liberties.

In these latter years there has sprung up in this country with terrific rapidity and certain outcome a movement to carry the functions of government closer to the people.

We are now passing through a governmental evolution that is carrying democracy literally to the very finger tips of American society. The initiative and referendum, the direct election of United States Senators, the direct primary for all nominations, are the badges of this new democracy.

It is a far cry from the divine right of kings to the direct primary, but thus far have we gotten in the fight.

Our problem today in this country of ours is to make the humblest citizen of the republic feel that he is a part of this great nation. It is ours to preserve, in truth as it has always been in theory, the doctrine of equality of opportunity to all.

It is an age in which these governmental problems must be worked out with thought and caution.

No man is bad because he is rich and no man is good because he is poor; but rather must both rich and poor live up to the same standards of equality of opportunity.

There is no further danger in this country of physical disunion. That matter was settled once and for all at Appomattox, but I do sometimes fear a social disunion that will disrupt this society of ours into castes and classes.

Whatsoever in education, legislation or aught else builds up walls of class hatred in this country is wrong.

Whatsoever brings all of our citizenship high and low, mighty and feeble, rich and poor, into a sense of a common brotherhood is good.

Here is a railroad president with broad intellectual grasp and keen financial acumen. He builds great steel highways across the continent, scatters towns over night in waste places, and makes the desert blossom and bloom as the rose. This great corporation, with its enormous capitalization and its thousands of employees, is not only necessary but welcome. Society could not do without it. It must be protected in its every legal right.

However, great as it is, it is no more necessary than the humblest workman who goes forth into the dewy dawn of a fresh day to drive a spike in this railroad; and he too must be protected in his every right. They both must be brought into an attitude of coöperation and fraternity.

Each must be brought to feel that he needs the other and that they are partners in a common enterprise.

In this day and age we have come to the realization that whosoever does a part of the world's work, and does it with honesty and efficiency, is a partner in this society of ours.

It is his right to reap the just and proportionate reward of his labors and to feel that equality of opportunity is his.

I hear it said at times that the era of opportunity has passed in America for the young man in poor circumstances. I deny that there is any real

truth in such a statement. Every schoolboy in all this land is acquainted with the inspiring story of him whose natal day we celebrate upon this occasion today.

The patriotic literature of our schools tells of the way in which he rose, from the lowest depths of poverty and obscurity, through his innate honesty, perseverance and common sense, to the highest place in the history of his country.

In the annals of American history as it has been written thus far, although it is given to no man to foresee the years of the future, at the very top of the page of the greatest men of America stands that great son of our own soil, Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.)

About the close of the Civil War there came to this country a poor German boy. He arrived at the port of New York without money and without the knowledge of a single English word. He possessed no friends, no social prestige, and had no advantages at his command, except his keen mind, strong heart, and resolute determination to win success.

Within a brief time he had not only built for himself an abiding place in the political influence of our nation, but had accumulated a fortune and made himself a power in the field of American politics.

My friends, I am proud to take off my hat to a man who can do what Joe Pulitzer did. (Applause.) But more than all else do I take off my hat to the flag beneath which it can be done.

Emerson has said that "America is another word for opportunity." It is the task of this generation to see that the American doctrine of equality of opportunity is preserved, and not permitted to wane.

Whatsoever in legislation tends to this end, is good. Whatsoever prevents it, is bad.

We have the duty devolving upon us today of the selection of a Senator of the United States. A Federal Senator in the United States Senate is a member of the most powerful law-making body on earth.

Not even the Roman Senators, during the most flourishing days of that great republic of the past, had the power that is vested in the Senate of the United States.

In the construction of our Federal Constitution, much thought was devoted to the manner of electing senators. Three distinct plans were proposed. The first plan proposed was an election by the National House of Representatives. The second plan was a system of direct election by the people. The third plan was the election by the Legislature of each state.

After a time the third plan was the one agreed upon.

This plan was adopted upon the theory that the senators so elected would represent the states in their corporate capacities.

At that time the rapid material growth of the country was not foreseen, nor was this rapid drift toward the freer democracy foretold.

For a time the plan worked well, but by and by it was seen that the senators were not responsive enough to the popular will. In too many cases they represented organized greed instead of the people's welfare, and so the movement of the direct election of senators arose.

It will not be long, I think, until the people shall be electing by direct suffrage the senators of the United States. That time, however, has not yet come.

The closest approximation to it existing at this time is the system of senatorial primary now in operation in the State of Illinois. Pursuant to the provisions of the law regarding this primary, the various political parties in Illinois, last April, proceeded to take an advisory vote on candidates for United States Senator.

The party to which I belong, by a large vote, chose a candidate for the regular full length term in the Senate which we are now about to fill. I have the honor to present to you the name of this candidate today.

It is indeed, in my estimation, an honor to present this man because of the high order of his statesmanship, his broad experience in human affairs, his extraordinary gift of eloquence, and his unquestionable worth and fitness.

However, I present him, more than all these qualifications, in behalf especially of the rank and file of the democracy of this State, because of the fact that he is the party nominee and so chosen by all of the party in a direct primary. He is entitled to election as senator.

President Wilson is entitled to have him in the Senate at Washington and the people of Illinois are entitled to the service of his great gifts and his honest life.

Eulogy of mine can add nothing to the character and reputation of our candidate. He is known favorably not only throughout Illinois but throughout all the length and breadth of the nation.

He will be a credit to the Democratic party, to the State of Illinois, to President Wilson, and to the people of the United States.

It is with peculiar and special pleasure that I present to you for the long term in the Senate the name of James Hamilton Lewis, the people's choice for United States Senator. (Applause.)

In the year 1805 when the great Napoleon was planning an invasion of England, and had joined together the navies of France and Spain for the purpose of accomplishing that invasion, all eyes in the British nation were turned to Nelson, the great English naval commander.

On a day in October, Nelson encountered at Trafalgar the combined force of the French and Spanish fleets. That battle was to determine the integrity of the British Empire. The fate of Napoleon and the future of the map of Europe turned upon the issue of that conflict.

As the battle begun, Nelson signalled from his flagship, "England expects every man to do his duty." When the British sailors saw the signal, and realized the force of the simple words, they burst into cheers. The enthusiasm with which they were filled swept them on to victory. Napoleon was driven back and England was saved.

I say more particularly to the Democrats in this joint assembly, and through you to the democracy of Illinois, that we are facing a Trafalgar. The prosperity of our party—yea, its very life breath—depends largely upon the outcome of this senatorial election. As the battle is joined, I hold out for you the signal of Nelson, that the democracy of Illinois "expects every man to do his duty." (Applause.)

Mr. Ryan, of the House of Representatives, seconded the nomination of James Hamilton Lewis, and in doing so made the following remarks:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JOINT ASSEMBLY—It gives me pleasure upon this auspicious occasion to say a few words in seconding the nomination of a man for the long term as United States Senator from this State, who is known well and favorably to every man present here today.

Were I blessed with the eloquence of Senator Piercy, I might be able to second, ably and well, from a standpoint of brilliance of oratory, the nomination of a man who is himself the prince of orators. However, realizing my limitations, I will endeavor to do the best that is possible for me, as a plain speaker and a sincere Democrat.

This is the anniversary of a day that will be forever memorable in American history, and dwells in the heart of every true American citizen. On this day, the birth anniversary of America's most noble statesman, greatest soldier and most distinguished man, the martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, it arouses within me a depth of feeling, however limited in expression, at this hour and in this place, to second the nomination of a man for the high office of United States Senator who is held in such high esteem, not only in the State of Illinois, but throughout the entire length and breadth of this great land, and not only in our own land, gentlemen, but in all the countries of the world.

Born in the state of Virginia, the birthplace of that great progressive Democrat who is about to become the president of this great nation, the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, the man I wish to second in nomination personifies the chivalry, the courage, and the wit of the old south.

He was educated in Georgia, and at one time was chosen as a congressman at large from the state of Washington. From thence he removed to the great State of Illinois, where he has practiced law with great success for nearly twenty years.

I know of no man better qualified geographically for the position of United States Senator than the Honorable James Hamilton Lewis.

The democracy of Illinois is proud of Colonel Lewis. Those of us, especially, who come from the county of Cook, owe much to his untiring efforts in behalf of the best interests of democracy.

He has advocated by his matchless eloquence in every campaign, from every platform, in every hall in Chicago, the election to office of every Democratic candidate, for years and years.

In truth, many of us who are members of this General Assembly are in some measure indebted to his eloquence and to the long battles waged for Democratic success, by Colonel Lewis.

This gifted man was the corporation counsel of the city of Chicago under Mayor (now Governor) Dunne. He personally conducted many great law suits before the Supreme Courts of the State and nation, including the actions involved in the great street railway crisis of those days.

In 1908 he became a primary candidate for Governor of this State, and carried Cook County overwhelmingly over all candidates combined.

He conducted himself with gallantry as an officer in the Spanish-American war, serving on the staffs of General Brooke at Cuba, and of General Fred D. Grant, at Porto Rico.

Assigned by the late and much-to-be-lamented President McKinley to membership upon a commission appointed to settle the dispute between England and the United States over the Alaska and Canadian boundary disputes; and appointed commissioner to Russia on the matter of the Behring Sea and Seal Fishery question, with which you are all familiar. Colonel Lewis gained a world-wide reputation as a diplomat, and a name to be conjured with.

He is a cultured and a traveled gentleman, having lectured on governmental customs in France, England, China, and far-off Japan, at the invitation of the officials of those governments.

He is a true, Democratic Democrat, untiring in his efforts in behalf of the oppressed of all nations, liberty-loving, kind and generous to a fault. He is the personification of the best type of American gentleman.

Because he is what I believe to be a genuine Democrat, a really progressive Democrat, it is my honor and pleasure to second at this time the name of the brilliant lawyer, statesman, soldier, orator and scholar, James Hamilton Lewis. (Applause.)

Mr. King, of the House of Representatives, placed in nomination the name of Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman, and in doing so, made the following remarks:

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE JOINT GENERAL ASSEMBLY—It is now the 12th day of February in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirteen. The sun has barely passed the Meridian. The tensy of the moment presses upon us with the import of a time memorable in the historic annals of subsequent days.

A crisis is impending. Let us not be deceived. Its patriotic recognition means for us the plaudits of posterity, while supine disregard of its presence shall not escape their condemnation. To see it not, is politics. Its acknowledgment is statesmanship. The glory of the politician is personal, while the glory of the statesman impersonal.

It is for us, whom the fates have decreed members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois, here and now, at this momentous hour, to rise above the sordid field of characterless politics and meet the arduous duty assigned us with a conscientious determination to perform it in behalf of justice, humanity and our common country.

It is about to become our high honor and responsibility to select a man to represent the State of Illinois for a term of six years in the United States Senate—that greatest of the world's deliberative bodies wherein the Haynes and Websters, in might struggles of the mind have solved the nation's problems—within whose chambers arose the clear and pleading note of the great compromisor and the clarion voice of the fiery Calhoun, and wherein the mighty Senator Hoar and the heavy Edmunds held sway, and down whose aisles the “proud and imperious” Conklin trod, and where, using a familiar quotation, the dead, yet living, James G. Blaine, “like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight marched down the halls of the American Congress and through his shining lance full and fair against the brazen faces of the defamers of his country and the maligners of her honor.”

The importance of reaching a correct selection cannot be over-estimated. Within the term of him who is elected to this high office will transpire a most important part of our country's history. Great and terrific questions will strain and rock the framework of the nation. Confusion of desires and ideas will arise, which, if not met with calmness, firmness and intelligence, will transform orderly government into a babel of tumultuous, conglomerate misunderstanding and riot.

Then, Mr. Speaker, what sort of a man must be chosen by us to enter such an arena? First of all, he must be honest. Like Caesar's wife, his integrity must be above suspicion. He should be a man of experience in matter of state and endowed with the diplomacy of a Franklin, the determination of a Jackson, the judgment of a Marshall, the bravery of an Anthony Wayne, all tempered with a moderation indicative of a mind so broad as to take within its consideration the multitudinous variations and conditions of our national life.

He should be a lover of his country and devoted to her institutions, and above all, he must have sprung from the common people. He must be one of them in good standing.

Let the time never come, Mr. Speaker, when the common people shall fail to be the real rulers of the land. It has been made by them and it should endure to and for them. It was the common people who fought at Bunker Hill. It was the common people who captured Ticonderoga, “in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.” It was the common people who took Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, humbled the proud Cornwallis at Yorktown, and gave to us the grandest and most complete compact of the age—the constitution.

It was the common people who fought with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, with Jackson at New Orleans and with Taylor in Mexico.

It was the common people who engaged in and put down the greatest war of modern times and who chose as their leader in that momentous struggle the most common of the common people, a common man from the common prairies of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.)

Such a man then, Mr. Speaker, the Republican party represented here believes that it has found.

On a cold bleak day in November in the year 1858, if you had then been traveling across the dreary plains of Miami County, Ohio, you might have noticed a little curl of smoke arising from the chimney of a lowly log cabin. Had you pushed in the frail door you would, no doubt, have received the information that a child had just been born, a boy. No further knowledge would you have received. You would not have then learned that in eleven months the parents of that child would, with him, in dire poverty, trek their way westward across Ohio and Indiana and take up their abode in Illinois, with whose history and progress, that child was to share a prominent part. Yet such was to be the case. The parents failed to gather more than the bare means of subsistence. The child reached boyhood and passed from boyhood to youth through the various stages of privation and managed, during the time he was not plowing the clay hills of Effingham County, by means of the friendly efforts of a one-eyed mule, to secure the rudiments of a common school education.

McKendree College saw him a student there from 1879 to 1882. It is related of him that he and two or three other students read law at night

and so were enabled to complete their course in less than the regular time. For this reason a number of students objected to the faculty and insisted that no law diplomas should be issued except to those who had put in the full allotted time.

The faculty so ruled and the young law student, together with his fellows, slipped away one day and took an examination before the Supreme Court, were admitted to the bar and appeared before the faculty and the astonished and annoyed students as full fledged lawyers to whom the further assistance of the college was unnecessary.

Childhood, boyhood and youth having so passed, young manhood found him assiduously practicing law with marked success and honor at Macomb for twenty-three years. He served as city attorney of that city and as a member of the board of education. In 1886 he was elected to the county judgeship of McDonough County and in 1896 began his service to the State by ably representing the 32d district for four consecutive terms during which time most of the remedial and constructive legislation enacted was due to his untiring efforts. His history from that time is well known to every citizen of this State. Twice he was elected to the Speakership of this House, and the firmness, justice and impartiality with which he wielded the gavel now in your hands, Mr. Speaker, is a matter which illumines one of the brightest pages of Illinois history and is only equalled by his record as the Lieutenant Governor of this State and the presiding officer of the State Senate from 1905 to 1909.

Since then, it is needless to say that if there is any credit due for the good condition of our charitable institutions it results in a great part from the tireless and intelligent efforts put forth by him in their behalf.

This then, in brief, is the record of the man we propose for this exalted position. Surely he has done the State some service.

A self-sacrificing spirit, Mr. Speaker, is the true and ever present note which never fails to characterize the nature of the truly great. I have presented to you a magnificent record of achievement, yet it has all been accomplished without rancor, without hate and without dragging to the ground the worthy ambitions of others. Upon more than one occasion has he withdrawn from the pursuit of deserved honors in order that some one, perhaps less worthy, and within whose breast burned the fire of accomplishment, might reach the glorious goal.

But now his star ascends. All others are invisible. The man of the hour has come. Ah, would that I had the brush of a Raphael or the chisel of Michael Angelo that I might trace upon the canvass or carve upon the pedestal the master lines of character, then I might bring to you with an instrumentality far superior to language the inherent merits of him whom the irresistible logic of events is sweeping on to the fulfillment of his ambition, then I might truly obey his mandate in the words of Othello, "Speak of me as I am and nothing extenuate."

Bring forth the crucible of statesmanship and let us test his fitness. Is he honest, you ask, and I refer you to Whittier's lines who must have had him in mind when he wrote:

"Formed on the good old plan,
A true and brave and downright honest man,
He blew no trumpet in the market place,
Nor in the church, with hypocritic face;
Supplied with cant the lack of Christian grace,
Loathing pretense, he did with cheerful will,
While others talked of, while their hands were still."

Has he experience, and the pages of Illinois history cry out that it is sufficient.

Has he determination, and adversity answered, he has fought the fight with me and without money, without splendor and by the majesty of his own intellect, has won.

Has he judgment, and judicial records, affirmatively reply, and his love for truth, his love of man, the red blood in his arteries, his love of children, his great sorrows, his simple life, his horror or sham and his love of justice

and his country, all crown him with the laurel of a brave man, whose moderation and solicitude for the weak, harmonize in a considerable degree with him who once said, "With malice toward none and charity for all," and with whose kindly face there is a slight touch of similarity, lit up, perchance, by the same angel who guards in the humble cabins where great men are born.

One hundred and four years ago today, the infant Lincoln opened his eyes to the light of a nation into whose future history he was to become a mighty figure and when the crisis came, the man had already been born and trained for its exigencies and its horrors.

Today another crisis approaches and again a man steps forth, born and trained for its exigencies and if need be booted and spurred to "ride the whirl wind and direct the storm," and so, Mr. Speaker, we offer this man upon his merits as he is, with the firm conviction of his success and in the belief that all of us of whatever political faith may support with equal ardor for the good of the State and nation, and I therefore place in nomination for the exalted office of United States Senator from Illinois, one whose candidacy was endorsed by an enormous electorate who are today demanding from every fireside throughout this broad commonwealth that he be commissioned to so represent them—a man whose term in the Senate will mark an epoch in history, Lawrence Yates Sherman, "one of the few, the immortal names, that were not born to die." (Applause.)

Mr. Munro, of the House of Representatives, placed in nomination the name of Hon. Frank H. Funk, and in doing so made the following remarks:

MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE—I am reminded today of a small, perhaps unimportant, scene in American history. After a great battle of the Civil War, when the soldiers came straggling into camp, there came, about the last of all, one soldier who bore all indications of having received the brunt of the battle. As the general, seeing him approach, noticed his shattered arm, and his perforation by the bullet of the enemy, he said, "Corporal, how goes it?" The soldier replied, "General, I am going to fight this fight through, but when this war is over, I will never love another country." (Laughter.)

We are here, however, not as fighters. We recognize the firing lines, at times, of party and of partisanship, but upon occasions like this we recognize that we are all citizens of a great commonwealth, and we are all fighting for the welfare of the State of Illinois. (Applause.)

My friends, I am no historian, but I believe what the historians of our time claim, that this country of ours is yet but an experiment in democracy, a Democratic country, forsooth, operating as we do through the party system, because when great issues are presented in a democracy, there must be organization, there must be a conveyance by which the common feeling can be expressed and carried out.

In the consummation of that doctrine there have, from time to time, in this country, arisen great political parties.

It is said that "history repeats itself." Going back a few years before the Civil War, there were in this country two great parties, the Whig party and the Democratic party.

There came before the people of this country a great moral issue, an issue which went to the heart of every man, and the question before the country for the Whig party and for the Democratic party was whether or not those parties would accept the great issue of this country; and because no party would accept the great issue face to face, a few whose names are immortal in American history met in this city of Springfield. On the wall you will see the names of Gideon, of Parson Lovejoy, of Fred Douglass, of Trumbull and of Abraham Lincoln. In October of 1854 they met and passed a resolution, to which I wish your kind attention:

"Resolved, That we believe this truth to be self-evident; that when parties become subservient to the ends for which they are established, or incapable

of restoring the government to the true principles of the Constitution, it is the right and the duty of the people to dissolve the political bonds by which they are connected therewith, and to organize new parties upon such principles and with such views as the circumstances and the exigencies of the nation may demand."

Upon such a noble document was the Republican party founded in 1854. As time has gone on, we have found the parties of this country have been divided to some extent by the proposition of adherence to principle, on the one side, and to party organization, on the other; but I think I am well within the boundary lines of truth when I say that the dominant idea has been that the men of the party are bound to the party, to party service, a servile serfdom to the party organization primarily, and not to principle primarily.

A party, if you please, that seeks to hold the men of this country to its grip, regardless of which way the party may be going, and leaves not its men for the exercise of individual conscience is fundamentally wrong.

There is today a great principle going through this country. It is not an old principle. It was in evidence at the French revolution when the political party, a political coterie if you please, surrounding the King of France, sought to monopolize every industry, and sought to leave the people to pay all of the taxes for the benefit of the few.

It was then that the great Mirabeau demanded and stated on the floor of the States General that privilege must have an end but that the people are eternal.

That doctrine, if you please, has today come again into existence, and we find the conditions of this age similar to the conditions preceding the Civil War.

The Progressive party, to which I have the honor to belong, stands for a greater thing than mere politics. It exceeds an economic creed or a civic revolution. It is and has become an epoch in American history.

It is our privilege, as a party organization, having received a large number of votes throughout the State and nation, to present to the joint assembly the name of a man who expresses the principles for which we stand, fundamentally a Progressive, a son of the soil of Illinois, a man whose record, although short in political life, is not unknown.

The people of the State of Illinois may justly be proud of the candidate whom I wish to suggest; and, therefore, on behalf of the Progressive party, I have the pleasure and honor of nominating the Hon. Frank H. Funk, of Bloomington, Ill. (Applause.)

Mr. Ettelson, of the Senate, seconded the nomination of Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman, and in doing so made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE JOINT ASSEMBLY OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY—We are assembled here to perform a solemn duty which the Constitution of the United States devolves upon us. We are met to choose a representative for the sovereign State of Illinois who shall sit in the greatest deliberative body in the world, the United States Senate, and shall speak and vote there in behalf of the people of our great State. The task is one which calls for the highest patriotism, the most unselfish and public-spirited action. We shall earn the respect and praise of our fellow citizens or their displeasure and blame according as we perform our task well or ill.

What the attitude of our fellow citizens will be as to our choice, we have no means of ascertaining until after the choice is made. Let us comply with the wishes and instructions as far as we may of the people of this State.

We are in a time of great social and political unrest which calls for changes in many branches of government. The immense industrial and commercial growth of the country has forced new conditions of life upon society, which in turn call for new adjustments of the law to fit these new conditions of life. The pressure of conditions and the demand for change is so great that men of small calibre and little ballast are carried away with

the idea of change, and fail to discriminate in their speech and plans between that which must be changed and that which must not be changed. There is needed, now more than ever, a strong hand to guide the fiery steed of public opinion along the true road of progress. Men are needed to enact into law the will of the people, to give these enactments clear expression, to keep out of them incompatible clauses. Men are needed who have the ability to foresee the effect of a given enactment and to weave the necessary changes into the complicated fabric of the State.

It becomes my privilege to place in nomination the candidate of the Republican party for the office of United States Senator from Illinois for the six-year term. I say privilege advisedly. The office is one of the greatest within the gift of the people or of those who are chosen to represent the people and to act and to vote for them. Moreover, it is a privilege to nominate a man for this office who has the united support of the members of the Legislature who believe in Republican doctrines and who are true to Republican faith.

The Republican party has a great and an honorable history. Its record is written in deeds whose influence is as imperishable as is this government of ours. Its history is illuminated by the names of the greatest minds whose luster has shown upon every page of the annals of our government since 1860. Its present is exemplified by the fidelity to its principles of men who are most conspicuous in commercial and in civic life. Its promises are written into platforms that reflect conditions of today and betoken the determination of the men who drafted these platforms to solve in a beneficent and sane and salutary way the problems that are pressing for solution. It is peculiarly fitting that there should be a Republican representing this State in the high and honorable body of the United States Senate. It might almost be said that here the Republican party was given birth. In the convention in the city of Chicago the greatest man that has illustrated American life for over half a century was placed in nomination as the Republican candidate for President of the United States. He left here to become the chief executive and the savior of his country. Though he was not born here, he lived practically all his life in our State; he was truly a son of Illinois.

The convention that framed the Federal Constitution was held in 1787. A sharp debate ensued as to how United States Senators should be selected. There were statesmen in that distinguished gathering who advocated the selection of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; others advanced the idea, and successfully, that this was too direct a method, and that it was preferable that the Senators should be chosen by the members of the Legislature who bore credentials from the people. The founders of our government were both wise and patriotic. But there can be no denial that they were not ready to trust the people completely with the reins of government. Some of them were aristocratic and believed that the multitude was inclined to be turbulent and should be kept under a certain degree of control. We find here and there in our governmental institutions restraints placed upon the right of the people to exercise a free and untrammelled will in the shaping of governmental policies and in the election of political representatives. A hundred years have wrought a great change in the condition of our people. Intelligence and political knowledge have spread apace. It is indisputable that public sentiment is now demanding the rule of the people. The people are insisting that they have a direct voice and vote both in the nomination and in the election of their public officials. The irresistible trend of public thought in America today is toward complete control by the people of their governmental institutions and governmental representatives.

In this State we have witnessed the enactment by the Legislature of laws which provide for the direct nomination of candidates for political office. Legislative and Senatorial deadlocks are an unanswerable argument for direct election of United States Senators. The day is not far distant when we shall be electing a candidate for the United States Senate by a

direct vote of the people. We Republicans of Illinois believe that such procedure would be wise and beneficial. The candidate whom I desire to present to you is one who believes in the direct election of United States Senators. At the urgent solicitation of friends without number, he became a candidate for United States Senator. He submitted under the laws of this State, his candidacy to a popular vote. At the inception of his campaign he announced in clear and convincing tones that unless he received the highest vote at the primary he would not be a candidate before this Legislature for the office he sought. He announced, moreover, that if one of his opponents received the highest vote, he would cheerfully support his successful opponent for this office. At the primary, which everyone has conceded to be fair and just, he defeated his opponents by an overwhelming vote. If a Republican is to be elected by this Legislature, and we are confident that a Republican will be elected, then, in the opinion of every fair-minded man, the candidate of my naming is entitled to the place. If a Republican candidate is to be chosen, then let us by all means elect a progressive Republican.

The man whom I shall name is truly a progressive Republican, progressive in thought, progressive in speech, progressive in every act of public conduct. You members of the Legislature who now belong to the so-called Progressive party doubtless voted last April at the Republican primaries. You doubtless voted for some one of the candidates of the Republican party for the office of United States Senator. The great majority of the people you represent voted at that primary for one of the Republican candidates. Can you fairly violate the people's instructions? Are not some of you explicitly pledged to vote for our candidate, and are not all of you impliedly bound by the result of that primary election? Are you not in honor beholden to obey the will of the majority registered at that primary? Are you not obligated to vote here for the man who was successful in the primary in which you participated? If the cardinal principle that the people shall rule means anything, then we answer, the people voted, they voiced their sentiments, they have ruled, and their mandate should be obeyed. The will of the people cannot be defied with impunity. Let us not do aught here that will cast the slightest suspicion or discredit on the fair name of Illinois. Let us put aside party differences, and factional bickerings in an effort to send to the United States Senate a man who will be in accord with the wishes and sentiments of the people, a man who through a popular vote bears credentials fresh from the people. Let us in conscience and honor observe the mandate registered by the people at the polls.

Not only is the gentleman whom I have the honor to present to you entitled to this place because he secured the popular vote; he is entitled to it for many other reasons. He has lived substantially all his life in the State of Illinois. He was brought here when eleven months old. As a boy he worked on a farm. He attended the great common schools of this State. He studied at McKendree College and taught school in St. Clair County. While attending college and reading law, like many another practitioner at the Illinois bar, he was not blessed with riches or influence, but was compelled to eke out a livelihood through teaching school in order that he might gain entrance to his chosen profession. He drove a dray and handled freight on the railroad so that he could pay for a law office. He was successively honored with the position of city attorney at Macomb and judge of McDonough County. In 1896 he was elected a member of this House, and later reelected; in 1899 he was honored by his associates with the place of presiding officer in the House of Representatives. The esteem in which he was held by his colleagues was evidenced by his re-election to the office of Speaker in 1901. In 1904 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of this State, thereby becoming President of the Senate and served in that capacity until January, 1909. He declined to become again a candidate for that office.

I was elected a member of the State Senate in 1906, when the gentleman whom I shall nominate presided over that body. What I say concerning him I know from my own personal knowledge and experience, I know from close intimacy with him. He was a fair, patient, firm and distinguished

presiding officer. He was known as a man who had no peer in his complete knowledge of parliamentary law. Moreover, he was recognized as one of the greatest students and best lawyers of the bar of Illinois. Many a time it was my privilege sitting in the State Senate to listen intently to his words of counsel spoken from the rostrum of the Senate, and to his happy phrases, teeming with scholarly eloquence.

In 1909 the Board of Administration was created, combining the management of seventeen public charities in this State. He was appointed president of the board. The responsibility of the position is indicated by the fact that the charities have 18,000 inmates, 2,500 employees and expend five million dollars a year. Through him the work of the board has been thoroughly organized to a point where the highest standards of efficiency are maintained. The place is so tremendously important that it requires for its proper management the most tactful judgment and the highest order of administrative ability. Not one word of criticism or scandal has been uttered against his regime. For twelve years he occupied a conspicuous and influential place in the Legislature of this State—eight years a member of the House for four years as President of the Senate. This experience, this ability, this knowledge of legislation and of the law makes him especially fitted to occupy a place of dignity and of influence in the United States Senate.

Time was when the lawyer was viewed with disfavor and disrespect. We find in history and ancient verse abundant proof that the lawyer was an object of contempt and the profession despised. But happily and justly the public attitude toward the profession of the law has undergone a change. Today the profession is a reputable and an honorable one. The lawyer has achieved a place of influence in the community. He has entered politics and has acquired prominence and power. He helps to make laws and to inculcate in the minds of the people reverence for authority and respect for law. In the shaping of public policy he shows a master hand. The lawyer who is worthy of the name desires not controversy, but amity. He aims not at warfare, but at peace. We have witnessed in our day the establishment of the international peace tribunal at the Hague. An American citizen has been philanthropic enough to bestow upon the government of Holland a sum so rich that there will soon be established therein an international temple of peace. Doubtless the greatest lawyers and the greatest jurists of our time will be called there to settle in an amicable manner controversies arising between the nations. Amity will supplant armies; books will supersede bloodshed. Jurists will mete out justice and princes pray for peace. This is the lawyer of today and of tomorrow.

A great lawyer sees with unerring accuracy the principles of justice. He enunciates them clearly and convincingly. He knows that exact justice must be the basis of enduring law. Justice is the thought that animates him by noon and by night. Justice the inspiration that gives him might and majesty and matchless eloquence. Such a lawyer is the man of our choice; one who is learned in his profession, but is tolerant of the views of others; who believes in justice and the equality of all men before the law; one who is a devotee to the doctrine of universal peace.

He stands as a Republican; he is steadfastly adhering to Republican principles. He aspires to this office as the candidate of the Republican party. On account of the results of the recent election held last November, no one political party has sufficient votes in this Joint Session to elect a member of the United States Senate. I am sure that our candidate will not reject, but will cheerfully accept the vote of any man of any other party who believes that our candidate is fitted for the position and will reflect credit upon all the people of this State, irrespective of party affiliation, if he attains the office of United States Senator.

Plain, approachable, successful parliamentarian, able lawyer, incisive logician, scholar, orator, he rises in the fullest extent to the ample measure and might of a United States Senator.

Two years ago this very day I had the pleasure of attending a banquet in this city on the anniversary of Lincoln's birth. It was a magnificent ban-

quet. There were seated at those festal tables a thousand men, assembled from all the walks and all the stations of life. On the Speaker's platform sat the President of the United States. The banquet was in honor of the greatest and most patriotic son that ever lived in the State of Illinois. These men were gathered together to keep fresh in the heart of every man, woman and child the memory of that sainted career. How our hearts beat with pride at the splendid reference made by the orators of that occasion to the great public record made by the son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln. How the blood coursed more quickly through our veins as mention was made of Lincoln's glorious life. And when the melodious strains of "Illinois" were sung, when that martial band inspired the heart of everyone present with music that attested the greatness and the glory of this State of Illinois, we proudly felt as we had never felt before what an honor and privilege it was to be a citizen of this great State.

It is fitting that on this, the anniversary of Lincoln's birth, we should place in nomination and elect to the United States Senate as the Senator from Illinois, a man of the Lincoln type, a statesman sprung from the soil, a patriot loved of the plain people. Within the shadow of Lincoln's tomb where lie the mortal remains of that immortal soul—in this very house where Lincoln served as a member of the Illinois General Assembly—at this very hour when songs are sung and clarions sounded in honor of Lincoln's memory and name, it is peculiarly appropriate that we send to the United States Senate a man who will be worthy to succeed the distinguished Republicans who have gone before him.

Gentlemen, I take pleasure in nominating for the office of United States Senator from Illinois for the six year term, a Republican and likewise a patriot, a public spirited citizen, worthy of Republican suffrages and support, worthy of the support of every high-minded member of the General Assembly who desires to see here an honest election, a fair deal that will carry out the mandate of the people voiced at the polls. I place in nomination the Honorable Lawrence Y. Sherman.

Mr. Jones, of the Senate, seconded the nomination of Hon. Frank H. Funk, and in doing so made the following remarks:

The Progressive party, as you all know, is somewhat of an infant, only about six months old, and we feel somewhat diffident in the presence of the venerable Democratic party, whose life stretches back over a century, and somewhat diffident in the presence of the Republican party, whose life stretches back over half a century.

Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, believed in the people's rule and the Democratic party was founded to impersonate that idea, and in all the honorable history of the Democratic party, we, as Progressives, glory with you in your glory.

The Republican party traces its inception back to Abraham Lincoln, and in all the glories of the Republican party, we glory with you as Progressives.

In Biblical lore, we are told that Adam was put into a great slumber, and while he slept a rib was taken from his body, and woman was created.

I heard a minister one time say that the Lord labored for six days to create Heaven and earth, and then the Lord rested. Then the Lord created man and rested again. Then the Lord created woman, and neither the Lord nor man has had any rest since that time. (Laughter.)

And so, about six months ago, the political surgeons of the Republican party put into a deep slumber that great giant, and while the giant slept a rib was taken from his body to form the Progressive party; and neither the Republican party nor the Democratic party has had any rest since. (Laughter.)

Now, after you have balloted here, if the Democrats finally make up your minds that they would be satisfied with one United States Senator, we will be glad to clasp hands with you, and let you vote for a good Progressive for United States Senator, because the Democrats have been claiming relationship with the Progressive party ever since that party was formed.

And if you Republicans, after you have balloted for a while, believe that you want, as a second Senator, a man who will be in close relationship with the Republican party, we invite you to step across and clasp hands with us, and help elect a good Progressive to the United States Senate.

The Republican party was born to fight for the liberties of the people, under the leadership of Lincoln, just as the Democratic party was formed to fight for the liberties of the people under the leadership of Jefferson; and so the Progressive party has been formed to fight for social justice, and to fight for the right of the people to rule their government; and that fight has been led by another man whose name is destined to live in the history of this nation—"Theodore Roosevelt." (Applause.)

Roosevelt is too close to us today to be recognized in his full stature.

During the days of Abraham Lincoln, there were those who said harsh things about him; and if you will read the newspapers of more than a century ago, you will find that very harsh things were said against your patron saint, Thomas Jefferson.

It seems that it is only when a veil of tears has been thrown in front of any great man, that the people of later generations are able to see the genius and the bigness of the man, and we believe that the founder of the Progressive party will be viewed in this light, in the years that are to come. (Applause.)

On one side of this hall we find the portrait of the great Republican, (Lincoln); and on the other side the portrait of a great Democrat, (Douglas); and we are told that these men came from this community, near to the center of the great State of Illinois. They courted the same sweethearts. They fought in the same political campaigns.

One was a staunch and determined Republican. The other was just as staunch and valorous as a Democrat; but when the shot was fired on Fort Sumpter the Little Giant sent word to the Big Giant that, although he had been a Democrat, he was an American, and that he would stand back of the Republican President of the United States. (Applause.)

When, on the 4th of March, Abraham Lincoln arose to deliver his great inaugural address, it was Stephen A. Douglas who stood just behind, with Lincoln's hat in his hand, in order that the people of all the nation might know that Republicans and Democrats, alike, were united. (Applause.)

There was a companion and comrade of Lincoln and Douglas, in those days of strife and turmoil, a farmer who lived but a few miles from here, Isaac Funk.

He was a member of this Legislature, as had been Lincoln and Douglas, and when those years of strife were on, he stood in this body striving for the rights of the American people, and you heard read yesterday on this floor his eloquent words, when he threw defiance in the teeth of the enemies of the country, and said that although a farmer, and sixty-five years of age, he was willing to meet any of them, with anything as a weapon, from a pen point to the mouth of the cannon.

Upon the knees of that old farmer, a child listened to the stories of Abraham Lincoln, and to the stories of Stephen A. Douglas, and all the stories relating to those stirring times when this nation was fighting for its very existence.

That child, now grown to manhood, is the candidate of the Progressive party for the United States Senatorship.

You tell me that Mr. Sherman received the approval of one hundred and seventy odd thousand votes of the Republican party; and you Democrats tell us that Colonel Lewis received the approval of two hundred and twenty odd thousand votes of the Democratic party; but Frank H. Funk, as the candidate for Governor of the Progressive party, received the approval of more than three hundred thousand of the voters of the Progressive party

(applause), so that if you should decide to cast your votes for a Progressive, you need have no hesitancy for fear you may be voting for a man who has not received the approval of the rank and file of the Progressive party.

And so it is my pleasure to second the nomination of Senator Frank H. Funk for the United States Senatorship of the great State of Illinois. (Applause.)

Mr. Gillespie, of the House of Representatives, nominated Hon. Charles Boeschenstein, for the short term, or known as the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th of March, A. D. 1909, and in doing so made the following remarks:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE—This is the first time I have had the honor to speak to the Legislature of Illinois. It is a high honor to be a member of this body, and it is like a coat of many colors. Here are seated Democrats whose traditions go back for more than a century and bring to mind the principles of Jefferson. Here are seated men and true, members of the party of Lincoln, the greatest man who ever spoke in political and economic life, the man who said, "The eternal struggle between right and wrong will continue in this country long after my tongue and that of Judge Douglas shall have passed to dreamless dust."

Here sit the party of progress, whose leader, as the gentleman said, we are too near today to appreciate his stature, his mighty executive power and the real prowess of the man.

Here sit the Socialists, perhaps the advance agents of economic thought, who dream of a time when there shall come an economic life where all men shall be equal before the law, shall have an equal start and equal opportunity in life.

So, I say, it is an honor to address the gentlemen of the House and Senate, and while I have been here four weeks or more and have not been able to agree altogether with all of the gentlemen upon every question, I can say now that I like every member of this House, from the Socialists to the Democrats, and accord every man his right to think upon every question the same as I shall claim the right myself.

I rise to place in nomination a name of a gentleman for the short term of Senator, as we call it here, the vacant term.

I arise to present the name of a gentleman than whom there is no better Democrat in the State of Illinois, a gentleman who has worked in the ranks, and who has never drawn a salary from an office that he has held.

He comes from Germanic stock, that rugged stock of people that has taught to the Christian world the philosophy of civil government and political and economic and religious liberty and life.

It was the Germanic vote that threw the balance in favor of Lincoln and gave to him Illinois at the time when the nation needed Lincoln, and gave to him Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, and placed that giant statesman in the place that he alone seemed to be able to fill in the hour when the time demanded the man, giving to all other nationalities their recognition, for I am perhaps more of Irish extraction than of this nationality, according to all you will find in the ranks of the rebellion were enlisted few of this the Germanic race.

I happen to come from south of the Mason and Dixon Line, having lived here only twenty years of my short life, and it occurred to me while the gentleman was speaking that I was born in an environment where we did not know enough about Mr. Lincoln even to criticise him.

He heard that a man by the name of Lincoln was President during the war. We read the histories in the schools written upon the other side, but it was not until I came to this great State of Illinois and became a part of this environment that I appreciated that Springfield, Illinois, is a classic spot in the United States, and that Mr. Lincoln is the character and the great Democrat of our time and of our history, and that I learned to love the character and worship the name of Lincoln. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I would like in this brief talk, and I will promise soon to quit, to call your attention to the tradition of the beautiful Penelope who sat

weeping at her loom waiting patiently for the return of her husband who had gone upon his doubtful wanderings. While the marauders, the politicians of the time, took possession of her home and property, and demanded the dower of her wealth and beauty, by way of temporizing Penelope made the proposition that he who would bend the bow of Ulysses would receive this dower of wealth. They tried in vain and once too often. Aged in appearance, but physically strong, the wandering Ulysses returned, and seizing hold of the bow he bent it and drove the arrow through the heart of the revellers. He set his house in order and restored his home and his country.

The people of the United States seemed to have been asleep, but there has come an economic wave, there has come an awakening of responsibility out of which the Progressive party has recently arisen. There has come a self consciousness, both for the working class and the rich, out of which the social philosophy has arisen.

There has come a moral wave over the United States, and people have declared what they have always felt, that there should be honesty and justice in politics, the same as is required in business. So, I say, gentlemen, that these are the times when, if you present a candidate, you must believe in the man.

The gentleman I am to name may be criticised because, forsooth, you may say that he is an inexperienced man, not having had the opportunity to show that he is a statesman.

I reply that he has had about as much opportunity as any other Democrat in Illinois, because for the last 30 years, with a few exceptions, the Democrats have been on the outside, and looking in. (Laughter.)

This gentleman has contributed, through his genius for organization, to Democratic victories for the nation and State, in so far as we have had them.

He is now 44 years of age. He has fought valiantly the battles of Democracy, and through his efforts, from the fragments and remnants of a defeated party he has aided in constructing an organization that has swept into power the progressive Democracy.

He is a man who has come up from the crowd—who understands the common man, and like President Wilson, he knows what it is to struggle, and the men who have struggled are the only men who know.

Four years ago, the organization that he succeeded in building, out of the defeated and disappointed members of a party long in the minority, came near to sweeping into power that splendid, venerable man, the Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, a neighbor and fellow townsman of mine. Judge Stevenson came within a few votes of being elected Governor of this great State, though the Republican party counted its majority by hundreds of thousands.

That same organization, able to be kept intact, has recently placed in the executive chair of the State a man of more heart power, thought power, and economic health than any man, except Altgeld possibly, who has ever been Governor of Illinois.

This man, beginning many years ago, with a genius for politics and for organization, has always been at the wheel, has always been contributing his force and power, his energy and industry, to the success of Democratic candidacies and Democratic principles.

He understands the economic conditions. He understands that labor has not received the just proportion of its products, and he seeks for labor that to which it is entitled. He understands that in our economic situation there have grown up abuses. He understands that want, and the fear of want, is the cause of most of the crimes. He understands that underpaid men and women, whose work clothes and feeds the world, are the cause of most of the crime that is committed, and that environment goes largely to make up the man.

He is a man of heart power and brain power. He has lived shoulder to shoulder with his fellow men. He is the right kind of a man to represent

you, because you are typical of the people you represent. It requires a man who has come up from the crowd, by the force of his innate abilities, to understand how to represent his people.

It gives me pleasure to present his name because he is in favor of Democratic qualities, because he is in favor of the rule by the people, because he permits no man to go before him in endorsing the Honorable James Hamilton Lewis, to whose success he has contributed. He is for that statesman, that eloquent orator, that nominee of Democracy first, and if he must sacrifice this ambition—the first he has ever had to serve the people in a public capacity—he is willing to do that.

We present him because he says—"If you cannot elect Colonel Lewis first, I do not want the office, because the people have spoken and the primary has been held, and is binding.

Gentlemen, I have the honor, without taking more of your time now, of presenting the name of that rugged Democrat, that industrious man, that faithful servant of Democracy, the Honorable Charles Boeschenstein, of Edwardsville. (Applause.)

SENATOR DAILEY—Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that our distinguished guests, the German Ambassador, and former United States Senator Bailey, of Texas, are expected momentarily to arrive, I move that further nominating and seconding speeches be limited to the mere naming of the candidates.

SENATOR GORMAN—Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House and Senate, I desire, on the part of the Senate, to second the nomination of the Democratic caucus nominee, Charles Boeschenstein.

SENATOR GLACKIN—Mr. Speaker, members of the House and Senate, I desire to place in nomination for United States Senator, for the short term, Samuel Alschuler, of Aurora, Illinois.

Mr. Shaw, of the Senate, placed in nomination the name of Hon. Benjamin F. Caldwell, for the short term, known as the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th of March, A. D. 1909.

Mr. Stedman, of the House of Representatives, placed in nomination the name of Hon. Barney Berlyn, for the long term, or what is known as the term for six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913.

Mr. Madsen, of the House of Representatives, placed in nomination the name of Hon. Duncan McDonald, for the short term, or what is known as the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909.

Mr. Madigan, of the Senate, placed in nomination the name of Hon. William Ritchie, for the long term, or what is known as the term for six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913.

Mr. Shepherd, of the House of Representatives, placed in nomination the name of Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, for the short term, known as the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th of March, A. D. 1909.

FIRST JOINT BALLOT FOR LONG TERM.

Thereupon, by direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the first joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term:

Number of votes cast	50
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	24 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	24 votes
Frank H. Funk received	2 votes

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	
				Total—24.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Shaw,	
				Total—24.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Harris,			
				Total—2.

Thereupon, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the first joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term, with the following result:

Total number of votes cast	144
Answering present, but not voting.....	7 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	52 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	65 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	23 votes
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Catlin,	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Shepherd, F. W.
Atwood,	Clarke,	Keck,	Pervier,	Sherman,
Baker,	Curran, Thos.	King,	Provine,	Shurtleff,
Barker,	Curren, Chas.	Kirkpatrick,	Roos,	Simpson,
Benson,	Dudgeon,	Kleeman,	Rostenkowski,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Flagg,	Lovejoy,	Rothschild,	Taylor,
Boyd,	Harriss, J. E.	Lyon,	Rowe, Wm.,	Tice,
Boyer,	Holaday,	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Watson,
Burres,	Hollenbeck,	McGinley,	Shanahan,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hull,	McNichols,	Shaver,	Wood,
Campbell,	Hutchinson,			
				Total—52.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Ashton,	Duvall,	Hoffman,	Morrasy,	Scott,
Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hruby,	Morris,	Shepherd, H. A.
Briscoe,	Etherton,	Hubbard,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Burns,	Fahy,	Huston,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Clyne,	Farrell,	Igoe,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Cohlmeier,	Finley,	Kane,	O'Rourke,	Thompson, R. R.
Coleman,	Foster, A. M.	Karch,	Poorman,	Trimarco,
Costello,	Foster, H. A.	Kasserman,	Rapp,	Tucker,
Crawford,	Garesche,	Koch,	Richardson,	Weber,
Devine,	Gillespie,	McCarty,	Rinehart,	Werts,
Dickman,	Gorman,	McCormick, W.	Roe, Arthur,	Williamson,
Dillon,	Graham,	McWilliams,	Ryan,	Wilson, R. E.
Donlan,	Griffin,	Mitchell,	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker,
				Total—65.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Elliott, W. B.	Grunau,	Lloyd,	Shnackenberg,
Carmon,	Fargo,	Hartquist,	McCormick, M.	Snite,
Carter,	Fitch,	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Curran, J. M.	Fleming,	Hunt,	Munro,	Zolla,
Dunn,	Graves,	Jayne,		
				Total—23.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,	
				Total—4.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Browne, Hilton,	Kilens, McLaughlin,	Pitlock,	Sullivan,	Walsh,
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Total—7.

Thereupon, the Presiding Officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the first joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	194
Necessary to a choice.....	98 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	76 votes
J. Hamilton Lewis received.....	89 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	25 votes
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as Presiding Officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the congress of the United States, for six years, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1913.

The Presiding Officer of the Joint Session then directed that the first joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

FIRST JOINT BALLOT FOR SHORT TERM.

The Secretary of the Senate then called the roll of the Senate for the first joint ballot for the short term, with the following result:

Total number of votes cast.....	50
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	14 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received.....	10 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	9 votes
Samuel Alschuler received.....	4 votes
George M. LeCrone received.....	3 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	3 votes
William Ritchie received.....	2 votes
Monroe C. Crawford received.....	2 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	1 vote
Benjamin F. Caldwell received.....	1 vote
George W. Fithian received.....	1 vote

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Maclean,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Franklin,	Juul,	Magill,
Brady,	Curtis,	Gray,	Landee,	

Total—14.

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Carroll,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Compton,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Womack,

Total—10.

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Barr,	Hay,	Hurburgh,	Olson,	

Total—9.

Those voting for Samuel Alschuler are: Messrs.

Denvir,	Forst,	Glackin,	Haase,
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Total—4.

Those voting for George M. LeCrone are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Manny,	Tossey,	Total—3.
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Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Harris,	Johnson,	Jones,	Total—3.
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Those voting for William Ritchie are: Messrs.

Cleary,	Madigan,	Total—2.
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Those voting for Monroe C. Crawford are: Messrs.

Keller,	Woodard,	Total—2.
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Mr. Waage voted for James Hamilton Lewis.

Mr. Shaw voted for Benjamin F. Caldwell.

Mr. Piercy voted for George W. Fithian.

Thereupon, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the first joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast.....	151
Charles Boeschenstein received	46 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	36 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	23 votes
Elmer E. Perry received.....	3 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	2 votes
Samuel Alschuler received.....	6 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received.....	5 votes
Morton D. Hull received.....	2 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	2 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
David E. Shanahan received.....	2 votes
Monore C. Crawford received	1 vote
Frank O. Lowden received.....	1 vote
Jane Addams received.....	1 vote
James E. Traeger received.....	1 vote
George W. Bohling received.....	1 vote
William Lorimer received.....	1 vote
C. J. Doyle received.....	1 vote
James T. McDermand received.....	1 vote
Joseph M. Omo received.....	1 vote
John Haedeslin received	1 vote
Answering present but not voting.....	10

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Ashton,	Etherton,	Hoffman,	Morrasy,	Scott,
Briscoe,	Fahy,	Huston,	Morris,	Shephard, H. A.
Cohlmeier,	Foster, A. M.	Kane,	Myers,	Strubinger,
Coleman,	Foster, H. A.	Karch,	O'Connell,	Sullivan,
Devine,	Garesche,	Kasserman,	O'Rourke,	Tucker,
Dickman,	Gillespie,	Koch,	Pitlock,	Walsh,
Dillon,	Gorman,	McCarty,	Rapp,	Werts,
Donlan,	Graham,	McCormick, W.	Roe, Arthur,	Wilson, R. E.
Duvall,	Griffin,	Mitchell,	Ryan,	Mr. Speaker,
Elliot, Robt. A.				

Total—46.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Campbell,	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Shurtleff,
Atwood,	Clarke,	Keck,	Provine,	Simpson,
Baker,	Dudgeon,	Kirkpatrick,	Roos,	Smejkal,
Barker,	Flagg,	Lovejoy,	Rothschild,	Tice,
Blaha,	Holaday,	Lyon,	Rowe, Wm.,	Watson,
Boyer,	Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Wilson, G. H.
Burres,	Hutchinson,	McGinley,	Shanahan,	Wood,
Butts,				

Total—36.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Elliott, W. B.	Grunau,	McCormick, M.	Sherman,
Carmon,	Fargo,	Hartquist,	Miller, E. E.	Taylor,
Carter,	Fitch,	Hollister,	Munro,	Thompson, A. C.
Curran, J. M.	Fleming,	Hunt,	Schnackenberg,	Zolla,
Dunn,	Graves,	Lloyd,		

Total—23.

Those voting for Samuel Alschuler are: Messrs.

Browne,	Clyne,	Hruby,	Stoklasa,	Trimarco,
Burns,				

Total—6.

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr. are: Messrs.

Benson,	Boyd,	Catlin,	Hull,	Pervier,
				Total—5.

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Rostenkowski,	Shepherd, F. W.	
		Total—2.

Those voting for Elmer E. Perry are: Messrs.

Bell,	Hubbard,	Williamson,
		Total—3.

Those voting for David E. Shanahan are: Messrs.

Curran, Thos.	Curren, Chas.	
		Total—2.

Those voting for Morton D. Hull are: Messrs.

King,	Shaver,	
		Total—2.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Poorman,	Richardson,	
		Total—2.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
			Total—4.

Mr. Crawford voted for Monroe C. Crawford.

Mr. J. E. Harriss voted for Frank O. Lowden.

Mr. Jayne voted for Jane Addams.

Mr. Kilens voted for John E. Traeger.

Mr. Kleeman voted for George W. Bohling.

Mr. McLaughlin voted for William Lorimer.

Mr. McNichols voted for C. J. Doyle.

Mr. Mulcahy voted for James T. McDermand.

Mr. Snite voted for Joseph M. Omo.

Mr. Weber voted for John Haedeslin.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Costello,	Finley,	Igoe,	Rinehart,	Smith,
Farrell,	Hilton,	McWilliams,	Schuberth,	Thompson, R. R.

Total—10.

Thereupon the Presiding Officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the first joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	191
Necessary to a choice.....	96
Charles Boeschstein received.....	56 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	50 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	26 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	11 votes
Samuel Alschuler received.....	10 votes

Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received.....	5 votes
Elmer E. Perry received.....	3 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
George M. LeCrone received.....	3 votes
William Ritchie received.....	2 votes
Monroe C. Crawford received.....	3 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	3 votes
Morton D. Hull received.....	2 votes
David E. Shanahan received.....	2 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received.....	1 vote
George W. Fithian received.....	1 vote
Frank O. Lowden received.....	1 vote
Jane Addams received.....	1 vote
John E. Traeger received	1 vote
George W. Bohling received.....	1 vote
William Lorimer received.....	1 vote
C. J. Doyle received.....	1 vote
James T. McDermand received.....	1 vote
Joseph M. Omo received.....	1 vote
John Haedeslin received	1 vote
Answering present but not voting.....	10

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as Presiding Officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the congress of the United States, for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1909.

On motion of Mr. Shanahan, the Joint Session was merged into the Joint Session to be held today as provided for by resolutions adopted by the House and Senate providing for a meeting to be held at this hour for the purpose of hearing addresses from Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States and the Honorable Joseph W. Bailey, late United States Senator from the state of Texas.

The Joint Committee on Arrangements announced that the guests of the Assembly, to wit: The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, ex-Senator Joseph W. Bailey, the Supreme Court, the State officers, the officers of the Lincoln Centennial Association and their guests were at at door, whereupon they were admitted and seated.

Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States was then introduced by the Speaker of the House and he then proceeded to address the Joint Assembly as follows:

I wish to thank you most sincerely for the privilege of appearing before you today. I very highly appreciate the great honor which the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois have conferred on me by holding a joint session of the General Assembly. It is not only a great, but a very unusual honor for me to address you and I am very proud to have been asked and very happy to address you on the birthday of one of your two great national heroes to whom this city owes the honor of being the capitol of this great State. I am well aware that in extending your courteous invitation to me you were less prompted by the wish to recognize my small personal merits than by the desire to give expression to the esteem and friendship felt in this State and city for the sovereign and nation which I have the honor to represent. I can assure you, that your friendly feelings are most heartily reciprocated by His Majesty, the Emperor and all the German people. From the time of the birth of the people of the United

States as a nation down to the present day there has been unbroken friendship between the United States and Germany. My mission to this country can be summed up in the one wish, that the friendship may always continue.

Such friendship seems especially natural in this great State to which as to the whole Middle West a large current of German immigrants flowed since 1830 when the possibilities of the northwest territory had been discovered during the Black Hawk war. Especially St. Clair County became one of the centers of German immigration to the State of Illinois. These immigrants as well as many others who in later years reached this hospitable country have been Americanized and proved to be very good citizens. They have, however, not forgotten their old home and now form a natural bond of an ever-increasing friendship between the United States and Germany. They remained imbued with German culture and ideals and brought these gifts as a valuable dowry to their new country, where a continual blending of races and nationalities is carried on with such success, and has led to the formation of a new great nation different from all others but kindred to those from which it sprang.

The essential qualities of national greatness are moral and not material. Likewise in the government of the world mere intellectual gifts are not all powerful. High character and reputation exercise a more potent influence over mankind and they make the really great man. The combination of unusual intellectual gifts with the highest moral qualities raised Abraham Lincoln to the pinnacle of estimation where he now stands before the tribunal of history, which judges men without prejudice and uninfluenced by the fleeting passions of the day. That is why we have come today to pay our tribute of devotion to and gather inspiration and guidance from the character of Abraham Lincoln, a shrine to which the statesmen of all countries and in all succeeding ages may safely come.

To him we can well apply Pope's fine lines:

"Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor clear!
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend."

The Speaker of the House of Representatives next introduced the former United States Senator, Honorable Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, who addressed the Assembly as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ILLINOIS JOINT ASSEMBLY—Although bound to your great commonwealth by no tie of blood—for none of my kin have ever lived in Illinois—I am bound to you by one of the earliest political sympathies of my life.

When a mere boy, and before I had left the groves of the Academy, I studied the life and services of Stephen A. Douglas, and though I am southern-born, the son of a Confederate soldier, I tell you this afternoon that if I had lived in 1860, and if I had been privileged to vote, I would have cast my ballot in that election for Stephen A. Douglas; and I will be permitted to say, without giving the appearance of partisanship to the same, that if the Democrats had followed Douglas, as I believe they ought to have done, the great man whose anniversary we come to celebrate tonight, would have been a great man and a patriot still, but he would never have been president of the United States. And it was the misfortune of the section from which I come, that they permitted themselves to be alienated from Douglas at that critical hour in their party's history. But it is not of these things of which I come to speak and it will not be appropriate for me to speak of them when I am thus the guest of gentlemen of numerous political parties.

But you will not deem it inappropriate for me to say that, as a Democrat, I sincerely trust, if you are able to elect a Senator to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, you will elect one worthy to take his place, and as an American, I may be permitted to express the hope that if the choice shall fall outside of the party to which I belong, Illinois will be fortunate indeed if Cullom's successor is of Cullom's worth.

I would not, even if I were not a stranger, venture to advise this Legislature, because, without intending to flatter you, your appearance denotes that you are better qualified to give advice than you are inclined to receive it.

I said to one of your honorable members a moment ago, what I believe I will venture to say to you now, although I will render myself immensely unpopular with the delegation from Illinois in the United States House of Representatives, and that is that in looking over this Assembly, if I were compelled to trust my destiny, or my share of destiny of this republic, to you or to them, I would trust it to you.

Now, gentlemen of the Joint Assembly, I indulge the hope that when you have adjourned, you will leave upon the people of Illinois as favorable an impression, from your work, as you have made upon me by your appearance, and there is just one way to do that, and that is to consecrate yourselves with single-mindedness to the public service and eschew all unworthy considerations.

These personal equations I understand. I understand personal attachments and personal animosities, but they have no place in a great assembly chosen to do the work of a great and free people. Men may come and men may go, but the glory and the welfare of Illinois, let us pray, shall endure forever.

It is your happy circumstance to be permitted to contribute something to that glory and that welfare, and you can only make a contribution that shall outlast your session by putting behind you all passion and prejudice that may cloud your mind, and looking only to the welfare of your magnificent State.

Whether what you do shall make for party solidarity, or for party disintegration, I cannot say, but this much I can say, that the man who deceives himself into thinking that the great governments of this Union, or the great governments of the states in this Union, or the greater government of this Union itself, can be conducted without the aid of political parties, is grossly and widely mistaken.

We have had parties, some people say, since Jefferson's first administration. I say, we have had parties since Washington's first administration, and the party spirit of that time ran so high, that Thomas Jefferson found it personally unpleasant to continue as the secretary of state in George Washington's cabinet.

But the parties which were organized in that time, were organized according to the great principles of the government, and not upon the narrow consideration of personal hates and personal ambitions.

The party that will re-consecrate itself to the service of the country under the guidance of great principles will come again into the control of this government, supported and sustained by a majority of the people.

But if we continue in the bad habit of the last few years, of feeling ourselves at liberty to dissolve our connection, whenever it pleases us to do so, with the knowledge that we will be permitted to renew our affiliation whenever it seems to be to our interest to do so, then parties must disappear and the American people must be divided into groups.

Would you permit me to say that your ballot of only a moment ago, illustrates how far you would proceed, when you proceed upon that principle? You must understand, of course, that I mean to criticize no gentleman. I impugn the motive of no member. I only call you to witness that it is impossible to accomplish anything, as a Democrat, or a Republican—or even as a Progressive, unless we acknowledge the obligation of our party allegiance.

As much as I abhor Socialism, I give my unstinted praise to the unity and solidarity of the Socialist party. I do not know how many of them you have in the Illinois Legislature, but if they are up here like they are down yonder where I live, they never divide. It is true they are not numerous enough to divide into many parts, but they seldom divide at all.

And I want to say this much to you, that when men exhibit the zeal, the energy, and the tenacity which the Socialists of this country have displayed,

I may know that they are wrong, but I am compelled to believe that they think they are right, and I want to warn you Democrats and Republicans and Progressives, if you go on quarreling over the small matters of politics, the next generation will be compelled to reckon with the growth of Socialism and the increase of the Socialist party.

As far as I am concerned, I am out of politics. I voluntarily retired. I mis-stated. I ought to say that I am out of office, though I am not out of politics, and I never mean to cease my interest in the welfare of my country, as long as I can find anybody to cooperate with me in promoting it.

And I want to say to some of those who, like myself, have now become privates in the ranks, that if we will do our duty, as well as those who serve us in official station, we will have less reason to complain about the state of politics.

Of all the despicable creatures in the world, it is a public servant who betrays the public confidence and interest of his people; but next to him is the citizen who thinks himself too good to help attend to the affairs of his country and his countrymen.

When I find one of these men, no matter what his station or pursuit in life may be, who draws his cloak of righteousness about him, and talks about politics being too low for his participation, I pity him, because I know that he lacks an understanding of his duty.

A few years ago, when you urged these men of commerce, of industry, and of great interests, to come to the conventions and the caucuses, and help us rescue the party from sinister influences, they said, "I will have nothing to do with these boss-ridden politics;" and now that the boss has disappeared, and let us hope has disappeared forever, when we solicit them to join us they say, "O, I am disgusted with these demagogues, and I will not attend."

My countrymen, let us remind those men that neither the boss nor the demagogue is the natural or necessary product of American politics, that both the boss and the demagogue can be forever destroyed, if only the American people will do their duty. Good men, instead of allowing the bosses and demagogues to drive them out of politics, ought to drive the bosses and demagogues out of politics.

My countrymen, I do not think every man is a boss, who is commonly described as such. I have learned in my political experience that the definition of a boss with many men is a leader who does not agree with them and the definition of a leader with many men is a boss who does happen to agree with them.

It is an iridescent dream to suppose that we can ever govern this world without leaders. We cannot do anything else without leaders.

When the geese start south in the fall, they follow a leader. When they come back north in the spring, they follow a leader. And one time a man more skilled in fowling than in politics, told me that if you kill their leader, they never proceed until they circle about, and a new leader asserts his right to lead.

So it is in politics. What would have become of this republic, if out of that mighty conflict of ideas, Abraham Lincoln had not been evolved to lead it through the carnage of a four years' war?

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I am tresspassing too far upon your time. (Being assured he could have more time, Mr. Bailey said): It is very much better to quit when they are willing for you to go on, than it is to go on when they want you to quit.

Ex-Vice President of the United States, Adlai E. Stevenson, was then introduced to the Joint Assembly and he thereupon made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY— I appreciate more fully than words can express the honor you have conferred upon me, this opportunity to address a few remarks to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

It was my good fortune in my boyhood days to have known two distinguished gentlemen, one who presided over the Illinois Legislature and the other over its Senate, both of them from the historic county of St. Clair—John Reynolds, the fourth Governor of this State, who after having served as Governor, Representative in Congress and envoy abroad, was finally promoted to the high office of Speaker of the House of Representatives and died in his old age a member of this General Assembly. The other was Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, one of the most scholarly and distinguished statesman it was my good fortune to know and he had more courage than any presiding officer I have ever known.

It is a great honor to be a Representative or a Senator of the Great State of Illinois, a State with a population greater today than our entire country had when Washington was President of the United States.

Illinois, the third State in the Union, third in its business interests, third in population and wealth, must have and will have as its Representatives in this and the other chamber, men who understand the great interests of the State and who are prepared to meet every question that will arrive.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Assembly, I thank you for this great courtesy. I have never been a member of the General Assembly and never had an opportunity before of addressing you and probably may never have again but the honor of this hour will linger with me to the last.

Hon. John W. Bunn, of Springfield, was then introduced to the Joint Assembly to whom he returned thanks.

On motion of Mr. Karch of the House, a vote of thanks was returned to each one of the speakers for having honored the Joint Assembly with their presence and for the addresses made by them.

At 4:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan, the Joint Session adjourned until tomorrow at 12:00 o'clock meridian, and the Senators preceded by the President of the Senate returned to their Chamber and reconvened.

At 4:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition from the residents of Leland, La Salle County, Illinois, asking for an appropriation of \$750,000.00 to establish a Training School for Boys, in Central Southern Illinois,

Which, on motion of Mr. Johnson, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 101, for "An Act to amend section 6 of an Act entitled 'An Act to amend an Act concerning circuit courts, and to fix the time for holding the same in the several counties in the judicial circuits of the State of Illinois, exclusive of the county of Cook,' approved May 24, 1879, in force July 1, 1879, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Tossey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 102, for "An Act to secure uniformity in text books for the public schools of the State of Illinois, to limit prices thereof, and creating a commission therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Olson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 103, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages organized under any general or special law to regulate, license and control wagons and other vehicles,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 104, for "An Act in relation to the equipment of locomotive engines with headlights and cab-lights, and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 105, for "An Act in relation to masters in chancery,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 106, for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled 'An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of petit larceny and misdemeanors, and to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877, as amended by an Act approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 107, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the punishment of persons violating any of the ordinances of the several boards of public park commissioners in this State,' approved and in force December 24, 1907,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed; and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Manny introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 108, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate and control insurance against loss or damage by fire, lightning, hail, windstorm and sprinkler leakage by partnerships, associations, individuals or aggregations of individuals not now authorized to do business in this State and prescribing the penalty for violation thereof,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 109, for "An Act to allow per diem fees to clerks of the circuit, county and probate courts in counties of the first and second class and to repeal certain Acts therein named."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 110, for "An Act to provide separate coaches for the white and negro passengers by common

carriers in the State of Illinois, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAPLAIN.

The President of the Senate from the Special Committee selected by him to appoint a Chaplain reported that they had selected Rev. E. S. Combs, of Springfield, to act as Chaplain of the Senate for the period of two weeks from February 18, 1913, or until a successor is named, and that the present Chaplain would serve until February 18, next.

At 10:35 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 11:55 o'clock a. m., this day.

11:55 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, February 13, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, February 18, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the foregoing resolution was taken up for consideration, and on his motion was adopted.

By unanimous consent, the Senate returned to the order of

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 111, for "An Act requiring submission to the voters of cities and villages and incorporated towns of the question of adopting or discontinuing the petition plan of nomination of candidates for city, village and incorporated town officers and prescribing the manner of voting upon such questions,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 112, for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of an armory in the city of Decatur,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 113, for "An Act to amend section 3, of an Act entitled 'An Act to correct certain abuses and prevent unjust discriminations of and by life insurance companies doing

business in this State, between insurants of the same class and equal expectation of life, in the rates, amount, or payment of premiums, in the return of premiums, dividends, rebates or other benefits,' approved June 19, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 114, for "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars, to reimburse Ben M. Giroux, for money expended for the care and treatment of his son, Frank Robert Giroux, deceased,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Franklin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 115, for "An Act making an appropriation for the representation of the State of Illinois, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, California,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Franklin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 116, for "An Act to provide for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, California, celebrating the opening and commercial use of the Panama Canal,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 18.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, February 13, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, February 18, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Concurred in by the House, February 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,

Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.

WHEREAS, The Sixty-second Congress of the United States of America at the second session begun and held at the city of Washington on Monday, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which should be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States when ratified

by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, which resolution is in words and figures following, to wit:

“JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several states.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That in lieu of the first paragraph of section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states:

“The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

“When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

“This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.” Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the State of Illinois, by its Legislature ratifies and assents to said amendment so proposed by the Congress of the United States.

Concurred in by the House, February 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. McCann, Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 16.

A bill for “An Act making appropriations for the payment of employees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.”

SENATE BILL No. 17.

A bill for “An Act to provide for the incidental expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois.”

Passed the House, February 13, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

12:00 O’CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16, of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874 and of the Joint Resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of electing two Senators in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, and one for the remain-

ing portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate, having been admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses being convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding.

The Presiding Officer of the Joint Session announced that a quorum of both Houses was present and announced the business of the Joint Session to be the balloting for two United States Senators, one for the long term and one for the short term, and that the second joint ballot for each of the Senators would now be taken.

SECOND JOINT BALLOT.

[LONG TERM.]

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the second joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term.

Number of votes cast	45
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	23 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	21 votes
Frank H. Funk received	1 vote

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Johnson,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juhl,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,		
Total—23.				

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denver,	Haase,	Madigan,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Compton,				
Total—21.				

Mr. Harris voted for Frank H. Funk.

Before calling the roll of the Senate, the Secretary announced that the following pairs had been made:

Mr. Broderick present, with Mr. Clark absent.

Mr. Tossey present, with Mr. Stewart absent.

Mr. Womack present, with Mr. Curtis absent.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the second joint ballot for long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	152
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	52 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	62 votes
Frank H. Funk received	21 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
Answering present, but not voting	6 votes

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Catlin,	Jayne,	McNichols,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Clarke,	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Shepherd, F. W.
Baker,	Curran, Thos.	Keck,	Pervier,	Sherman,
Barker,	Curran, Chas.	King,	Provine,	Shurtleff,
Benson,	Dudgeon,	Kirkpatrick.	Roos,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Flagg,	Kleeman,	Rostenkowski,	Taylor,
Boyd,	Harriess, J. E.	Lovejoy,	Rothschild,	Tice,
Boyer,	Holaday,	Lyon,	Rowe, Wm.,	Taylor,
Burres,	Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hull,	McGinley,	Shanahan,	Wood,
Campbell,	Hutchinson,			

Total—52.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hoffman,	Morrasy,	Shepherd, H. A.
Eriscoe,	Etherton,	Hruby,	Morris,	Smith,
Burns,	Fahy,	Hubbard,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Clyne,	Farrell,	Huston,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Cohlmeyer,	Finley,	Igoe,	O'Rourke,	Thompson, R. R.
Coleman,	Foster, A. M.	Kane,	Poorman,	Trimarco,
Costello,	Foster, H. A.	Karch,	Rapp,	Tucker,
Crawford,	Garesche,	Kasserman,	Rinehart,	Weber,
Devine,	Gillespie,	Koch,	Roe, Arthur,	Werts,
Dickman,	Gorman,	McCarty,	Ryan,	Williamson,
Dillon,	Graham,	McCormick, W.	Schuberth,	Wilson, R. E.
Donlan,	Griffin,	McWilliams,	Scott,	Mr. Speaker,
Duvall,	Groves,			

Total—62.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Elliott, W. B.	Graves,	Lloyd,	Schnackenberg,
Carmon,	Fargo,	Hartquist,	McCormick, M.	Snite,
Carter,	Fitch,	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Curran, J. M.	Fleming,	Hunt,	Munro,	Zolla,
Dunn,				

Total—21.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Ashton,	Kilens,	McLaughlin,	Mitchell,	Sullivan,
Browne,				

Total—6.

Thereupon, the Presiding Officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the second joint ballot for United States Senator for long term, to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	184
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	75 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	83 votes
Frank H. Funk received	22 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
Answering present, but not voting	7 votes

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois, as Senator in the Congress of the United States, for six years, from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913.

SECOND JOINT BALLOT.

[SHORT TERM.]

The Presiding Officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the second joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the second joint ballot for United States Senator for short term, with the following result:

Total number of votes cast	45
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	11 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	7 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	7 votes
George M. LeCrone received	9 votes
Frank H. Funk received	5 votes
Samuel Alschuler received	2 votes
A. J. Cermak received	2 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received	1 vote
Erwin Hazen received	1 vote

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hamilton,	Maclean,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Gray,	Landee,	Magill,
Brady,				
Total—11.				

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Canaday,	Thompson, R. R.	Hurley,	Manny,	O'Connor,
Carroll,	Gorman,			
Total—7.				

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Barr,	Dailey,	Helm,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Chamberlin,	Hay,			
Total—7.				

Those voting for George M. LeCrone are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Keller,	Meeker,	Waage,	
Total—9.				

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Harris,	Johnson,	Jones,	Olson,
Total—5.				

Those voting for Samuel Alschuler are: Messrs.

Glackin,	Haase,			
Total—2.				

Those voting for A. J. Cermak are: Messrs.

Denvir,	Forst,			
Total—2.				

Mr. Shaw voted for Benjamin F. Caldwell.

Mr. Juul voted for Erwin Hazen.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the second joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term, with the following result:

Total number of votes cast	139
Charles Boeschstein received	41 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	37 votes
Frank H. Funk received	24 votes
Samuel Alschuler received	9 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received	4 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	2 votes
George W. Bohling received	2 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	3 votes
A. J. Cermak received	3 votes
George M. LeCrone received	2 votes
David Rosenheim received	1 vote
Benjamin F. Caldwell received	1 vote
William B. McKinley received	1 vote
William A. Rodenberg received	1 vote
George L. Reker received	1 vote
William Lorimer received	1 vote
Charles A. Comiskey received	1 vote
Matthew Hibbiler received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	5 votes

Those voting for Charles Boeschstein are: Messrs.

Briscoe,	Etherton,	Groves,	Morrasy,	Scott,
Cohlmeier,	Fahy,	Hoffman,	Morris,	Shepherd, H. A.
Coleman,	Foster, A. M.	Kane,	Myers,	Strubinger,
Crawford,	Garesche,	Karch,	O'Connell,	Sullivan,
Devine,	Gillespie,	Kasserman,	O'Rourke,	Tucker,
Dickman,	Gorman,	McCarty,	Rapp,	Werts,
Dillon,	Graham,	McWilliams,	Roe, Arthur,	Wilson, R. E.
Donlan,	Griffin,	Mitchell,	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker,
Elliott, Robt. A.				

Total—41.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Butts,	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Shaver,
Atwood,	Campbell,	Keck,	Provine,	Shurtleff,
Baker,	Clarke,	King,	Roos,	Smejkal,
Barker,	Dudgeon,	Kirkpatrick.	Rothschild,	Tice,
Benson,	Flagg,	Lyon,	Rowe, Wm.,	Watson,
Blaha,	Holladay,	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Wilson, G. H.
Boyer,	Hollenbeck,	McGinley,	Shanahan,	Wood,
Burres,	Hutchinson,			

Total—37.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Elliott, W. B.	Grunau,	Lloyd,	Sherman,
Carmon,	Fargo,	Hartquist,	Lovejoy,	Taylor,
Carter,	Fitch,	Hollister,	McCormick, M.	Thompson, A. C.
Curran, J. M.	Fleming,	Hunt,	Miller, E. E.	Zolla,
Dunn,	Graves,	Jayne,	Munro,	

Total—24.

Those voting for Samuel Alschuler are: Messrs.

Browne,	Clyne,	Igoe,	Ryan,	Weber,
Burns,	Foster, H. A.	McCormick, W.	Trimarco,	

Total—9.

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr., are: Messrs.

Boyd,	Catlin,	Hull,	Pervier,	Total—4.
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Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,	Total—4.
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Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Rostenkowski,	Shepherd, F. W.	Total—2.
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Those voting for George W. Bohling are: Messrs.

Curran, Thos, Kleeman,

Total—2.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Hubbard, Poorman, Williamson,

Total—3.

Those voting for A. J. Cermak are: Messrs.

Hruby, Smith, Stoklasa,

Total—3.

Those voting for George M. LeCrone are: Messrs.

Koch, Rinehart,

Total—2.

Mr. Ashton voted for David Rosenheim.

Mr. Bell voted for Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Charles Curren voted for William B. McKinley.

Mr. J. E. Harriss voted for William A. Rodenberg.

Mr. Kilens voted for George L. Reker.

Mr. McLaughlin voted for William Lorimer.

Mr. McNichols voted for Charles A. Comiskey.

Mr. Snite voted for Matthew Hibbler.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Costello, Farrell, Finley, Huston, Thompson, R. R.

Total—5.

Thereupon, the Presiding Officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the second joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term, to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	184
Necessary to choice	93 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	48 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	48 votes
Frank H. Funk received	29 votes
Samuel Alschuler received	11 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received	4 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	9 votes
George W. Bohling received	2 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	3 votes
A. J. Cermak received	5 votes
George M. LeCrone received	11 votes
David Rosenheim received	1 vote
Benjamin F. Caldwell received	2 votes
William B. McKinley received	1 vote
William A. Rodenberg received	1 vote
George L. Reker received	1 vote
William Lorimer received	1 vote
Charles A. Comiskey received	1 vote
Matthew Hibbler received	1 vote
Erwin Hazen received	1 vote

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the Congress of the United States, for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909.

At 1:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan, the Joint Assembly arose and adjourned until Tuesday, February 18, 1913, at 12:00 o'clock meridian, the two Houses having adopted a Joint Resolution to adjourn until Tuesday, February 18, 1913.

And the Senate, thereupon, returned to its Chamber, preceded by the President of the Senate, where they reconvened for the transaction of business.

At 1:20 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned, and the President of the Senate announced that in accordance with the Joint Resolution adopted by both Houses the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, February 18, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of February 13, 1913, and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Glackin offered the following resolution, which under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 19.

WHEREAS, For many years past, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, from Lockport, Ill., to Chicago, Ill., has been used but very little, and in its present condition is of no commercial value to the people of the State of Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, On account of the shallow water in the canal it has become a public nuisance, and a menace to the health of the people in the vicinity of the canal; and,

WHEREAS, Locks could be built at Lockport, Ill., connecting the Illinois and Michigan Canal with the Sanitary District Canal; and,

WHEREAS, By the use of convict labor, the canal could be filled in at very little cost to the State of Illinois and a State road could be built thereon two hundred and forty (240) feet in width and thirty-five (35) miles long; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a committee of ten (10) members be appointed—five (5) by the Senate and five (5) by the House of Representatives—to investigate the feasibility of locking the Illinois and Michigan Canal with the Sanitary District Canal, at Lockport, Ill.; the filling in of the canal from Lockport, Ill. to Chicago, Ill.; and also the drafting of a bill to be presented to the congress authorizing the State of Illinois to fill in the canal from Lockport, Ill., to Chicago, Ill., and using the same for a public highway; and that the committee be authorized to employ such assistants as is necessary; and shall report to the General Assembly at as early a date as possible, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 29.

Resolved, That the following named who were employed as acting pages of the Senate from January 8 to January 22, 1913, being a period of eleven days are hereby allowed compensation for that time, at the rate provided by

law and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for each of the following named: Wallace Freeman, Robert Giblin, H. Parkinson, Rollin Young.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the rules were suspended, and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and on his motion was adopted.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 30.

Resolved, That the name of Irvine R. Wasson be substituted for that of Forrest W. Dix, as Committee Clerk of the Senate.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the rules were suspended, and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and on his motion was adopted.

Mr. Manny offered the following resolution, which, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 31.

WHEREAS, It is reported on good authority that the United States Government is considering the matter of commencing action against the State of Illinois to recover the amount received by the State from the sale of lands ceded by the United States to the State of Illinois for the purpose of aiding in the building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, because said State of Illinois is not keeping up in good repair and condition, for use and navigation said Illinois and Michigan Canal; and,

WHEREAS, It is of great importance that the Legislature of this State should be informed in relation to this matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter above set forth and to report to the Senate their findings;

Resolved, That said committee is hereby authorized and empowered to send for and subpoena persons as witnesses to testify and to compel the production of books, documents and other papers, and to administer oaths and to employ such clerical assistants, as it shall deem necessary;

Resolved, That all process issued by the chairman of said committee shall be served by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, or his assistants;

Resolved, That said committee shall meet at such times and places as it shall deem best;

Resolved, That the members of said committee shall be allowed their actual traveling and other necessary expenses only.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Keller introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 117, for "An Act in relation to the payment of wages of employees,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 118, for "An Act to create a State School Book Commission and prescribing and defining its powers and duties,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Madigan, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 119, for "An Act to pay off and for the relief of certain creditors on 'The State Trustee' of the Illinois and Michigan Canal,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriation.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 120, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages to prohibit fortune telling for gain or profit,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42 was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 121, for "An Act in relation to the fees of clerks of courts, other than probate courts, in counties of the third class,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. Bailey, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 122, for "An Act to provide for the regulation and supervision of investing companies, as defined therein, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 123, for "An Act to provide for the regulation and supervision of investment companies, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 124, for "An Act to amend section 10a and to add section 10b thereto, to 'An Act to revise the law in relation to coroners,' approved February 6, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 125, for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of buildings, other improvements, supervision and care of property, for the new hospital for the insane, designated by the Board of Administration as the 'Alton State Hospital,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 126, for "An Act to amend sections 130 and 132 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 127, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 6 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 128, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 4 and 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of senatorial committeemen,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 129, for "An Act creating a county text book commission, providing for county uniformity and city adoptions, licensing school text book publishers, regulating prices school text books, prohibiting changes of text books oftener than once in five years, providing for the sale of books to pupils at minimum cost, preventing loss to families that move, prohibiting combinations of publishers of school text books, and providing penalties for violations of this Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 130, for "An Act to enable all legally qualified voters absent from their precincts or voting districts on the day of any general State election to cast their votes at other voting places within the State,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 131, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same; for prescribing and defining the duties and limiting the powers of such corporations when so organized; and authorizing the same and all railroad companies of this State to own and hold the stock and securities of railroad companies of other states owning connecting lines, as amended by Act approved June 2, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,' by providing for the extension of the term thereof; as amended by Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Clark, January 30, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 22.

Resolved, That stenographers, who have hitherto served for ten years or more, as such in the Senate, are hereby relieved from taking a civil service examination.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the foregoing resolution was adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. O'Connor, January 29, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 7.

WHEREAS, The number of divorces throughout the United States has been increasing during the past fifty years at an alarming rate, and under the present system there is no uniform law covering this subject in the several states, and,

WHEREAS, At the present time the several states are operating under laws so entirely divergent that the legitimacy of children is often made a serious question, and property rights are frequently uncertain, and

WHEREAS, The question is one that strikes at the very foundation of our social organization and we deem it necessary and proper that the law in relation thereto should be uniform throughout the United States, and that such law should be so safeguarded that fraudulent divorces cannot be secured, now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That we instruct our Senators in congress and request our Representatives at Washington to use their best endeavors to have congress propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States, whereby the congress may pass laws regulating the subject of marriage and divorce throughout the United States.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, the foregoing resolution was adopted.

At 10:55 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Bailey, the Senate took a recess, until 11:55 o'clock a. m.

11:55 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate made the following announcement on behalf of the Illinois State Historical Society:

There will be a special meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society in the State Library room in this building this evening at 8:00 o'clock. An illustrated lecture on Illinois history will be given. The pictures are of great interest. The members of the Senate are urgently requested to attend.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 132, for "An Act providing for the creating, locating, constructing and administering of a State Colony for the care and treatment of epileptics,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16, of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the joint resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly, and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, designated as the "long" term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, designated as the "short" term.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate having been admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses being convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding.

The presiding officer of the Joint Session announced that a quorum of both Houses was present and declared the business of the Joint Session to be the balloting for two United States Senators by *viva voce* vote, one for the "long" term and one for the "short" term, and directed that the third joint ballot be taken for each term.

THIRD JOINT BALLOT.

(LONG TERM.)

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the third joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term:

Number of votes cast.....	47
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	24 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	22 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	1 vote

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	
				Total—24.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Piercy,	Womack,
Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Denvir,	Hearn,			
				Total—22.

Mr. Harris voted for Frank H. Funk.

Before calling the roll of the Senate, the Secretary announced that the following pairs had been made:

Mr. Broderick with Mr. Olson, both absent.

Mr. Carroll, with Mr. Lundberg, both absent.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the third joint ballot for the long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast.....	140
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	52 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	65 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	18 votes
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes
Raymond Robbins received.....	1 vote
Answering present but not voting.....	3

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Clarke,	Jayne,	McNichols,	Shepherd, F. W.
Atwood,	Curran, Thos.	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Sherman,
Baker,	Curren, Chas.	Keck,	Provine,	Shurtleff,
Barker,	Dudgeon,	King,	Roos,	Simpson,
Benson,	Flagg,	Kirkpatrick,	Rostenkowski,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Harriss, J. E.	Kleeman,	Rothschild,	Taylor,
Boyd,	Holaday,	Lovejoy,	Rowe, Wm.,	Tice,
Boyer,	Hollenbeck,	Lyon,	Scanlan,	Watson,
Burres,	Hull,	McCabe,	Shanahan,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hunt,	McGinley,	Shaver,	Wood,
Catlin,	Hutchinson,			

Total—52.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Duvall,	Groves,	McWilliams,	Scott,
Briscoe,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hilton,	Morris,	Shepherd, H. A.
Browne,	Etherton,	Hoffman,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Burns,	Fahy,	Hruby,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Clyne,	Farrell,	Hubbard,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Cohlmeyer,	Finley,	Huston,	O'Rourke,	Thompson, R. R.
Coleman,	Foster, A. M.	Igoe,	Poorman,	Trimarco,
Costello,	Foster, H. A.	Kane,	Rapp,	Tucker,
Crawford,	Garesche,	Kasserman,	Richardson,	Weber,
Devine,	Gillespie,	Kilens,	Rinehart,	Werts,
Dickman,	Gorman,	Koch,	Roe, Arthur,	Williamson,
Dillon,	Graham,	McCarty,	Ryan,	Wilson, R. E.
Donlan,	Griffin,	McCormick, W.	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker,

Total—65.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Dunn,	Fleming,	Miller, E. E.	Snite,
Carmon,	Elliott, W. B.	Hollister,	Munro,	Thompson, A. C.
Carter,	Fargo,	Lloyd,	Schnackenberg,	Zolla,
Curran, J. M.	Fitch,	McCormick, M.		

Total—18.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Mr. Grunau voted for Raymond Robbins.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Ashton,	McLaughlin,	Walsh,
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Total—3.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the third joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	187
Necessary to a choice.....	99
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	76 votes

James Hamilton Lewis received.....	87 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	19 votes
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes
Raymond Robbins received.....	1 vote
Answering present but not voting.....	3

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois, as Senator in the congress of the United States, for six years, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1913.

THIRD JOINT BALLOT.

(SHORT TERM.)

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the third joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the third joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term:

Total number of votes cast.....	47
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	7 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received.....	7 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	6 votes
Paul J. Morand received.....	3 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	6 votes
Samuel Alschuler received.....	3 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received.....	1 vote
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received.....	4 votes
Harry Woods received.....	4 votes
George M. Fithian received.....	3 votes
James H. Lewis received.....	1 vote
William Ritchie received.....	1 vote
John P. Hovland received.....	1 vote

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Franklin,	Gray,	Maclean,
Brady,	Ettelson,			
Total—7.				

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Canaday,	Hearn,	Manny,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Gorman,	Hurley,			
Total—7.				

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Barr,	Dailey,	Hay,	Helm,	Hurburgh,
Chamberlin,				
Total—6.				

Those voting for Harry Woods are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Tossey,	Womack-	Woodard,	
Total—4.				

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Johnson,	Jones,	Magill,	Stewart,
Harris,				
Total—6.				

Those voting for Samuel Alschuler are: Messrs.

Cleary,	Haase,	Meeker,		
Total—3.				

Those voting for Paul J. Morand are: Messrs.

Denvir, Forst, Glackin,

Total—3.

Those voting for George W. Fithian are: Messrs.

Compton, Keller, Piercy,

Total—3.

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr., are: Messrs.

Beall, Cornwell, Hamilton, Landee,

Total—4.

Mr. Clark voted for James Hamilton Lewis.

Mr. Juul voted for John P. Hovland.

Mr. Madigan voted for William Ritchie.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the third joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast.....	139
Charles Boeschenstein received.....	33 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	33 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	28 votes
Samuel Alschuler received.....	2 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received.....	2 votes
Duncan McDonald received.....	4 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	1 vote
George W. Bohling received.....	2 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	2 votes
A. J. Cermak received.....	1 vote
Harry Woods received.....	13 votes
George W. Fithian received.....	3 votes
William Lorimer received.....	1 vote
Paul J. Morand received.....	3 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received.....	1 vote
E. J. Hess received.....	1 vote
John McLaughlin received.....	1 vote
Meyer Crossman received.....	1 vote
W. D. Piercy received.....	1 vote
S. B. Nelson received.....	1 vote
William Kasper received.....	1 vote
Peter Ewerts received.....	1 vote
W. H. Stead received.....	1 vote
John F. Devine received.....	1 vote
Lee O'Neil Browne received.....	1 vote
Answering present but not voting.....	3

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Cohlmeier,	Fahy,	Groves,	McWilliams,	Roe, Arthur,
Coleman,	Finley,	Hilton,	Morris,	Shephard, H. A.
Devine,	Foster, A. M.	Huston,	Mulcahy,	Strubinger,
Dillon,	Garesche,	Kasserman,	O'Connell,	Walsh,
Donlan,	Gillespie,	Koch,	O'Rourke,	Wilson, R. E.
Duvall,	Gorman,	McCarty,	Rapp,	Mr. Speaker,
Etherton,	Griffin,	McCormick, W.		

Total—33.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Baker,	Clarke,	King,	Roos,	Simpson,
Barker,	Flagg,	Kirkpatrick,	Rothschild,	Smejkal,
Benson,	Holaday,	Lyon,	Rowe,	Tice,
Elaha,	Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Watson,
Boyer,	Hutchinson,	McGinley,	Shanahan,	Wilson, G. H.
Burres,	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Shaver,	Wood,
Butts,	Keck,	Provine,		

Total—33.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Curran, J. M.	Grunau,	McCormick, M.	Shurtleff,
Atwood,	Dunn,	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.	Snite,
Barron,	Elliott, W. B.	Hunt,	Munro,	Taylor,
Boyd,	Fargo,	Jayne,	Schnackenberg,	Thompson, A. C.
Carmon,	Fitch,	Lloyd,	Sherman,	Zolla,
Carter,	Fleming,	Lovejoy,		

Total—28.

Those voting for Samuel Alschuler are: Messrs.

Ashton, Clyne,

Total—2.

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr. are: Messrs.

Catlin, Hull,

Total—2.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W. Madsen, Mason, Stedman,

Total—4.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Poorman, Williamson,

Total—2.

Those voting for George W. Bohling are: Messrs.

Curren, Chas. Kleeman,

Total—2.

Those voting for Harry Woods are: Messrs.

Briscoe,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Myers,	Ryan,	Tucker,
Browne,	Foster, H. A.	Richardson,	Schuberth,	Werts.
Dickman,	Hoffman,	Rinehart,		

Total—13.

Those voting for George W. Fithian are: Messrs.

Crawford, Hubbard, Kane,

Total—3.

Mr. F. W. Shepherd voted for Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Bell voted for Mr. Caldwell.

Those voting for Paul J. Morand are: Messrs.

Burns, Trimarco, Weber,

Total—3.

Mr. J. E. Harris voted for William H. Stead.

Mr. Stoklasa voted for E. J. Hess.

Mr. McNichols voted for Meyer Crossman.

Mr. McLaughlin voted for William Lorimer.

Mr. Dudgeon voted for John J. McLaughlin.

Mr. Scott voted for W. Duff Piercy.

Mr. Costello voted for S. B. Nelson.

Mr. Thomas Curran voted for William Kasper.

Mr. Hruby voted for A. J. Cermak.

Mr. Kilens voted for Lee O'Neil Browne.

Mr. Igoe voted for Peter Ewerts.

Mr. Rostenkowski voted for John F. Devine.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Farrell, Smith, Thompson, R. R.

Total—3.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the third joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	186
Necessary to choice.....	99
Charles Boeschenstein received.....	40 votes

Frank H. Funk received.....	34 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	40 votes
Samuel Alschuler received.....	5 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received.....	6 votes
Duncan McDonald received.....	4 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	7 votes
George W. Bohling received.....	2 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	3 votes
A. J. Cermak received.....	1 vote
Harry Woods received.....	17 votes
Paul J. Morand received.....	6 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received.....	2 votes
William Ritchie received.....	1 vote
George W. Fithian received.....	6 votes
John P. Hoveland received.....	1 vote
E. J. Hess received.....	1 vote
William Lorimer received.....	1 vote
John McLaughlin received.....	1 vote
W. D. Piercy received.....	1 vote
S. B. Nelson received.....	1 vote
William Kasper received.....	1 vote
Lee O'Neil Browne received.....	1 vote
Peter Ewerts received.....	1 vote
W. H. Stead received.....	1 vote
John F. Devine received.....	1 vote
Meyer Crossman received.....	1 vote

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the congress of the United States, for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1909.

At 12:55 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan, the Joint Session arose and the Senate preceded by the President thereof, returned to the Senate Chamber and resumed the consideration of business.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 133, for "An Act in relation to the semi-monthly payment of wages and salaries by corporations and all employers of laborers and servants and providing penalty for violation of the same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

At 1:05 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hay, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 134, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, and 1g,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Franklin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 135, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Illinois State Normal University,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on State Normal Schools.

Mr. Franklin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 136, for "An Act making appropriations for buildings, equipment, and extraordinary expenses of the Illinois State Normal University,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on State Normal Schools.

Mr. Olson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 137, for "An Act to amend section 1 of article 5 of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1887, as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907, by adding thereto a new paragraph, to be known as paragraph number ninety-eight,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 138, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, Charleston,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on State Normal Schools.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 139, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, Charleston,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on State Normal Schools.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 140, for "An Act providing for the bi-weekly payment of wages to employees,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 141, for "An Act requiring that boots or shoes made or offered for sale, containing certain parts or substitute of leather, be stamped, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 142, for "An Act making an appropriation for street pavements surrounding the Appellate Court, Fourth District of Mt. Vernon,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 143, for "An Act providing for the locating, constructing and completing of a training school for boys and providing for the creation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 144, for "An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of ground and the erection of buildings for a second State Home for Delinquent Boys,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 145, for "An Act to amend section 18 of an Act entitled 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or

acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 146, for "An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation, administration and disbursement of a park police pension fund,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 147, for "An Act to encourage through State aid boards of directors and boards of education to establish and maintain vocational and prevocational courses of instruction and training in agriculture, commerce and in the domestic and industrial arts and to encourage the preparation of teachers to teach such courses and to provide for inspecting and approving such courses and for apportioning and distributing such State aid,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 148, for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the employment of children in the State of Illinois, and to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 15.

WHEREAS, Illinois was admitted to the Union of States December Third, Eighteen Hundred Eighteen, A. D., the centennial anniversary thereof being rapidly approaching, and it being meet and fit that the State which has given of its sons so liberally to the progress of the Nation and the world, during the period of its statehood should fittingly observe its hundredth anniversary by a celebration which shall do honor to itself and to the nation;

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That a commission, consisting of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly shall be appointed to have charge of the preliminary arrangements of such celebration to be held in Springfield, the State Capital, on such centennial date, and to determine, as may be, the character and necessities of such celebration, and

to report the result of its findings to the Forty-ninth General Assembly. Such Joint Commission to hold its meetings in the city of Springfield, at such time or times as may be necessary to successfully inaugurate such movement.

Concurred in by the House February 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Glackin, February 18, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 19.

WHEREAS, For many years past, the Illinois and Michigan Canal from Lockport, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois, has been used but very little, and in its present condition is of no commercial value to the People of the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, On account of the shallow water in the Canal it has become a public nuisance, and a menace to the health of the people in the vicinity of the Canal; and

WHEREAS, Locks could be built at Lockport, Illinois, connecting the Illinois and Michigan Canal with the Sanitary District Canal; and

WHEREAS, By the use of convict labor, the Canal could be filled in at very little cost to the State of Illinois and a State road could be built thereon two hundred and forty (240) feet in width and thirty-five (35) miles long; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate, and the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a committee of ten (10) members be appointed—five (5) by the Senate and five (5) by the House of Representatives—to investigate the feasibility of locking the Illinois and Michigan Canal with the Sanitary District Canal, at Lockport, Illinois; the filling in of the Canal from Lockport, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois; and also the drafting of a bill to be presented to the Congress authorizing the State of Illinois to fill in the Canal from Lockport, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois, and using the same for a public highway; and that the committee be authorized to employ such assistants as is necessary; and shall report to the General Assembly at as early a date as possible, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable.

On motion of Mr. Barr, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Committee on Canals and Rivers.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Manny, February 18, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 31.

WHEREAS, It is reported on good authority that the United States Government is considering the matter of commencing action against the State of Illinois to recover the amount received by the State from the sale of lands ceded by the United States to the State of Illinois for the purpose of aiding in the building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, because said State of Illinois is not keeping up in good repair and condition, for use and navigation, said Illinois and Michigan Canal, and

WHEREAS, It is of great importance that the Legislature of this State should be informed in relation to this matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter above set forth and to report to the Senate their findings.

Resolved, That said committee is hereby authorized and empowered to send for and subpoena persons as witnesses to testify and to compel the production of books, documents and other papers, and to administer oaths and to employ such clerical assistants, as it shall deem necessary.

Resolved, That all process issued by the Chairman of said committee shall be served by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, or his assistants.

Resolved, That said committee shall meet at such times and places as it shall deem best.

Resolved, That the members of said committee shall be allowed their actual traveling and other necessary expenses only.

On motion of Mr. Barr, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Committee on Canals and Rivers.

At 11:18 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 11:55 o'clock a. m.

11:55 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16, of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the Joint Resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly, and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, designated as the *long* term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, designated as the *short* term.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate having been admitted to the hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses being convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, presiding.

The Presiding Officer of the Joint Session announced that a quorum of both Houses was present and declared the business of the Joint Session to be the balloting for two United States Senators by *viva voce* vote, one for the *long* term and one for the *short* term, and directed that the fourth joint ballot be taken for each term.

FOURTH JOINT BALLOT.

[LONG TERM.]

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the fourth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term.

Number of votes cast	43
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	21 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	20 votes
Frank H. Funk received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,				

Total—21.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Compton,	Haase,	Madigan,	Shaw,	Woodard,

Total—20.

Mr. Harris voted for Frank H. Funk.

Answering present, but not voting, Mr. Jones.

Before calling the roll of the Senate, the Secretary announced that the following pairs had been made:

Mr. Broderick absent, with Mr. Olson, present.

Mr. O'Connor absent, with Mr. Bailey, present.

Mr. Gorman absent, with Mr. Curtis, absent.

Mr. Carroll absent, with Mr. Lundberg, absent.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the fourth joint ballot for the long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	138
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	50 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	61 votes
Frank H. Funk received	19 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
John A. King received	4 votes
Answering present, but not voting	2

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Campbell,	Hull,	McCabe,	Shanahan,
Atwood,	Catlin,	Hutchinson,	McGinley,	Shaver,
Baker,	Clark,	Jayne,	McNichols,	Shepherd, F. W.
Barker,	Curran, Thos.	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Shurtleff,
Benson,	Curren, Chas.	Keck,	Provine,	Simpson,
Blaha,	Dudgeon,	King,	Roos,	Smejkal,
Boyd,	Flagg,	Kirkpatrick,	Rostenkowski,	Tice,
Boyer,	Harriss, J. E.	Kleeman,	Rothschild,	Watson,
Burres,	Holaday,	Lovejoy,	Rowe, Wm.,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hollenbeck,	Lyon,	Scanlan,	Wood,

Total—50.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Groves,	Morris,	Scott,
Briscoe,	Etherton,	Hoffman,	Mulcahy,	Shepherd, H. A.
Browne,	Fahy,	Hruby,	Myers,	Smith,
Burns,	Farrell,	Hubbard,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Clyne,	Finley,	Huston,	O'Rourke,	Thompson, R. R.
Cohlmeier,	Foster, A. M.	Igoe,	Poorman,	Trimarco,
Coleman,	Foster, H. A.	Kane,	Rapp,	Tucker,
Costello,	Garesche,	Kasserman,	Richardson,	Weber,
Crawford,	Gillespie,	Koch,	Rinehart,	Werts,
Devine,	Gorman,	McCarty,	Roe, Arthur,	Williamson,
Dickman,	Graham,	McCormick, W.	Ryan,	Wilson, R. E.
Dillon,	Griffin,	McWilliams,	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker,
Duvall,				

Total—61.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Dunn,	Grunau,	McCormick, M.	Snite,
Carmon,	Elliott, W. B.	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Carter,	Fargo,	Hunt,	Munro,	Zolla,
Curran, J. M.	Fleming,	Lloyd,	Schnackenberg,	

Total—19.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for John A. King are: Messrs.

Hilton,	McLaughlin,	Mitchell,	Sullivan,
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Total—4.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Ashton,	Sherman,
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Total—2.

Paired: Donlan, absent, with Pervier, absent.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the fourth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	181
Necessary to a choice	91
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	71 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	81 votes
Frank H. Funk received	20 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
John A. King received	4 votes
Answering present but not voting	3

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois, as Senator in the Congress of the United States, for six years, from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913.

FOURTH JOINT BALLOT.

[SHORT TERM.]

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the fourth joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the fourth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term.

Total number of votes cast	43
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	4 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	2 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	6 votes
John T. Denvir received	11 votes
Frank H. Funk received	6 votes
Marcus Kavanaugh received	5 votes
George W. English received	3 votes
Munroe C. Crawford received	3 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received	1 vote
Carroll C. Boggs received	1 vote
James Hamilton Lewis received	1 vote

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.
 Ettelson, Franklin, Gray, Hamilton, Total—4.

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.
 Canaday, Hurley, Total—2.

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.
 Barr, Dailey, Hay, Helm, Hurburgh, Total—6.

Those voting for James C. Denvir are: Messrs.
 Compton, Glackin, Hearn, Meeker, Waage,
 Denvir, Haase, Manny, Shaw, Womack, Total—11.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.
 Andrus, Johnson, Jones, Magill, Stewart, Total—6.

Those voting for George W. English are: Messrs.
 Campbell, Tossey, Woodard, Total—3.

Those voting for Monroe C. Crawford are: Messrs.
 Cleary, Keller, Madigan, Total—3.

Those voting for Marcus Kavanaugh are: Messrs.
 Beall, Brady, Cornwell, Juul, Maclean, Total—5

Mr. Clark voted for James Hamilton Lewis.

Mr. Landee voted for Hugh S. Magill, Jr.

Mr. Piercy voted for Carroll C. Boggs.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the fourth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast	140
Charles Boeschenstein received	31 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	23 votes
Frank H. Funk received	30 votes
James C. Denvir received	14 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received	2 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	1 vote
John A. Watson received	1 vote
George W. Bohling received	1 vote
James Hamilton Lewis received	3 votes
Marcus Kavanaugh received	5 votes
W. Duff Piercy received	8 votes
Cyril Fiala received	5 votes
Benjamin F. Mitchell received	1 vote
Benjamin M. Mitchell received	1 vote
William Kasper received	2 votes
Samuel Alschuler received	1 vote
E. J. Smejkal received	2 votes
George E. Nye received	2 votes
George W. English received	1 vote
Monroe C. Crawford received	1 vote
Edward Tilden received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	2

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Briscoe,	Finley,	Kane,	Mitchell,	Roe, Arthur,
Cohlmeier,	Garesche,	Kasserman,	Morris,	Shephard, H. A.
Devine,	Gillespie,	Koch,	Myers,	Strubinger,
Elliott, Robt. A.	Gorman,	McCarty,	O'Connell,	Sullivan,
Etherton,	Groves,	McCormick, W.	Rapp,	Werts,
Fahy,	Huston,	McWilliams,	Rinehart,	Wilson, R. E.

Total—30.

Those voting for W. Duff Piercy are: Messrs.

Coleman,	Foster, H. A.	Scott,	Williamson,	Wood,
Tucker,	Hubbard,	Tucker,		

Total—8.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Baker,	Keck,	Miller, G. A.	Scanlan,	Smejkal,
Butts,	King,	Provine,	Shanahan,	Tice,
Campbell,	Kirkpatrick,	Roos,	Shaver,	Watson,
Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Rothschild,	Simpson,	Wilson, G. H.
Jones,	McGinley,	Rowe, Wm.,		

Total—23.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Carter,	Flagg,	Jayne,	Schnackenberg,
Atwood,	Curran, J. M.	Fleming,	Lovejoy,	Sherman,
Barron,	Dunn,	Grunau,	Lyon,	Shurtleff,
Benson,	Elliott, W. B.	Hollister,	McCormick, M.	Taylor,
Boyd,	Fargo,	Hunt,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Burres,	Fitch,	Hutchinson,	Munro,	Zolla,
Carmon,				

Total—31.

Those voting for James C. Denvir are: Messrs.

Ashton,	Dillon,	Hoffman,	O'Rourke,	Weber,
Browne,	Graham,	McLaughlin,	Ryan,	Mr. Speaker,
Burns,	Griffin,	Mulcahy,	Trimarco,	

Total—14.

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr., are: Messrs.

Catlin,	Hull,
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Total—2.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for Cyril Fiala are: Messrs.

Clyne,	Costello,	Hruby,	Igoe,	Schuberth,
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Total—5.

Those voting for Marcus Kavanaugh are: Messrs.

Boyer,	Clarke,	Harriss, J. E.	Lloyd,	Rostenkowski,
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Total—5.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Poorman,	Richardson,	Thompson, R. R.
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Total—3.

Those voting for E. J. Smejkal are: Messrs.

Dudgeon,	Holaday,
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Total—2.

Those voting for George E. Nye are: Messrs.

Blaha,	Snite,
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Total—2.

Those voting for William Kasper are: Messrs.

Curran, Thos.	Curren, Chas.
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Total—2.

Mr. F. W. Shepherd voted for Albert J. Hopkins.

Mr. Bell voted for George W. English.

Mr. Crawford voted for Monroe C. Crawford.

Mr. Kleeman voted for George W. Bohlin.

Mr. Hilton voted for Edward Tilden.

Mr. A. M. Foster voted for Samuel Alschuler.

Mr. McNichols voted for Benjamin M. Mitchell.

Mr. Barker voted for James A. Watson.

Mr. Duvall voted for Benjamin F. Caldwell.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Farrell,

Smith,

Total—2.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the fourth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	183
Necessary to choice	92
Charles Boeschstein received	32 votes
Frank H. Funk received	37 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	27 votes
W. Duff Piercy received	8 votes
Samuel Alschuler received	1 vote
Marcus Kavanaugh received	10 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received	3 votes
James C. Denvir received	25 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	7 votes
George W. English received	4 votes
George W. Bohling received	1 vote
Munroe C. Crawford received	4 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	4 votes
E. J. Smejkal received	2 votes
Cyril Fiala received	5 votes
George E. Nye received	2 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received	1 vote
William Kasper received	2 votes
Edward Tilden received	1 vote
Benjamin M. Mitchell received	1 vote
James A. Watson received	1 vote
Carroll C. Boggs received	1 vote

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the Congress of the United States for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909.

The presiding officer of the Joint Session read a telegram from Senator Gorman, stating that he was detained on account of the death of his son.

Mr. Denvir, of the Senate, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the Joint Assembly by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from this life the little son of Senator Al F. Gorman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Senate and House in Joint Assembly express to the father, our fellow Legislator and to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and direct that a copy

of these resolutions be spread upon the Journal and a copy be sent to the family, and that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral, as our representatives.

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly appointed as the committee provided for by the foregoing resolution: Senators Denvir, Waage, O'Connor, Hurley, and Representative Hilton.

At 1:00 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan, the Joint Assembly arose, and the Senate preceeded by the President thereof, returned to the Senate Chamber and resumed the consideration of business.

At 1:05 o'clock p. m., Mr. Denvir moved that the Senate adjourn as a mark of respect to Senator Gorman, on account of the death of his son, and the motion was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hearn offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 20.

WHEREAS, Senate Joint Resolution No. 15 was adopted by the Senate on the twelfth day of February, 1913, and adopted by the House of Representatives on February 18, 1913; wherein it was provided that a commission consisting of ten members of the General Assembly be appointed to have charge of the preliminary arrangements to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the admittance of the State of Illinois into the Union, and,

WHEREAS, Since the adoption and concurrence of the said resolution, it has been found that it would be beneficial and of great assistance to the joint committee of the General Assembly to be appointed under said resolution, because of their great experience and knowledge to have five additional members added thereto of whom three shall be officials in the University of Illinois and the other two shall be representatives of the Illinois Historical Society; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That E. J. James, E. B. Greene and J. W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, and Jessie Palmer Weber and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, of the Illinois Historical Society are hereby appointed as additional members of the committee heretofore provided for; further

Resolved, That the committee is hereby authorized to employ such necessary assistants as may be deemed expedient to carry out the purposes of this resolution, and that an appropriation be made therefor.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hearn, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on motion of Mr. Hearn, was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 149, for "An Act to consolidate in the government of the city of Chicago the powers now

vested in local authorities having jurisdiction within the territory of said city, to make additional provisions concerning parks and local improvements and to provide revenue,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Chicago Charter.

Mr. Manny introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 150, for "An Act to enable mutual corporations of other states to do the business of hail-storm and windstorm insurance in this State and prescribing and fixing their qualifications and fixing a penalty for violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 151, for "An Act to amend section 57 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 152, for "An Act providing for the licensing and examination and censorship of motion pictures for public safety and public decency,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 153, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the pursuit of the business, art and avocation of a barber, and to insure the better qualifications of persons following such business in the State of Illinois,' approved June 10, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, by adding thereto two additional sections, to be known and designated as section 11A and section 11B,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 154, for "An Act to empower the board of supervisors in counties under township organization, and county commissions in counties not under township organization, to appropriate county funds to employ, or to assist in employing a county consulting agriculturist, and to defray, or assist in defraying, the expenses connected therewith, for the purpose of the conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Andrus introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 155, for "An Act to extend the powers of the city council in cities, and the president and board of trustees in villages and incorporated towns,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 156, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate the white slave traffic."

On motion of Mr. Juul, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time and ordered printed,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a second reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 157, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the expenses of veteran soldiers residing in the State of Illinois, who were participants in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863, to enable them to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that battle, to be held on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, 3 and 4, A. D. 1913,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 158, for "An Act to be entitled, an Act to amend sections three and five of an Act entitled, 'An Act to incorporate and govern casualty insurance companies and to control such companies of this State and of other states doing business in the State of Illinois, and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof, and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict therewith,' approved April 21, 1899,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 159, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Helm introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 160, for "An Act to require drainage districts lying contiguous to and receiving benefits from another district, whether such district be organized under the same or different drainage laws of this State, to pay to any other district for benefits if any received by the lands of the contiguous or other districts, by the enlarging or improving of the ditches or drains or the construction of an outlet or outlets for the ditches or drains of the district making the improvements and to provide for the collection or payment of such benefits,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 161, for "An Act to amend section 210 of 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

At 11:05 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Bailey, the Senate took a recess until 11:55 o'clock a. m.

11:55 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Canaday offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 32.

Resolved, That the following named, who were employed as Acting Pages from January 8, 1913, to January 22, 1913, a period of eleven days, are hereby allowed compensation for that time, at the rate provided by law, and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for each of the following: George Hashman, Harold Bresman.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Canaday, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted.

The President of the Senate announced that the Executive Committee had selected the following as members of the Joint Commission provided for by Senate Joint Resolution No. 15, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Centennial of the Admittance of the State of Illinois into the Union: Senators, Hearn, Hay, Piercy, Johnson, Maclean.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16 of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the joint resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly, and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, designated as the "long" term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, designated as the "short" term.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate having been admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses being convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding.

The presiding officer of the Joint Session announced that a quorum of both Houses was present and declared the business of the Joint Session to be the balloting for two United States Senators *viva voce* vote, one for the "long" term and one for the "short" term, and directed that the fifth joint ballot be taken for each term.

FIFTH JOINT BALLOT.

(LONG TERM.)

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the fifth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term:

Number of votes cast.....	41
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	21 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	19 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	2

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Chamberlin,				

Total—21.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,	Madigan,	Tossey,	

Total—19.

Mr. Harris voted for Frank H. Funk.

Before calling the roll of the Senate, the Secretary announced that the following pairs had been made:

Mr. Broderick, with Mr. Stewart, both absent.

Mr. Gorman, with Mr. Curtis, both absent.

Mr. Carroll, absent, with Mr. Gray, present.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the fifth joint ballot for the long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast.....	145
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	52 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	64 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	20 votes
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes
John A. King received.....	5 votes
Answering present, but not voting.....	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Catlin,	Jayne,	McNichols,	Shepherd, F. W.
Atwood,	Clarke,	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Sherman,
Baker,	Curran, Thos.	Keck,	Pervier,	Shurtleff,
Barker,	Curran, Chas.	King,	Provine,	Simpson,
Benson,	Dudgeon,	Kirkpatrick,	Roos,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Flagg,	Kleeman,	Rothschild,	Taylor,
Boyd,	Harriss, J. E.	Lovejoy,	Rowe, Wm.,	Tice,
Boyer,	Holaday,	Lyon,	Scanlan,	Watson,
Burres,	Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Shanahan,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hull,	McGinley,	Shaver,	Wood,
Campbell,	Hutchinson,			

Total—52.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Duval,	Hilton,	Morris,	Shephard, H. A.
Briscoe,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hoffman,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Browne,	Etherton,	Hruby,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Burns,	Fahy,	Hubbard,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Clyne,	Farrell,	Huston,	O'Rourke,	Thompson, R. R.
Cohlmeyer,	Finley,	Igoe,	Poorman,	Trimarco,
Coleman,	Foster, A. M.	Kane,	Rapp,	Tucker,
Costello,	Foster, H. A.	Kasserman,	Richardson,	Weber,
Crawford,	Garesche,	Koch,	Rinehart,	Werts,
Devine,	Gorman,	McCarty,	Roe, Arthur,	Williamson,
Dickman,	Graham,	McCormick, W.	Ryan,	Wilson, R. E.
Dillon,	Griffin,	McWilliams,	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker,
Donlan,	Groves,	Morrasy,	Scott,	

Total—64.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Dunn,	Fleming,	Lloyd,	Schnackenberg,
Carmon,	Elliott, W. B.	Grunau,	McCormick, M.	Snite,
Carter,	Fargo,	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Curran, J. M.	Fitch,	Hunt,	Munro,	Zolla,

Total—20.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for John A. King are: Messrs.

Kilens,	McLaughlin,	Mitchell,	Sullivan,	Walsh,
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Total—5.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Ashton,

Total—1.

Paired, Mr. Pitlock, with Mr. Rostenkowski, both absent.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the fifth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	186
Necessary to choice.....	94
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	73 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	83 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	21 votes
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes
John A. King received.....	5 votes
Answering present, but not voting.....	3

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois, as Senator in the congress of the United States, for six years, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1913.

FIFTH JOINT BALLOT.

(SHORT TERM.)

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the fifth joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the fifth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term:

Total number of votes cast.....	41
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	3 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received.....	6 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	6 votes
Samuel A. Ettelson received.....	1 vote
Frank H. Funk received.....	8 votes
Peter M. Hoffman received.....	3 votes
William Ritchie received.....	8 votes
Edward F. Dunne received.....	3 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	1 vote
John F. Power received.....	1 vote
Martin D. Foster received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Ettelson,	Franklin,	Juul,		
				Total—3.

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Canaday,	Hearn,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Haase,				
				Total—6.

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Barr,	Hay,	Helm,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Dailey,				
				Total—6.

Those voting for William Ritchie are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Compton,	Madigan,	Womack,	Woodard,
Clary,	Keller,	Tossey,		
				Total—8.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Johnson,	Landee,		
				Total—8.

Those voting for Edward F. Dunne are: Messrs.

Denvir,	Forst,	Glackin,		
				Total—3.

Those voting for Peter M. Hoffman are: Messrs.

Brady,	Cornwell,	Maclean,		
				Total—3.

Mr. Beall voted for Samuel A. Ettelson.

Mr. Clark voted for James Hamilton Lewis.

Mr. Glackin voted for John F. Power.

Mr. Piercy voted for Martin D. Foster.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the fifth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast.....	138
Charles Boeschenstein received.....	35 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	23 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	37 votes
James F. Power received.....	5 votes
Clyde H. Tavenner received.....	1 vote
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received.....	4 votes
George W. Wall received.....	1 vote
Duncan McDonald received.....	4 votes
George E. Gorman received.....	1 vote
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	1 vote
D. T. Hartwell received.....	3 votes
Fred A. Busse received.....	1 vote
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	3 votes
Michael F. Flynn received.....	3 votes
William Ritchie received.....	3 votes
W. Duff Piercy received.....	3 votes
Theodore Schmidt received.....	1 vote
Benjamin F. Caldwell received.....	1 vote
Charles S. Thornton received.....	2 votes
Edward F. Dunne received.....	1 vote
Charles J. Scofield received.....	1 vote
Carl Vrooman received.....	1 vote
Peter M. Hoffman received.....	1 vote
Albert A. Berger received.....	1 vote
Richard F. Kinsella received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	7

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Briscoe,	Etherton,	Groves,	Mitchell,	Rapp,
Cohlmeier,	Fahy,	Hilton,	Morrasy,	Roe, Arthur,
Crawford,	Finley,	Kane,	Morris,	Shepherd, H. A.
Devine,	Foster, A. M.	Kasserman,	Mulcahy,	Strubinger,
Dillon,	Garesche,	Koch,	Myers,	Walsh,
Donlan,	Gorman,	McCarty,	O'Connell,	Wilson, R. E.
Elliott, Robt. A.	Graham,	McCormick, W.	O'Rourke,	Mr. Speaker,

Total—35.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Baker,	Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Rowe, Wm.,	Smejkal,
Butts,	Jones,	McGinley,	Shanahan,	Tice,
Campbell,	Keck,	Miller, G. A.	Shaver,	Watson,
Dudgeon,	King,	Provine,	Simpson,	Wood,
Holaday,	Kirkpatrick,	Rothschild,		

Total—23.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Carnon,	Fleming,	Lovejoy,	Sherman,
Atwood,	Carter,	Grunau,	Lyon,	Shurtleff,
Barker,	Curran, J. M.	Hollister,	McCormick, M.	Snite,
Barron,	Dunn,	Hunt,	Miller, E. E.	Taylor,
Benson,	Elliott, W. B.	Hutchinson,	Munro,	Thompson, A. C.
Blaha,	Fargo,	Jayne,	Pervier,	Wilson, G. H.
Boyd,	Fitch,	Lloyd,	Schnackenberg,	Zolla,
Burres,	Flagg,			

Total—37.

Those voting for James F. Power are: Messrs.

Burns,	Griffin,	Stoklasa,	Trimarco,	Weber,
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Total—5.

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr., are: Messrs.

Boyer,	Catlin,	Clarke,	Hull,
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Total—4.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for D. T. Hartwell are: Messrs.
Curran, Thos. Curren, Chas McNichols,

Total—3.

Those voting for Michael J. Flynn are: Messrs.
Costello, Hruby, Igoe,

Total—3.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.
Hoffman, Poorman, Richardson,

Total—3.

Those voting for William Ritchie are: Messrs.
Ashton, Coleman, Thompson, R. R.

Total—3.

Those voting for W. Duff Piercy are: Messrs.
Bell, Foster, H. A. Williamson,

Total—3.

Those voting for Charles S. Thornton are: Messrs.
Browne, Ryan,

Total—2.

Mr. Dickman voted for Edward F. Dunne.

Mr. Duvall voted for Benjamin F. Caldwell.

Mr. J. E. Harriss voted for George W. Wall.

Mr. Hubbard voted for Carl Vrooman.

Mr. Huston voted for Charles J. Scofield.

Mr. Kilens voted for Albert A. Berger.

Mr. Kleeman voted for Theodore Schmidt.

Mr. McLaughlin voted for Richard F. Kinsella.

Mr. Roos voted for Peter M. Hoffman.

Mr. Schuberth voted for George E. Gorman.

Mr. F. W. Shepherd voted for Albert J. Hopkins.

Mr. Sullivan voted for Fred A. Busse.

Mr. Werts voted for Clyde H. Tavenner.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Clyne, McWilliams, Scanlan, Smith, Tucker,
Farrell, Rinehart,

Total—7.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the fifth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	179
Necessary to choice	90
Charles Boeschenstein received.....	41 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	45 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	26 votes
James S. Power received.....	6 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received	4 votes
Duncan McDonald received.....	4 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	7 votes
D. T. Hartwell received.....	3 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	4 votes
Michael F. Flynn received.....	3 votes
William Ritchie received.....	11 votes
W. Duff Piercy received.....	3 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received.....	1 vote
Charles S. Thornton received.....	2 votes
Edward F. Dunne received.....	4 votes
Peter M. Hoffman received.....	4 votes

Samuel A. Ettelson received.....	1 vote
Martin D. Foster received	1 vote
Charles J. Scofield received.....	1 vote
Carl Vrooman received.....	1 vote
Albert A. Berger received.....	1 vote
Richard F. Kinsella received.....	1 vote
Theodore Schmidt received.....	1 vote
Fred A. Busse received.....	1 vote
George E. Gorman received.....	1 vote
George W. Wall received.....	1 vote
Clyde H. Tavenner received	1 vote

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the congress of the United States, for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1909.

At 1:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan, the Joint Session arose to sit on the next legislative day, and the Senate preceded by the President thereof, returned to the Senate Chamber and resumed the consideration of business.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 21.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, February 20, 1913, they stand adjourned until Wednesday, February 26, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 21.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, February 20, 1913, they stand adjourned until Wednesday, February 26, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Concurred in by the House February 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 1:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned and the President of the Senate announced that the Senate stood adjourned as provided for by the joint resolution adopted this day by both Houses, until Wednesday, February 26, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Thursday, February 20, 1913, and found no changes or correction to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Denvir offered the following resolution, which under Rule No. 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 33.

WHEREAS, In the interest of economy, it would be wise and judicious to consolidate under one body or management, the various charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of this State, and

WHEREAS, For the purposes of ascertaining the proper remedy and method of bringing about such consolidation of those institutions,

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed who shall have full authority to investigate the various charitable, penal and reformatory institutions and the manner in which those institutions are conducted and to gather all information and detail thereto.

Resolved, That such committee shall have full authority and is hereby vested with the power to subpoena witnesses and to compel the production of books, papers and documents in connection therewith.

Resolved, That such committee shall be allowed their reasonable expenses necessarily incurred in conducting said investigation and are hereby authorized to employ such assistants as are necessary to carry out their investigation and that such assistants shall be paid reasonable compensation for their services.

Resolved, That the expenses of said committee and its assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund or from such appropriation that shall be made therefor, upon vouchers properly drawn on the Auditor of Public Accounts, duly itemized and approved by the chairman of the said committee.

Resolved, That the committee shall report its findings and recommendations together with any bill or bills to the Forty-eighth General Assembly if such investigation can be completed before it adjourns, or if not, then to the Forty-ninth General Assembly of Illinois.

Mr. Keller offered the following resolution, which under Rule No. 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 34.

WHEREAS, The various offices and departments of our State Government have grown up under separate systems, each developing along its own line, without proper coördination, and

WHEREAS, The various State institutions have, in like manner, been originated under separate laws, each, until recently, having its own separate commission for its government and management, and

WHEREAS, The inter-relation between the various municipalities, counties, townships and districts of the State is so intimate that the efficiency of each must depend largely upon the efficiency of the other, and

WHEREAS, The present system or systems in all the branches of our government above mentioned, are outgrown, obsolete and inadequate to our present needs, and

WHEREAS, There is now no method of gathering and compiling the vastly important statistical information in relation to the departments of our State, counties and municipalities, and

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois and the various townships, counties and municipalities within the State, are expending in excess of \$100,000,000.00, annually, in government alone, and

WHEREAS, No private business conducted in the extravagant wasteful and inefficient manner now practiced in the various governmental bodies within our State could long continue to exist, and

WHEREAS, The government in the State of Illinois, the counties, townships and municipalities and districts is actually a great business in which all the people are interested parties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a commission be, and the same is hereby created, to consist of seven members, three to be appointed by the Senate and three by the House of Representatives, and one to be appointed by the Governor to be known as "The Illinois Efficiency Commission." Said commission shall have full power and authority to make such investigation into the methods, expenditures and workings of the various offices, departments, institutions, commissions, boards and all governmental activities of State, counties, townships and municipalities and districts within the State of Illinois, as will enable them to make a report showing what consolidation of boards, departments, commissions and offices, etc., may be effected, what eliminations of useless duplications of effort may be brought about, and such other information as will enable said commission to devise a plan for the introduction of a uniform system of accounting for all the instrumentalities of government, thereby making it possible to attain the highest degree of efficiency with the greatest economy.

Resolved, That said commission is hereby empowered to subpoena witnesses, place under oath and examine such witnesses and to subpoena such books, documents and papers as they shall deem necessary for their information. To carry out the provisions of this resolution, said committee is authorized and empowered to employ such expert accountants, efficiency experts, clerks, attorneys and stenographers as may be required. The said committee and members thereof shall be entitled to their actual and necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Said committee shall prepare their findings and present the same with their recommendations to the Governor of Illinois or to the next General Assembly of this State, or may present the same to any special session, if such should be called and the subject matter included in the call for the special session. And be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly proceed to make an appropriation for the ordinary and necessary expenses for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 35.

Resolved, That the standing committees heretofore named be grouped and assigned to rooms as follows:

Group 1, Room 1, West Wing—Building and Loan Association, Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Constitutional Amendments, Fees and Salaries, Judiciary, Judicial Apportionment, License and Miscellany.

Group 2, Room 18, North Wing—Chicago Charter, Cook County Affairs, Corporations, Elections, Insurance, Judicial Department and Practice, Municipalities, Parks and Boulevards, Railroads, Warehouses and Cold Storage.

Group 3, Room 9, East Wing—Appropriations, Banks and Banking, Contingent Expenses, Farm Drainage, Finance, Revenue, State Normal Schools, University of Illinois.

Group 4, Room 16, North Wing—Canals and Rivers, Congressional Apportionment, Education, Municipal Courts, Public Utilities, Sanitary District Affairs, Senatorial Apportionment, Waterways.

Group 5, Room 14, East Wing, 4th Floor—Agriculture, Civil Service, Live Stock and Dairying, Primary Elections.

Group 6, Room 17, East Wing, 4th Floor—Fish and Game, Military and Naval Affairs, Public Buildings and Grounds.

Group 7, Room 12, West Wing, 4th Floor—County and Township Organization, Labor, Mines and Mining, Roads, Highways and Bridges.

Group 8, Room 16, East Wing, 4th Floor—Manufactures.

Group 9, Room 21, North Wing—Rules.

Group 10, Lieutenant Governor's Room—Executive Committee.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the rules were suspended, and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion was adopted.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution which under Rule No. 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 22.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Illinois has from time to time created various commissions, boards, bureaus and other additions to the State government, and

WHEREAS, The duties of these various commissions, boards and bureaus in many cases overlap and conflict, one with the other, and,

WHEREAS, The duties of these various commissions, boards, bureaus, etc., can in many instances be more efficiently and more economically performed by combining these various departments and abolishing those which are an unnecessary drain on the public treasury, and

WHEREAS, Owing to the marvelous growth of our State in all the departments of its government a thorough reorganization with a view to greater efficiency and greater economy is demanded; now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein. That a joint committee of eight (8) be appointed, composed of four (4) Senators and four (4) Representatives who shall have full power and authority to investigate all departments of the State government including all boards, bureaus and commissions which have been created by the General Assembly, such investigation to be made with a view of securing a more perfect system of accounting, combining and centralizing the duties of the various departments, abolishing such as are useless and securing for the State of Illinois such reorganization that will promote greater efficiency and greater economy in her various branches of government.

Resolved, That the committee shall have whole power and authority to subpoena witnesses and to examine into and compel the production of books, papers and documents.

Resolved, That the committee shall have full authority to employ expert accountants, attorneys, stenographers and other assistants necessary to carry on their investigations and make their report.

Resolved, That the expenses of said committee and employees shall be paid out of any appropriation made therefor by the General Assembly upon voucher properly drawn upon the Auditor of Public Accounts properly itemized and signed and approved by the chairman and secretary of the joint committee. The committee shall conduct its investigations and report its findings and make its recommendations together with such bill or bills that it may deem proper to submit to the Forty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

Mr. Shaw offered the following resolution, which under Rule No. 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 36.

WHEREAS, The increased efficiency of modern machinery tends to throw a great number of men upon the labor market and increase the number of unemployed; and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the present session of the General Assembly, to take up and carefully consider, the important subject of the unemployed in this State; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely necessary in order to deal with the great and important subject, that it be thoroughly investigated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a commission of nine members, to be composed of three representatives of labor, three representatives of employers of labor, and three men of undisputed learning and probity, citizens of this State, without regard to party affiliations, who shall serve without remuneration, and whose duties shall be to thoroughly investigate the causes relating to the unemployed of this State, and to report to the General Assembly its recommendations, as well as the draft of any desirable bill or bills, or other means destined to meet the purposes announced in this resolution, for consideration and action, if possible, by the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly; further

Resolved, That the said committee shall have the power and authority to issue subpoenas, and to compel attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and documents, and to administer oaths to such witnesses; further

Resolved, That the committee may employ such necessary assistants as it deems wise and expedient in pursuit of its investigation; further

Resolved, That the committee be allowed its necessary expenses in pursuit of the investigation.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 23.

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Article IV of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto additional sections to be known as sections 1A and 1B to read as follows:

SECTION 1A. If the Supreme Court of the State shall decide that a law duly enacted is in violation of the Constitution of the State on the ground that it is not warranted by the police power or is a taking of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or impairs the obligation of contract or is special legislation, the General Assembly by resolution upon the vote of a majority of the members elected to each House, or the electors by a petition filed with the Secretary of State, signed by five per cent of the electors of the State voting for the office of Governor at the next preceding general election therefor, may submit the Act to the electors of the State at the next general election held not less than sixty days after the passage of said resolution or the filing of said petition, as the case may be, and if a majority of electors voting on such measure approve the same, it shall be and become a law with full force and effect as soon as the General Assembly

shall thereafter re-enact said law with or without amendments germane thereto. The General Assembly shall enact legislation conformable hereto for carrying into effect the foregoing provisions.

SECTION 1B. Upon an Act of the Legislature being duly enacted and re-enacted at two different legislative sessions and thereafter sustained by a majority of the electorate voting thereon upon a referendum as provided for in the Act, it and all amendments thereto germane to the same, thereafter adopted by the Legislature, shall be deemed and held not to violate those clauses of the State Constitution which prohibit the taking of like, liberty and property without due process of law, or which impair the obligation of contract or prohibit special legislation.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and on his motion was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 162, for "An Act to regulate the civil service in counties containing one hundred and fifty thousand or more inhabitants,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 163, for "An Act to prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or giving away of cigarettes, cigarette papers or wrappers or other substitutes therefor, and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Johnson, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 164, for "An Act to provide for the regulation and supervision of investment and other companies,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 165, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to employment offices and agencies,' approved and in force May 11, 1903,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 166, for "An Act amending section 14 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to garnishment,' approved March 9, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Lundberg introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 167, for "An Act providing for the establishment of a State Probation Commission,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 168, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner, and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicles or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' (approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911), and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith or contrary hereto,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 169, for "An Act to provide for public health and convenience in the operation of inter-urban or surface railroad cars,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 170, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, and 1g, respectively, providing for the powers and duties and notification of state's attorneys in actions for divorce, and authorizing the appointment of additional state's attorneys and providing for their compensation,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 171, for "An Act to amend section 23 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish probate courts in all counties having a population of seventy thousand or more, to define the jurisdiction thereof, and regulate the practice therein, and to fix the time for holding the same,' title of Act approved April 27, 1877, as amended by Act approved May 21, 1881, in force July 1, 1881,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 172, for "An Act making appropriations for the State charitable institutions herein named,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 173, for "An Act making an appropriation to meet a deficiency and to provide the neces-

sary funds for postage, parcel post postage, expressage, telegraphing, telephoning, incidental and all other expenses, accrued and to accrue in the office of Secretary of State, until the first of July, 1913,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 174, for "An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of a site, drawing plans and the preliminary construction of new buildings, for the new State colony for epileptics,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 175, for "An Act making appropriation for the ordinary and other expenses of the State charitable institutions herein named,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Keller introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 176, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on State Normal Schools.

Mr. Keller introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 177, for "An Act to make special appropriations for the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on State Normal Schools.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 178, for "An Act requiring trains to be protected by a competent flagman; and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 179, for "An Act to meet a deficiency and making an appropriation to provide necessary expenses accrued and to accrue in the office of the Treasurer of the State until July 1, 1913,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

Senate Bill No. 45, a bill for "An Act to provide for the incidental expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois,

to be incurred by the Secretary of State, and for the care and custody of the State House and grounds, to be incurred and now unprovided for,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 156, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate the white slave traffic,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, February 26, 1913.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint James H. Burdett, of Chicago, Cook County, for member of the State Civil Service Commission, to succeed John A. Cousley, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein,

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, the rules were suspended and the Senate took up for immediate consideration the foregoing message.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor the Senate went into Executive Session to consider the foregoing nomination.

By unanimous consent, the rule requiring that the doors of the Senate be closed during the Executive Session, was suspended.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nomination just made?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Keller,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Executive Session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Ettelson offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 37.

WHEREAS, Our esteemed colleague, Senator John M. O'Connor, has been nominated for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, on the Democratic ticket, we congratulate him and the Democratic party on the recognition thus afforded him, of his ability and fidelity in public service.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Ettelson, the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Jones,	Olson,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Juul,	Piercy,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	Shaw,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	

Yeas—43.

Mr. Madigan asked for and obtained leave of absence for tomorrow's session on account of important business.

At 11:00 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate took a recess until 11:55 o'clock a. m.

11:55 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16, of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the joint resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly, and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, designated as the "long" term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, designated as the "short" term.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate having been admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses being convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding.

The presiding officer of the Joint Session announced that a quorum of both Houses was present and declared the business of the Joint Session to be the balloting for two United States Senators by *viva voce* vote, one for the "long" term and one for the "short" term, and directed that the sixth joint ballot be taken for each term.

SIXTH JOINT BALLOT.

. (LONG TERM.)

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the sixth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term:

Number of votes cast	46
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	24 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	21 votes
Andrew J. Graham received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Macleam,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Magill,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	

Total—24.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Piercy,	Womack,
Compton,	Hearn,	Manny,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Denvir,				

Total—21.

Mr. Broderick voted for Andrew J. Graham.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Jones,

Total—1.

Before calling the roll of the Senate, the Secretary announced that the following pairs had been made:

Mr. Haase with Mr. Helm, both absent.

Mr. Harris with Mr. Carroll, both absent.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the sixth joint ballot for the long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	141
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	50 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	64 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	21 votes
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes
Andrew J. Graham received.....	3 votes
Edward Tilden received.....	1 vote
Answering present, and not voting.....	2

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Catlin,	Hutchinson,	McNichols,	Shepherd, F. W.
Atwood,	Clarke,	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Sherman,
Barker,	Curran, Thos.	Keck,	Pervier,	Shurtleff,
Benson,	Curren, Chas.	King,	Provine,	Simpson,
Blaha,	Dudgeon,	Kirkpatrick,	Roos,	Smejkal,
Boyd,	Flagg,	Kleeman,	Rostenkowski,	Taylor,
Boyer,	Harriss, J. E.	Lovejoy,	Rothschild,	Tice,
Burres,	Holaday,	Lyon,	Rowe, Wm.,	Watson,
Butts,	Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Shanahan,	Wilson, G. H.
Campbell,	Hull,	McGinley,	Shaver,	Wood,

Total—50.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Duvall,	Groves,	Morrasy,	Scott,
Briscoe,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hilton,	Morris,	Shephard, H. A.
Browne,	Etherton,	Hoffman,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Burns,	Fahy,	Hruby,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Clyne,	Farrell,	Hubbard,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Cohlmeyer,	Finley,	Huston,	O'Rourke,	Thompson, R. R.
Coleman,	Foster, A. M.	Igoe,	Poorman,	Trimarco,
Costello,	Foster, H. A.	Kane,	Rapp,	Weber,
Crawford,	Garesche,	Karch,	Richardson,	Werts,
Devine,	Gillespie,	Kasserman,	Rinehart,	Williamson,
Dickman,	Gorman,	Koch,	Roe, Arthur,	Wilson, R. E.
Dillon,	Graham,	McCormick, W.	Ryan,	Mr. Speaker,
Donlan,	Griffin,	McWilliams,	Schuberth,	

Total—64.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Elliott, W. B.	Graves,	Lloyd,	Schnackenberg,
Carmon,	Fargo,	Grunau,	McCormick, M.	Snite,
Carter,	Fitch,	Hunt,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Curran, J. M.	Fleming,	Jayne,	Munro,	Zolla,
Dunn,				

Total—21.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for Andrew J. Graham are: Messrs.

McLaughlin,	Sullivan,	Walsh,
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Total—3.

Mr. Kilens voted for Edward Tilden.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the sixth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	188
Necessary to a choice.....	95
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	74 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	85 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	21 votes
Edward Tilden received.....	1 vote
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes
Andrew J. Graham received.....	3 votes
Answering present, but not voting.....	3

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois, as Senator in the congress of the United States, for six years, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1913.

SIXTH JOINT BALLOT.

(SHORT TERM.)

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the sixth joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the sixth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term:

Total number of votes cast.....	47
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	4 votes
Charles Boeschstein received.....	11 votes

Albert J. Hopkins received.....	4 votes
Fred H. Smith received.....	7 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	8 votes
Samuel Alschuler received.....	1 vote
Michael H. Cleary received.....	4 votes
Carl Vrooman received.....	3 votes
J. A. Cervenka received.....	2 votes
J. Hamilton Lewis received.....	1 vote
Camillo Volini received.....	1 vote
R. R. McCormick received.....	1 vote

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Curtis,	Ettelson,	Franklin,	Gray,	Total—4.
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Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Hearn,	Manny,	O'Connor,	Waage,	Total—11.
Canaday,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Shaw,	Womack,	
Gorman,					

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Barr,	Hay,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Total—4.
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Those voting for Michael H. Cleary are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Madigan,	Tossey,	Woodard,	Total—4.
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Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Landee,	Olson,	Stewart,	Total—8.
Bailey,	Jones,	Magill,			

Those voting for Fred H. Smith are: Messrs.

Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,	Total—7.
Brady,	Dailey,				

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Compton,	Keller,	Piercy,	Total—3.
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Those voting for J. A. Cervenka are: Messrs.

Denvir,	Forst,	Total—2.
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Mr. Cleary voted for Samuel Alschuler.

Mr. Clark voted for James Hamilton Lewis.

Mr. Glackin voted for Camillo Volini.

Mr. Juul voted for R. R. McCormick.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the sixth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast.....	141
Charles Boeschenstein received.....	38 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	22 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	35 votes
George E. Gorman received.....	12 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received.....	3 votes
Duncan McDonald received.....	4 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	1 vote
Carl Vrooman received.....	7 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	3 votes
Camillo Volini received.....	3 votes
F. H. Schaffhausen received.....	3 votes

Fred E. Sterling received.....	2 votes
Joseph Rosenbach received.....	1 vote
John F. Devine received.....	1 vote
Campbell S. Hearn received.....	1 vote
Michael Zimmer received.....	1 vote
Ralph C. Otis received.....	1 vote
Fred H. Smith received.....	1 vote
Michael H. Cleary received.....	1 vote
Homer J. Tice received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	4

Those voting for Charles Boeschstein are: Messrs.

Briscoe,	Etherton,	Griffin,	McWilliams,	Shephard, H. A.
Cohlmeyer,	Fahy,	Groves,	Morrasy,	Strubinger,
Crawford,	Finley,	Kane,	Morris,	Sullivan,
Devine,	Foster, A. M.	Karch,	Myers,	Walsh,
Dillon,	Garesche,	Kasserman,	O'Connell,	Werts,
Donlan,	Gillespie,	Koch,	Rapp,	Wilson, R. E.
Duvall,	Gorman,	McCarty,	Roe, Arthur,	Mr. Speaker,
Elliott, Robt. A.	Graham,	McCormick, W.		
				Total—38.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Butts,	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Rowe, Wm.,	Smejkal,
Campbell,	Keck,	Provine,	Shanahan,	Tice,
Harriss, J. E.	Kirkpatrick,	Roos,	Shaver,	Watson,
Holaday,	McCabe,	Rothschild,	Simpson,	Wood,
Hollenbeck,	McGinley,			
				Total—22.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Carmon,	Flagg,	Lloyd,	Schnackenberg,
Atwood,	Carter,	Fleming,	Lovejoy,	Sherman,
Barker,	Curran, J. M.	Graves,	Lyon,	Shurtleff,
Barron,	Dunn,	Grunau,	McCormick, M.	Snite,
Benson,	Elliott, W. B.	Hunt,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Boyd,	Fargo,	Hutchinson,	Munro,	Wilson, G. H.
Burres,	Fitch,	Jayne,	Pervier,	Zolla,
				Total—35.

Those voting for George E. Gorman are: Messrs.

Clyne,	Hilton,	Mulcahy,	Rinehart,	Weber,
Costello,	Hruby,	O'Rourke,	Schuberth,	Williamson,
Dickman,	Igoe,			
				Total—12.

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr., are: Messrs.

Boyer,	Catlin,	Hull,		
				Total—3.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,	
				Total—4.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Ashton,	Hubbard,	Poorman,	Scott,	Thompson, R. R.
Foster, H. A.	Huston,			
				Total—7.

Those voting for Camillo Volini are: Messrs.

Burns,	McLaughlin,	Trimarco,		
				Total—3.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Hoffman,	Richardson,		
				Total—3.

Those voting for F. H. Schaffhausen are: Messrs.

Curran, Thos.	Curren, Chas.	McNichols,		
				Total—3.

Those voting for Fred E. Sterling are: Messrs.

Dudgeon,	King,			
				Total—2.

Mr. F. W. Shepherd voted for Albert J. Hopkins.

Mr. Kilens voted for Joseph Rosenbach.

Mr. Rostenkowski voted for John F. Devine.

Mr. Ryan voted for Campbell S. Hearn.

Mr. Stoklasa voted for Michael Zimmer.

Mr. Taylor voted for Ralph C. Otis.

Mr. Clark voted for Frederick H. Smith.

Mr. Coleman voted for Michael H. Cleary.

Mr. Blaha voted for Homer J. Tice.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Browne,

Farrell,

Kleeman,

Smith,

Total—4.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the sixth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	188
Necessary to choice	95
Charles Boeschstein received.....	49 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	43 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	26 votes
Samuel Alschuler received.....	1 vote
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received.....	3 votes
Duncan McDonald received.....	4 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	5 votes
Carl Vrooman received.....	10 votes
George E. Gorman received.....	12 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	4 votes
Camillo Volini received.....	4 votes
F. H. Schaffhausen received.....	3 votes
Fred E. Sterling received.....	2 votes
Joseph Rosenbach received.....	1 vote
Fred H. Smith received.....	8 votes
Michael H. Cleary received.....	5 votes
J. A. Cervenka received.....	2 votes
R. R. McCormick received.....	1 vote
John F. Devine received.....	1 vote
Campbell S. Hearn received.....	1 vote
Michael Zimmer received.....	1 vote
Ralph C. Otis received.....	1 vote
Homer J. Tice received.....	1 vote

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the congress of the United States, for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1909.

At 1:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan of the House, the Joint Session arose, and the Senate, preceded by its President, returned to the Senate Chamber, and resumed the consideration of business.

At 1:20 o'clock p. m., Mr. Clark moved that the Senate take a recess until 5:00 o'clock p. m., which motion was decided in the negative.

At 1:22 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

* Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Wednesday, February 26, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 156.

A bill for an act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate the white slave traffic.

SENATE BILL No. 45.

A bill for an act to provide for the incidental expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, to be incurred by the Secretary of State, and for the care and custody of the State House and grounds, to be incurred and now unprovided for.

Mr. Andrus, from the Committee on County and Township Organization, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 38, for "An Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 19, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding section 172a,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 106, for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of petit larceny and misdemeanors, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 168 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence, approved March 27, 1874,' approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877, as amended by Act approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 107, for "An Act to amend section one, of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the punishment of persons violating any of the ordinances of the several boards of public park commissioners in this State,' approved and in force December 24, 1907,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 133, for "An Act in relation to the semi-monthly payment of wages and salaries by corporations, and all employers of laborers and servants, and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 161, for "An Act to amend section 210 of 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the following resolution offered by Mr. Landee, January 30, 1913, reported the same back with the recommendation that it be adopted:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 12.

"WHEREAS. It appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several states thereof; and

"WHEREAS. The practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each state the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce; now, therefore,

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein. That the application be made and hereby is made to congress under provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

"Resolved. That the legislatures of all other states of the United States, now in session or when next convened, be and they hereby are respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

"Resolved, further. That the Secretary of State be and he hereby is directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other states of the United States."

The question then being, "Shall the report of the committee be concurred in and the resolution adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hurburgh, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, to whom was referred the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 5.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein. That in all contested election cases involving seats in either House of the General Assembly a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars for attorney's fees to be allowed to the sitting member, and not to exceed the same amount to a successful contestant, and that no attorney's fees or other expenses shall be allowed to any unsuccessful contestant.

Reported the same back with the following substitute therefor, and recommended the adoption of the substitute:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein. That in all contested election cases involving seats in either House of the General Assembly, a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars for attorney's fees to be allowed to the sitting member, and not to exceed the same amount to a successful contestant, and that no attorney's fees be allowed to any unsuccessful contestant: *Provided, however,* that no attorney fees or expense account shall be allowed by either House until a sworn statement containing a full itemized account thereof has been rendered to each House.

On motion of Mr. Barr, the resolution and the proposed substitute were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Hurburgh, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, made the following report, and on his motion, the report was adopted:

The Committee on Contingent Expenses begs leave to report the following assignment of Committee Clerks:

R. S. Hamilton, assigned to the Committee on Judiciary.

J. M. Cornwell, assigned to the Committees on Building and Loan Associations, Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Constitutional Amendments, Fees and Salaries, Judicial Apportionment, License and Miscellany.

J. E. Harvey, assigned to the Committees on Chicago Charter, Cook County Affairs, Corporations, Elections, Railroads.

Victor File, assigned to the Committees on Judicial Department and Practice, Parks and Boulevards, Warehouses and Cold Storage, Insurance, Rules.

I. R. Wasson, assigned to Committee on Appropriations.

Frank Devier, assigned to Committees on Banks and Banking, Contingent Expenses, Farm Drainage, Finance, Revenue, State Normal Schools, University of Illinois.

M. R. Martin, assigned to Committees on Canals and Rivers, Congressional Apportionment, Education, Manufactures, Municipal Courts, Public Utilities, Sanitary District Affairs, Senatorial Apportionment, Waterways.

J. J. McMahon, assigned to Committees on Agriculture, Civil Service, Live Stock and Dairying, Primary Elections.

W. R. Overhue, assigned to Committees on Fish and Game, Military and Naval Affairs, Public Buildings and Grounds.

Arthur Williams, assigned to Committees on County and Township Organization, Labor, Mines and Mining, Roads, Highways and Bridges.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Meeker offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 24.

WHEREAS, An invitation has been received by the members of the General Assembly from the University of Illinois, inviting them to visit that institution in the near future, and

WHEREAS, A date should be fixed which will enable the University authorities to make such preparation for the proper entertainment of the members of the Assembly as they may desire; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the date of said visit is hereby fixed for March 27 and March 28, 1913, and that the presiding officers of the Senate and House are requested to notify the President of the University of Illinois, of the action hereby taken.

Resolved, That a committee of three members from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives, be appointed to have charge of all necessary arrangements.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Meeker, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 180, for "An Act to provide for the pensioning of honorable discharged veterans in the war of 1861 or the war with Spain, or the Philippine insurrection,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 181, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois State Bee Keepers' Association,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 182, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,' and to add an additional section thereto to be known as section 5 and to amend the title of said Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 183, for "An Act to promote the health and welfare of the people of this State by limiting the hours of service of employees in certain employments, and providing for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 184, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of crime of petit larceny and misdemeanors,' and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 168 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874,' approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877.' (Approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879),"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 185, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the municipal court of Chicago,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipal Courts.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 186, for "An Act making an appropriation for the office of State Hotel Inspector and the expenses of said office,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 187, for "An Act relating to fire escapes in hotels, inns and public lodging houses, furnishing such buildings with appliances for the safety of guests in case of fire and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and for creating the office of State Hotel Inspector,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 188, for "An Act to provide for the licensing of mason contractors and employing masons and to regulate the safe and proper construction of buildings,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 189, for "An Act to prohibit the giving of money or thing of value to employees or the receiving of money or thing of value by employees in addition to the regular rate of charge of the employer, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 190, for "An Act to provide for the sanitary regulations of hotels, rooming houses and lodging houses,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 191, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to marriage,' approved February 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto five additional sections, to be known as section 8a, section 8b, section 8c, section 8d and section 8e,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 192, for "An Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of expenses for apprehension and delivery of fugitives from justice,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

Senate Bill No. 45, for "An Act to provide for the incidental expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, to be incurred by the Secretary of State, and for the care and custody of the State House and grounds, to be incurred and now unprovided for,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Farr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,			

Yeas—42.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Senate Bill No. 156, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate the white slave traffic,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,	Gray,	Jones,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Haase,			

Yeas—37.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Hurburgh, February 26, 1913, was taken up for consideration, and on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and then to the Committee on Appropriations:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 22.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Illinois has from time to time created various commissions, boards, bureaus and other additions to the State government, and

WHEREAS, The duties of these various commissions, boards and bureaus in many cases overlap and conflict, one with the other, and,

WHEREAS, The duties of these various commissions, boards, bureaus, etc., can in many instances be more efficiently and more economically performed by combining these various departments and abolishing those which are an unnecessary drain on the public treasury, and

WHEREAS, Owing to the marvelous growth of our State in all the departments of its government a thorough reorganization with a view to greater efficiency and greater economy is demanded; now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a joint committee of eight (8) be appointed, composed of four (4) Senators and four (4) Representatives who shall have full power and authority to investigate all departments of the State government including all boards, bureaus and commissions which have been created by the General Assembly, such investigation to be made with a view of securing a more perfect system of accounting, combining and centralizing the duties of the various departments, abolishing such as are useless and securing for the State of Illinois such reorganization that will promote greater efficiency and greater economy in her various branches of government.

Resolved, That the committee shall have whole power and authority to subpoena witnesses and to examine into and compel the production of books, papers and documents.

Resolved, That the committee shall have full authority to employ expert accountants, attorneys, stenographers and other assistants necessary to carry on their investigations and make their report.

Resolved, That the expenses of said committee and employees shall be paid out of any appropriation made therefor by the General Assembly upon voucher properly drawn upon the Auditor of Public Accounts properly itemized and signed and approved by the chairman and secretary of the joint committee. The committee shall conduct its investigations and report its findings and make its recommendations together with such bill or bills that it may deem proper to submit to the Forty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Denvir, February 26, 1913, was taken up for consideration, and on motion of Mr. Hurburgh was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and then to the Committee on Appropriations:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 33.

WHEREAS, In the interest of economy, it would be wise and judicious to consolidate under one body or management, the various charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of this State, and

WHEREAS, For the purposes of ascertaining the proper remedy and method of bringing about such consolidation of those institutions,

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed who shall have full authority to investigate the various charitable, penal and reformatory institutions and the manner in which those institutions are conducted and to gather all information and detail thereto.

Resolved, That such committee shall have full authority and is hereby vested with the power to subpoena witnesses and to compel the production of books, papers and documents in connection therewith.

Resolved, That such committee shall be allowed their reasonable expenses necessarily incurred in conducting said investigation and are hereby authorized to employ such assistants as are necessary to carry out their investigation and that such assistants shall be paid reasonable compensation for their services.

Resolved, That the expenses of said committee and its assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund or from such appropriation that shall be made therefor, upon vouchers properly drawn on the Auditor of Public Accounts, duly itemized and approved by the chairman of the said committee.

Resolved, That the committee shall report its findings and recommendations together with any bill or bills to the Forty-eighth General Assembly if such investigation can be completed before it adjourns, or if not, then to the Forty-ninth General Assembly of Illinois.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Keller, February 26, 1913, was taken up for consideration, and on motion of Mr. Hurburgh was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and then to the Committee on Appropriations:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 34.

WHEREAS, The various offices and departments of our State Government have grown up under separate systems, each developing along its own line, without proper coördination, and

WHEREAS, The various State institutions have, in like manner, been originated under separate laws, each, until recently, having its own separate commission for its government and management, and

WHEREAS, The inter-relation between the various municipalities, counties, townships and districts of the State is so intimate that the efficiency of each must depend largely upon the efficiency of the other, and

WHEREAS, The present system or systems in all the branches of our government above mentioned, are outgrown, obsolete, and inadequate to our present needs, and

WHEREAS, There is now no method of gathering and compiling the vastly important statistical information in relation to the departments of our State, counties and municipalities, and

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois and the various townships, counties and municipalities within the State, are expending in excess of \$100,000,000.00, annually, in government alone, and

WHEREAS, No private business conducted in the extravagant, wasteful and inefficient manner now practiced in the various governmental bodies within our State could long continue to exist, and

WHEREAS, The government in the State of Illinois, the counties, townships and municipalities and districts is actually a great business in which all the people are interested parties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a commission be, and the same is hereby created, to consist of seven members, three to be appointed by the Senate and three by the House of Representatives, and one to be appointed by the Governor to be known as "The Illinois Efficiency Commission." Said commission shall have full power and authority to make such investigation into the methods, expenditures and workings of the various offices, departments, institutions, commissions, boards and all governmental activities of State, counties, townships and municipalities and districts within the State of Illinois, as will enable them to make a report showing what consolidation of boards, departments, commissions and offices, etc., may be effected, what eliminations of useless duplications of effort may be brought about, and such other information as will enable said commission to devise a plan for the introduction of a uniform system of accounting for all the instrumentalities of government, thereby making it possible to attain the highest degree of efficiency with the greatest economy.

Resolved, That said commission is hereby empowered to subpoena witnesses, place under oath and examine such witnesses and to subpoena such books, documents and papers as they shall deem necessary for their information. To carry out the provisions of this resolution, said committee is authorized and empowered to employ such expert accountants, efficiency experts, clerks, attorneys and stenographers as may be required. The said committee and members thereof shall be entitled to their actual and necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Said committee shall prepare their findings and present the same with their recommendations to the Governor of Illinois or to the next General

Assembly of this State, or may present the same to any special session, if such should be called and the subject matter included in the call for the special session. And be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly proceed to make an appropriation for the ordinary and necessary expenses for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Shaw, February 26, 1913, was taken up for consideration, and on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and then to the Committee on Appropriations:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 36.

WHEREAS, The increased efficiency of modern machinery tends to throw a great number of men upon the labor market and increase the number of unemployed; and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the present session of the General Assembly, to take up and carefully consider the important subject of the unemployed in this State; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely necessary in order to deal with the great and important subject, that it be thoroughly investigated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a commission of nine members, to be composed of three representatives of labor, three representatives of employers of labor, and three men of undisputed learning and probity, citizens of this State, without regard to party affiliations, who shall serve without remuneration, and whose duties shall be to thoroughly investigate the causes relating to the unemployed of this State, and to report to the General Assembly its recommendations, as well as the draft of any desirable bill or bills, or other means destined to meet the purposes announced in this resolution, for consideration and action, if possible, by the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly; further

Resolved, That the said committee shall have the power and authority to issue subpoenas, and to compel attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and documents, and to administer oaths to such witnesses; further

Resolved, That the committee may employ such necessary assistants as it deems wise and expedient in pursuit of its investigation; further

Resolved, That the committee be allowed its necessary expenses in pursuit of the investigation.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Jones offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 38.

Resolved, That Rule No. 47 is hereby altered by striking out the word "sixty" and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "ninety."

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended, and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration,

And the question being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Haase,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Forst,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Clark,	Gray,			

Yeas—37.

By unanimous consent, the Senate returned to the order of introduction of bills.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 193, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 32, 40, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 60, 73, 74, 79, 80, 83, 109, 111, 116 and 124 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Cleary introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 194, for "An Act to provide for the creation of anti-saloon territory by popular vote of an entire county within which territory the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited and for the abolition by like means of territory so created,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Barr, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 195, for "An Act authorizing the appointment of a Housing Commission,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Olson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 196, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Board of Health for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Denvir offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 39.

WHEREAS, The opinion has been given that no member of the Senate can change his vote for United States Senator after the announcement of any vote of the Senate taken in Joint Assembly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed not to hand to the presiding officer of the Joint Assembly any vote of the Senate on United States Senator until the vote of the House be closed so no change of the votes of the House members can be made, after the same privileges has been taken from the Senators so that all Senators and Representatives be on an equal basis as to their rights to cast or withdraw their votes for United States Senator.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Denvir, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted.

At 11:30 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 11:55 o'clock a. m.

11:55 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, February 27, they stand adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, March 12, 1913.

Adopted by the House, February 27, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message was taken up for consideration, and the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16, of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the joint resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly, and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, designated as the "long" term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, designated as the "short" term.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate having been admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses being convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding.

The presiding officer of the Joint Session announced that a quorum of both Houses was present and declared the business of the Joint Session to be the balloting for two United States Senators by *viva voce* vote, one for the "long" term and one for the "short" term, and directed that the seventh joint ballot be taken for each term.

SEVENTH JOINT BALLOT.

(LONG TERM.)

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the seventh joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term.

Number of votes cast.....	38
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	19 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	18 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Clark,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Magill,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	
				Total—19.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	O'Connor,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurley,	Piercy,	Waage,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Keller,		
				Total—18.

Mr. Harris voted for Frank H. Funk.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Jones,

Total—1.

Before calling the roll of the Senate, the Secretary announced that the following pairs had been made:

Mr. Curtis, absent, with Mr. Meeker, present.

Mr. Dailey, absent, with Mr. Broderick, present.

Mr. Helm, absent, with Mr. Womack, absent.

Mr. Madigan, absent, with Mr. Gray, present.

Mr. Stewart, present, with Mr. Gorman, present.

Mr. Woodard, absent, with Mr. Bailey, absent.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the House of Representatives for the seventh joint ballot for the long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast.....	137
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	51 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	63 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	18 votes
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes
Raymond Robbins received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	3

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Clarke,	Jayne,	McNichols,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Curran, Thos.	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Sherman,
Barker,	Curren, Chas.	Keck,	Pervier,	Shurtleff,
Benson,	Dudgeon,	King,	Provine,	Simpson,
Blaha,	Flagg,	Kirkpatrick,	Roos,	Smejkal,
Boyd,	Harriss, J. E.	Kleeman,	Rostenkowski,	Taylor,
Boyer,	Holaday,	Lovejoy,	Rothschild,	Tice,
Burres,	Hollenbeck,	Lyon,	Rowe, Wm.,	Watson,
Butts,	Hull,	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Wilson, G. H.
Campbell,	Hutchinson,	McGinley,	Shanahan,	Wood,
Catlin,				
				Total—51.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Etherton,	Hoffman,	Morris,	Scott,
Briscoe,	Fahy,	Hruby,	Mulcahy,	Shepherd, H. A.
Browne,	Farrell,	Hubbard,	Myers,	Snite,
Burns,	Finley,	Huston,	O'Connell,	Stoklasa,
Cohlmeier,	Foster, A. M.	Igoe,	O'Rourke,	Strubinger,
Coleman,	Foster, H. A.	Kane,	Poorman,	Thompson, R. R.
Costello,	Garesche,	Karch,	Rapp,	Trimarco,
Crawford,	Gillespie,	Kasserman,	Richardson,	Weber,
Devine,	Gorman,	Kilens,	Rinehart,	Werts,
Dickman,	Graham,	Koch,	Roe, Arthur,	Williamson,
Dillon,	Griffin,	McCormick, W.	Ryan,	Wilson, R. E.
Donlan,	Groves,	McWilliams,	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker.
Elliott, Robt. A.	Hilton,	Morassy,		
				Total—63.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Dunn,	Fleming,	McCormick, M.	Snite,
Carmon,	Elliott, W. B.	Graves,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Carter,	Fargo,	Hunt,	Schnackenberg,	Zolla,
Curran, J. M.	Fitch,	Lloyd,		

Total—18.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Mr. Grunau voted for Raymond Robbins.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

McCarty,	McLaughlin,	Walsh,
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Total—3.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the seventh joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	175
Necessary to a choice.....	88
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	70 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	81 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	19 votes
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes
Raymond Robbins received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	4

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois, as Senator in the congress of the United States, for six years, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1913.

SEVENTH JOINT BALLOT.

(SHORT TERM.)

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the seventh joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the seventh joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term:

Total number of votes cast.....	39
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	1 vote
Charles Boeschstein received.....	8 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	3 votes
Carl Vrooman received.....	8 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	7 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received.....	6 votes
William L. O'Connell received.....	2 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	1 vote
John Smulski received.....	1 vote
Logan Hay received.....	1 vote
Peter J. O'Brien received.....	1 vote

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Canaday, Carroll,	Haase, Hearn,	Hurley, Manny,	O'Connor,	Waage.
				Total—8.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Campbell, Cleary,	Compton, Franklin,	Keller, Piercy.	Shaw,	Tossey.
				Total—8.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Andrus, Chamberlin,	Harris, Johnson,	Jones,	Landee,	Olson,
				Total—7.

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr., are: Messrs.

Beall, Brady,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Maclean,
				Total—6.

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Barr,	Hay,	Hurburgh,		
				Total—3.

Those voting for William L. O'Connell are: Messrs.

Denvir,	Forst,			
				Total—2.

Mr. Ettelson voted for Lawrence Y. Sherman.

Mr. Clark voted for James Hamilton Lewis.

Mr. Glackin voted for Peter J. O'Brien.

Mr. Juul voted for John Smulski.

Mr. Magill voted for Logan Hay.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the seventh joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast.....	136
Charles Boeschenstein received.....	39 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	21 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	32 votes
Carl Vrooman received.....	12 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received.....	5 votes
Duncan McDonald received.....	4 votes
Monroe C. Crawford received.....	9 votes
Peter J. O'Brien received.....	3 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	2 votes
Allen S. Ray received.....	2 votes
Frank O. Lowden received.....	2 votes
John Stelk received.....	1 vote
John F. Devine received.....	1 vote
John Downey received.....	1 vote
Elmer E. Perry received.....	1 vote
W. R. Neely received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	3

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Briscoe,	Foster, A. M.	Hoffman,	Morassy,	Shephard, H. A.
Cohlmeyer,	Garesche,	Kane,	Morris,	Strubinger,
Devine,	Gillespie,	Karch,	Mulcahy,	Walsh,
Dillon,	Gorman,	Kasserman,	O'Connell,	Weber,
Donlan,	Graham,	Koch,	O'Rourke,	Werts,
Elliott, Robt. A.	Griffin,	McCarty,	Rapp,	Wilson, R. E.
Etherton,	Groves,	McCormick, W.	Roe, Arthur,	Mr. Speaker,
Fahy,	Hilton,	McWilliams,	Scott,	
				Total—39.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Butts,	Keck,	McGinley,	Shanahan,	Smejkal.
Campbell,	King,	Provine,	Shaver,	Tice.
Holaday,	Kirkpatrick,	Rothschild,	Shurtleff,	Watson,
Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Simpson,	Wood,
Jones,				

Total—21.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Carmon,	Flagg,	Jayne,	Schnackenberg,
Atwood,	Carter,	Fleming,	Lloyd,	Sherman,
Barker,	Curran, J. M.	Graves,	Lovejoy,	Snite,
Barron,	Dunn,	Grunau,	Lyon,	Thompson, A. C.
Benson,	Elliott, W. B.	Hunt,	McCormick, M.	Wilson, G. H.
Boyd,	Fargo,	Hutchinson,	Miller, E. E.	Zolla,
Burres,	Fitch,			

Total—32.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Coleman,	Foster, H. A.	Igoe,	Rowe, Wm.,	Thompson, R. R.
Costello,	Hubbard,	Poorman,	Schuberth,	Williamson,
Dickman,	Huston,			

Total—12.

Those voting for Monroe C. Crawford are: Messrs.

Blaha,	Curran, Thos.	Curren, Chas.	McNichols,	Smith,
Browne,	Crawford,	Kleeman,	Ryan,	

Total—9.

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr., are: Messrs.

Boyer,	Catlin,	Clarke,	Hull,	Pervier,
				Total—5.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,	Total—4.
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Those voting for Peter J. O'Brien are: Messrs.

Burns,	McLaughlin,	Trimarco,	Total—3.
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Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Finley,	Richardson,	Total—2.
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Those voting for Allen S. Ray are: Messrs.

Miller, G. A.	Roos,	Total—2.
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Those voting for Frank O. Lowden are: Messrs.

Dudgeon,	Harriss, J. E.	Total—2.
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Mr. Bell voted for Elmer E. Perry.

Mr. Kilens voted for John Downey.

Mr. Rostenkowski voted for John F. Devine.

Mr. Stoklasa voted for John Stelk.

Mr. Sullivan voted for W. R. Neely.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Farrell,	Hruby,	Rinehart,	Total—3.
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Thereupon, the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the seventh joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	175
Necessary to choice	88
Charles Boeschenstein received.....	47 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	39 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	22 votes
Carl Vrooman received	20 votes

Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received	11 votes
Duncan McDonald received.....	4 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	3 votes
Monroe C. Crawford received.....	9 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	3 votes
Peter J. O'Brien received.....	4 votes
William L. O'Connell received.....	2 votes
Allen S. Ray received.....	2 votes
Frank O. Lowden received.....	2 votes
John Smulski received.....	1 vote
Logan Hay received.....	1 vote
John Stelk received.....	1 vote
John F. Devine received.....	1 vote
John Downey received.....	1 vote
W. R. Neely received.....	1 vote
Elmer E. Perry received.....	1 vote

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the congress of the United States, for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1909.

Thereupon, the presiding officer directed that the eighth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term be taken.

EIGHTH JOINT BALLOT.

(LONG TERM.)

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the eighth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term:

Number of votes cast.....	13
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	13 votes
Answering present, but not voting.....	1

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Manny,	Piercy,	Waage,
Compton,	Hearn,	Meeker,		
Total—13.				

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Barr.

Total—1.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the eighth joint ballot for the long term with the following result:

Number of votes cast.....	58
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	53 votes
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	1

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Fahy,	Hoffman,	McWilliams,	Scott,
Briscoe,	Farrell,	Hruby,	Morris,	Shephard, H. A.
Browne,	Finley,	Hubbard,	O'Rourke,	Stoklasa,
Burns,	Foster, A. M.	Huston,	Poorman,	Strubinger,
Cohlmeier,	Foster, H. A.	Igoe,	Rapp,	Thompson, R. R.
Coleman,	Garesche,	Kane,	Richardson,	Trimarco,
Costello,	Gillespie,	Karch,	Rinehart,	Werts,
Devine,	Gorman,	Kasserman,	Roe, Arthur,	Williamson,
Dickman,	Graham,	Koch,	Ryan,	Wilson, R. E.
Elliott, Robt. A.	Griffin,	McCarty,	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker,
Etherton,	Groves,	McCormick, W.		

Total—53.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Mr. Charles Curren voted for Lawrence Y. Sherman.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Shanahan,

Total—1.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the eighth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	71
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	66 votes
Barney Berlyn received.....	4 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	2

And it appearing from the foregoing roll-call that neither a quorum of the House nor Senate was present, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the congress of the United States for six years, beginning on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1913.

At 1:45 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan, the Joint Assembly arose to sit on the next legislative day, and the Senate, preceded by its President, returned to the Senate Chamber and resumed the consideration of business.

At 1:50 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hay, the Senate adjourned and the President of the Senate announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Wednesday, March 12, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided by the joint resolution adopted this day by both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The Journal of Thursday, Feb. 27, 1913, was read.

Mr. Keller offered the following amendment to the Journal:

Strike out the paragraph of the Journal announcing the result of the eighth joint ballot and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"And on the conclusion of the foregoing roll call, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years, beginning on the Fourth Day of March, A. D., 1913."

Mr. Hay moved that the foregoing amendment lie on the table, and the ayes and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 18.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Cleary,	Hearn,	Manny,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Waage,
Carroll,	Gorman,	Madigan,		

Nays—18.

Mr. Hay moved that the Journal stand approved, and the ayes and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Cleary,				

Nays—21.

Mr. Waage asked and obtained permission to file during today's session a proper worded protest signed by sufficient number to comply with the rules against the approval of the Journal of Thursday, Feb. 27, 1913.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 47, for "An Act to provide for a deficiency in the office and other expenses of the Chief Inspector of Private Employment Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading. Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 48, for "An Act to provide for a deficiency in office and other expenses of the Commissioners of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading. Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 173, for "An Act making an appropriation to meet a deficiency and to provide the necessary funds for postage, parcel post postage, expressage, telegraphing, telephoning, incidental and all other expenses, accrued and to accrue in the office of Secretary of State until the first of July, 1913,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading. Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 179, for "An Act to meet a deficiency and making an appropriation to provide necessary expenses accrued and to accrue in the office of the Treasurer of the State until July 1, 1913,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading. Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 192, for "An Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of expenses for apprehension and delivery of fugitives from justice,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading. Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 196, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Board of Health for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading. Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Piercy offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 25.

WHEREAS, Honorable W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, is expected to pass through the State of Illinois, Tuesday, March 18, enroute to a birthday celebration, at his home in Lincoln, Nebraska, and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, to pay its respect to the Secretary of State, now therefore be it,

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That an invitation be extended to the Honorable W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, to stop over at the city of Springfield, and to appear before and address a joint session of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois on the said date, at such hour as may be agreeable and convenient to him.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House jointly execute an invitation upon behalf of the Senate and House and forward the same at once by telegraph to Secretary Bryan, at the Department of State, Washington, D. C., in accordance with the foregoing resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That upon the acceptance of the invitation, a committee of eight (four from the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, and four from the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate), be appointed as a committee to make the arrangements for his reception and entertainment while a guest of the General Assembly of Illinois.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Piercy, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Magill offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 26.

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members to the General Assembly, a proposition to amend section one (1) of article four (4) of the Constitution of this State, so that the same shall read as follow:

Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people; and no law enacted by the General Assembly shall be declared unconstitutional except by the Supreme Court upon the concurrence of five of the seven judges thereof, and the power of the General Assembly, in exercise of the police power, to enact laws to promote the general welfare of the people shall be liberally construed.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Magill, the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Tossey offered the following resolution which, under the rules, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 40.

Resolved, That the name of Miller Carson be substituted for that of Russell Tweedler as janitor of the Senate, said Carson's pay to begin from March first, from which date Russell Tweedler will be dropped from the roll.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 197, for "An Act to amend section 14 of Division XIII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by all subsequent Acts amendatory thereof,"

On motion of Mr. Hearn, the rules were suspended and the foregoing bill was taken up and read at large the first time, ordered to a second reading and to be printed without reference.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 198, for "An Act to amend section 18, of Division XIII, of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by all subsequent acts amendatory thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 199, for "An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard, and making an appropriation therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 200, for "An Act making an appropriation of additional sums for the completion of armories now under construction,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 201, for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 202, for "An Act to provide for the care, repair, preservation and maintenance of uniforms, arms and equipment of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 203, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritances, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain Acts therein named,' approved June 14, 1909, and in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 204, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to a municipal court in the city of Chicago,' approved May 18, 1905, and all Acts amendatory thereto, and to secure for said municipal court the benefit of the provisions of law regulating the civil service of the city of Chicago,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 205, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to costs,' (as amended by Act approved February 11, 1874, in force July 1, 1874) and by adding additional sections thereto, to be known respectively as sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 206, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an 'Act to provide for the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same; for prescribing and defining the duties and limiting the powers of such corporations when so organized; and authorizing the same and all railroad companies of other states owning connecting lines, as amended by Act approved June 2, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,' as amended by an Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and by adding three additional sections thereto to be known respectively as sections '5a,' '5b' and '5c,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Carroll introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 207, for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 208, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to marriage,' approved February 1, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by repealing sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, and sections 7, 8, 9, 11a and 11b, and sections 19 and 20,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 209, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto an additional section to be known and designated as section 268-A,"

* Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 210, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize judges of courts of record to appoint jury commissioners and prescribing their powers and duties,' approved June 15, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, as amended by Act approved June 9, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, and Act approved and in force April 24, 1899, by amending sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), and by adding thereto two new sections to be numbered four 'a' (4-a) and four 'b' (4-b),"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 211, for "An Act relating to the organization and powers of the city of Chicago,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Chicago Charter.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 212, for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of an armory in the city of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 213, for "An Act to amend sections 106 and 189 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 214, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as

amended by an Act approved March 29, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 215, for "An Act to regulate the civil service of sanitary districts by amending 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove the obstructions in the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, and all Acts amendatory thereof by amending section 4 and by adding thereto twelve new sections to be known as section 4a, section 4b, section 4c, section 4d, section 4e, section 4f, section 4g, section 4h, section 4i, section 4j, section 4k and section 4l,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Manny introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 216, for "An Act to amend section 21 of an Act to revise the law in relation to mechanics' liens. To whom, what for, and when lien is given; who is a contractor; area covered by and extent of lien; when the lien attaches. Approved May 18, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Manny introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 217, for "An Act requiring all tires on motor vehicles made or offered for sale, to be properly stamped, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 218, for "An Act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of wage loan corporations and to allow the loaning of money by such corporations secured by assignment of wages, and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. O'Connor, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 219, for "An Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiencies in the appropriations to the Board of Commissioners of State Contracts for the purchase of printing, paper and stationery, for public printing and for public binding under contract by the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 220, for "An Act to authorize the appointment of assistants to probate judges and provide for their compensation,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 221, for "An Act to fix the compensation and salaries of probate judges in all counties having a population of seventy thousand (70,000) or more, and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 222, for "An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of a site, drawing plans and the preliminary construction of new buildings, in the city of Chicago, for the establishment of a new State Colony for the Blind and Blind Families,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following preamble and joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 10.

WHEREAS, A communication to the Speaker of this House has been received from the University of Illinois, inviting the members of the General Assembly to visit that institution in the near future; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that a date be fixed which will enable the University authorities to make such preparation for the proper entertainment of this body as they may desire; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That the date of the visit of this body shall be fixed for March 27 and 28, 1913, and that the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to notify the President of the University of Illinois of such action; and, be it further

Resolved, That a committee of four members be appointed, three from the House and one from the Senate to have charge of and make such arrangements as may be necessary.

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker of the House has appointed as such committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Carter, Burres and Williamson.

Adopted by the House, February 27, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 86, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Governor Charles S. Deneen,"

Was recalled from the Committee on Appropriations and, on his motion, the rules were suspended and the bill was read at large the first time and ordered to a second reading.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

Senate Bill No. 106, a bill for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of petit larceny and misdemeanors, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 168 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874,' approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877,' as amended by an Act approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary February 27, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 106 as follows: By inserting after the word "of" and before the word "petit" in the third line of the title in the original bill, the words "the crime of."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 107, a bill for "An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the punishment of persons violating any of the ordinances of the several boards of public park commissioners in this State,' approved and in force December 24, 1907,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary February 27, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 107 as follows: By inserting after the word "any" and before the word "offense" in the twenty-third line of section 1 of the printed copy of the bill, the word "one."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 11:00 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 11:55 o'clock a. m.

11:55 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

Mr. Waage offered the following protest, which was ordered spread upon the Journal of the Senate:

We, the undersigned members of the Senate of the 48th General Assembly, respectfully protest against the following matter contained in the Senate Journal of Thursday, February 27th, 1913, pertaining to the Joint Session of the General Assembly of said date, viz:

"And it appearing from the foregoing roll-call that neither a quorum of the House nor Senate was present, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator to the Congress of the United States for six years, beginning on the fourth day of March, A. D., 1913."

For the reason that the matter of a quorum was not brought into question and that the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, did not announce a lack of a quorum as his reason for declaring that there was no election, and, in fact, did not state any reason for his said declaration but merely announced that there was no election.

JOHAN WAAGE,
STEPHEN D. CANADAY,
W. I. MANNY,
W. DUFF PIERCY,
EDW. J. GLACKIN,
JOHN MADIGAN,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
P. J. CARROLL,
EDWARD J. FORST,
C. HAASE,
F. C. CAMPBELL,
M. H. CLEARY,
J. A. WOMACK,
C. S. HEARN,
F. JEFF TOSSEY,
JOHN T. DENVIR,
KENT E. KELLER,
W. A. COMPTON.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16 of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the Joint Resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly, and in pursuance of the adjournment taken Feb. 27, 1913, the Senate, preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, designated as the "long" term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six-year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, designated as the "short" term.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate having been admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses being convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding.

On motion of Mr. Shanahan of the House it was ordered that only one ballot be taken today for the "long" and one ballot for the "short" term for United States Senator.

By direction of the President of the Senate the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the purpose of ascertaining if a quorum was present when the following answered to their names:

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,			

Present—47.

By direction of the Speaker of the House the Clerk of the House called the roll thereof to ascertain if a quorum was present when the following answered to their names:

Abbott,	Devine,	Hoffman,	McGinney,	Shanahan,
Ashton,	Dickman,	Holaday,	McLaughlin,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Dillon,	Hollenbeck,	McNichols,	Shephard, H. A.
Baker,	Donlan,	Hollister,	McWilliams,	Shepherd, F. W.
Barker,	Dudgeon,	Hubbard,	Miller, E. E.	Sherman,
Barron,	Dunn,	Hull,	Miller, G. A.	Shurtleff,
Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hunt,	Mitchell,	Simpson,
Benson,	Elliott, W. B.	Huston,	Morrasy,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Etherton,	Hutchinson,	Morris,	Smith,
Boyd,	Fahy,	Igoe,	Mulcahy,	Snite,
Boyer,	Fargo,	Jayne,	Munro,	Stedman,
Briscoe,	Farrell,	Jones,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Browne,	Fitch,	Kane,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Burns,	Flagg,	Karch,	O'Rourke,	Sullivan,
Burres,	Fleming,	Kasserman,	Pervier,	Taylor,
Butts,	Foster, A. M.	Keck,	Poorman,	Thompson, A. C.
Campbell,	Foster, H. A.	Kilens,	Provine,	Tice,
Carmon,	Garesche,	King,	Rapp,	Trimarco,
Carter,	Gillespie,	Kirkpatrick,	Richardson,	Walsh,
Catlin,	Gorman,	Kleeman,	Rinehart,	Watson,
Clarke,	Graham,	Koch,	Roe, Arthur,	Weber,
Clyne,	Graves,	Lloyd,	Roos,	Werts,
Cohlmeyer,	Griffin,	Lovejoy,	Rostenkowski,	Williamson,
Coleman,	Groves,	Lyon,	Rothschild,	Wilson, G. H.
Costello,	Grunau,	Madsen,	Rowe, Wm.,	Wilson, R. E.
Crawford,	Harris, H. W.	Mason,	Ryan,	Wood,
Curran, J. M.	Harriss, J. E.	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Zolla,
Curran, Thos.	Hartquist,	McCarty,	Schnackenberg,	Mr. Speaker,
Curren, Chas.	Hilton,	McCormick, W.	Schuberth,	

Present—143.

The presiding officer of the Joint Session announced that a quorum of each House had answered present and declared the business of the Joint Session to be the balloting for two United States Senators by *viva voce* vote, one for the "long" term and one for the "short" term, and directed that the ninth joint ballot be taken for the "long" term.

NINTH JOINT BALLOT.

(LONG TERM.)

By direction of the President of the Senate the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the ninth joint ballot for United States Senator for the "long" term:

Number of votes cast	46
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	24 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	20 votes
Frank H. Funk received	1 vote
John A. King received	1 vote
Answering present but not voting	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	

Total—24.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Compton,	Haase,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,

Total—20.

Mr. Harris voted for Frank H. Funk.

Mr. Broderick voted for John A. King.

Answering present but not voting: Mr. Jones.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the ninth joint ballot for the long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	143
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	53 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	62 votes
Frank H. Funk received	20 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
John A. King received	3 votes
Raymond Robins received	1 vote
Answering present but not voting	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Catlin,	Jayne,	Miller, G. A.	Shepherd, F. W.
Atwood,	Clarke,	Jones,	Pervier,	Sherman,
Baker,	Curran, Thos.	Keck,	Provine,	Shurtleff,
Barker,	Curran, Chas.	King,	Roos,	Simpson,
Benson,	Dudgeon,	Kirkpatrick,	Rostenkowski,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Flagg,	Kleeman,	Rothschild,	Taylor,
Boyd,	Harriss, J. E.	Lovejoy,	Rowe, Wm.,	Tice,
Boyer,	Holaday,	Lyon,	Scanlan,	Watson,
Burres,	Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Shanahan,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hull,	McGinley,	Shaver,	Wood,
Campbell,	Hutchinson,	McNichols,		

Total—53.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hoffman,	McWilliams,	Ryan,
Briscoe,	Etherton,	Hubbard,	Morrasy,	Schuberth,
Browne,	Fahy,	Huston,	Morris,	Shepherd, H. A.
Burns,	Farrell,	Igoe,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Clyne,	Foster, A. M.	Kane,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Cohlmeyer,	Foster, H. A.	Karch,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Coleman,	Garesche,	Kasserman,	O'Rourke,	Trimarco,
Costello,	Gillespie,	Kilens,	Poorman,	Weber,
Crawford,	Gorman,	Koch,	Rapp,	Werts,
Devine,	Graham,	McCarty,	Richardson,	Williamson,
Dickman,	Griffin,	McCormick, W.	Rinehart,	Wilson, R. E.
Dillon,	Groves,	McLaughlin,	Roe, Arthur,	Mr. Speaker,
Donlan,	Hilton,			

Total—62.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Dunn,	Fleming,	Hunt,	Schnackenberg,
Carmon,	Elliott, W. B.	Graves,	Lloyd,	Snite,
Carter,	Fargo,	Hartquist,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Curran, J. M.	Fitch,	Hollister,	Munro,	Zolla,

Total—20.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for John A. King are: Messrs.

Mitchell,	Sullivan,	Walsh,
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Total—3.

Mr. Grunau voted for Raymond Robins.

Thereupon the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the ninth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term as follows:

Total number of votes cast	189
Necessary to a choice	95
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	77 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	82 votes
Frank H. Funk received	21 votes
John A. King received	4 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
Raymond Robins received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	2

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1913.

EIGHTH JOINT BALLOT.

(SHORT TERM.)

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the eighth joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the eighth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term:

Total number of votes cast	47
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	5 votes
Charles Boeschstein received	7 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	4 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received	6 votes
Frank H. Funk received	11 votes
Charles J. Schoefield received	1 vote
Harry Woods received	9 votes
Carl Vrooman received	2 votes
John Campion received	2 votes

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Curtis,	Ettelson,	Franklin,	Gray,	Juul,	Total—5.
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Those voting for Charles Boeschstein are: Messrs.

Canaday,	Hearn,	Manny,	O'Connor,	Waage,	Total—7.
Carroll,	Hurley,				

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Barr,	Hay,	Helm,	Hurburgh,	Total—4.
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Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Johnson,	Landee,	Olson,	Total—11.
Bailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,	Stewart,	
Beall,					

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr., are: Messrs.

Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Maclean,	
Cornwell,					Total—6.

Those voting for Harry Woods are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Haase,	Shaw,	Womack,	
Cleary,	Forst,	Madigan,	Tossey,		Total—3.

Those voting for John Campion are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Glackin,				Total—2.
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Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Keller,	Piercy,				Total—2.
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Mr. Compton voted for Charles J. Schoefield.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the eighth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast	142
Charles Boeschenstein received	34 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	26 votes
Frank H. Funk received	35 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received	5 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	1 vote
John Campion received	11 votes
Carl Vrooman received	8 votes
Harry Woods received	7 votes
John J. Sullivan received	3 votes
Charles J. Schoefield received	2 votes
Martin B. Madden received	1 vote
William H. Stolte received	1 vote
John McCarthy received	1 vote
Frank O. Lowden received	1 vote
Geo. H. Hamilton received	1 vote
William Dickman received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	2

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Briscoe,	Garesche,	Karch,	Mulcahy,	Strubinger,
Cohlmeier,	Gillespie,	Kasserman,	Myers,	Sullivan,
Devine,	Gorman,	Koch,	O'Connell,	Walsh,
Dillon,	Graham,	McCormick, W.	Rapp,	Werts,
Donlan,	Groves,	McWilliams,	Rinehart,	Wilson, R. E.
Etherton,	Hilton,	Mitchell,	Roe, Arthur,	Mr. Speaker.
Fahy,	Kane,	Morrasy,	Shephard, H. A.	
				Total—34.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Hollenbeck,	McGinley,	Rothschild,	Simpson.
Baker,	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Rowe, Wm.,	Smejkal,
Burres,	Keck,	Provine,	Shanahan,	Tice,
Butts,	Kirkpatrick,	Roos,	Shaver,	Watson,
Campbell,	McCabe,	Rostenkowski,	Shurtleff,	Wood,
Holaday,				
				Total—26.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Atwood,	Carter,	Fleming,	Jayne,	Schnackenberg,
Barker,	Curran, J. M.	Graves,	Lloyd,	Sherman,
Barron,	Dunn,	Grunau,	Lovejoy,	Snite,
Benson,	Elliott, W. B.	Hartquist,	Lyon,	Taylor,
Blaha,	Fargo,	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Boyd,	Fitch,	Hunt,	Munro,	Wilson, G. H.
Carmon,	Flagg,	Hutchinson,	Scanlan,	Zolla.
				Total—35.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.
Harris, H. W. Madsen, Mason, Stedman,

Total—4.

Those voting for John Campion are: Messrs.
Burns, Curren, Chas. Kilens, McLaughlin, Smith,
Crawford, Griffin, McCarty, McNichols, Trimarco,
Curran, Thos.

Total—11.

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr., are: Messrs.
Boyer, Catlin, Clarke, Hull, Pervier,

Total—5.

Those voting for Harry Woods are: Messrs.
Browne, Foster, A. M. Poorman, Richardson, Stoklasa,
Clyne, Morris,

Total—7.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.
Ashton, Coleman, Hoffman, Weber, Williamson,
Bell, Dickman, Hubbard,

Total—8.

Those voting for John J. Sullivan are: Messrs.
Costello, Igoe, Schuberth,

Total—3.

Those voting for Charles G. Schoefield are: Messrs.
Elliott, Robt. A. Huston,

Total—2.

Mr. F. W. Shepherd voted for Albert J. Hopkins.

Mr. J. E. Harriss voted for Martin B. Madden.

Mr. O'Rourke voted for William H. Stolte.

Mr. Ryan voted for John McCarthy.

Mr. Dudgeon voted for Frank O. Lowden.

Mr. King voted for George H. Hamilton.

Mr. H. A. Foster voted for William Dickman.

Thereupon the presiding officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the eighth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	189
Necessary to choice	95
Charles Boeschenstein received	41 votes
Frank H. Funk received	46 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	31 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received	11 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	5 votes
Harry Woods received	16 votes
John Campion received	13 votes
Carl Vrooman received	10 votes
Charles J. Schoefield received	3 votes
John J. Sullivan received	3 votes
Martin B. Madden received	1 vote
William H. Stolte received	1 vote
John McCarthy received	1 vote
Frank O. Lowden received	1 vote
Geo. H. Hamilton received	1 vote
William Dickman received	1 vote

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House

of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the Congress of the United States for the remaining portion of the vacated six-year term, from the fourth day of March, A. D., 1909.

At 1:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan of the House, the Joint Session arose and the Senate preceded by its President returned to the Senate Chamber and resumed the consideration of business.

At 1:20 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Barr offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, March 13, A. D., 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, March 18, A. D., 1913, at ten o'clock A. M.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Barr, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 54, for "An Act for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of John P. Altgeld, in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 151, for "An Act to amend section 57 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 152, for "An Act providing for the licensing and examination and censorship of motion pictures for public safety and public decency,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 49, for "An Act to authorize circuit courts to transfer to county courts appeals from the justices of the peace,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 58, for "An Act to regulate the sale or transfer of goods, wares, merchandise and other chattels in bulk,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, made the following report:

To the Honorable President of the Senate and the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

Your Committee on Elections, heretofore duly appointed, respectfully submits its report in the matter of the contest of William M. Bines versus Martin B. Bailey, for the office of State Senator from the Twenty-second Senatorial District of Illinois.

Your committee convened Wednesday, March 12, 1913, at 4 o'clock P. M., in committee room 18 of the Senate, a quorum being present; and before your committee then appeared William M. Bines, the contestant herein, by his counsel E. A. Perry, Esq., and Martin B. Bailey, the contestee herein, by his counsel A. H. Dennis, Esq., and Frank Lindley, Esq., to present arguments and such evidence as they desired in this cause, pursuant to notice of said contestant filed with the Secretary of State, January 3, 1913, and in further pursuance of the time set for hearing of said cause.

Your committee further respectfully reports that at the conclusion of all the arguments presented by respective counsel, and authorities cited in support thereof, your committee took the said matter under consideration, and after due deliberation, the following motion, being offered, was duly seconded and unanimously carried, to wit:

"Moved: That a recommendation be made to the Honorable Senate of the 48th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that Martin B. Bailey is

legally elected a State Senator of the State of Illinois from the Twenty-second Senatorial District of the State of Illinois, and that said Martin B. Bailey shall retain his seat as such State Senator:

"And we your Committee on Elections, accordingly find that said Martin B. Bailey is the duly elected Senator from the Twenty-second Senatorial District of the State of Illinois, and that he be declared entitled as such to a seat in this Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

R. J. BARR,

Chairman, Elections Committee, Senate, 48th General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Barr the consideration of the foregoing report was postponed to and made a special order for Tuesday, March 18, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

At the request of Senator Cornwell, and on motion of Mr. Madigan, the following bills were recommitted to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice:

SENATE BILL No. 151.

A bill for an Act to amend section 57 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; and

SENATE BILL No. 152.

A bill for an Act providing for the licensing and examination and censorship of motion pictures for public safety and public decency.

At the request of Mr. Madigan, and on motion of Mr. Juul, the following bills were recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary:

SENATE BILL No. 49.

A bill for an Act to authorize circuit courts to transfer to county courts appeals from justices of the peace; and

SENATE BILL No. 58.

A bill for an Act to regulate the sale or transfer of goods, wares, merchandise, and other chattels in bulk.

Mr. Chamberlain, from the Executive Committee, made the following report:

The Executive Committee reports the appointment of Senators Piercy, Compton, Andrus and Hamilton as a committee to receive and entertain William J. Bryan in event he accepts the invitation to address a joint session of this legislative assembly.

In accordance with the foregoing report of the committee, the President of the Senate named the foregoing mentioned in said report as the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Chamberlain moved that the following entitled bills be recalled from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice and be referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

SENATE BILL No. 151.

A bill for an Act to amend section 57 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874.

SENATE BILL No. 152.

A bill for an Act providing for the licensing and examination and censorship of motion pictures for public safety and public decency.

On motion of Mr. Jones the consideration of the foregoing motion was postponed until the next legislative day.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 106.

A bill for an Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, "An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of the crime of petit larceny and misdemeanors, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 168 of an Act entitled an Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877, as amended by an Act approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879."

SENATE BILL No. 107.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the punishment of persons violating any of the ordinances of the several boards of public park commissioners in this State," approved and in force December 24, 1907.

REPORTS FROM SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Keller made the following report, which was read and, on his motion, was adopted:

We the Joint Inaugural Committee of the Senate and House, hereby beg leave to submit the report in relation to the inauguration and ask to be discharged from further duty.

An itemized statement is attached hereto:

Illinois State Journal	\$ 6 75
Ben M. Kirlin, to carriages inaugural parade	105 00
Police officers at inaugural	26 85
Illinois Watch Company Band, 40 pieces	235 00
Official badges, S. D. Child	45 00
B. M. Kirlin, 7 carriages for afternoon reception	21 00
B. M. Kirlin, 10 carriages for evening reception	30 00
Emanuel Salzenstein, 12 carriages	60 00
W. S. Trumbo, livery	6 00
Klaholt Engraving Co., invitations	23 00
Armbruster Mfg. Co., floor canvas	37 50
Baker & Baker, for lumber	77 38
To labor	74 00
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	\$747 48

Very respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. FARRELL, *Chairman*,
KENT E. KELLER, *Secretary*.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Manny offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 41.

Resolved, That the following are hereby appointed as employees of the Senate of the 48th General Assembly:

Harry Richardson as Special Stenographer to date from January 8th, 1913, at \$4 per day less the amount that he has already received as page.

Charles Schuppe, Budget Clerk, for Committee on Appropriations, to date from March 1, 1913, at \$4 per day.

Grace Birkett as Stenographer at \$3 per day to date from January 8, 1913.

Juanita Thomas as Stenographer at \$3 per day to date from March 18, 1913.

Rollin Young as Page at \$1.50 per day to date from March 1, 1913.

Bert Henderson as Committee Clerk at \$3 per day to date from March 1, 1913.

Harry Richards as Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk at \$4 per day to date from March 13, 1913.

Russell Tweddle as Superintendent of Ventilation at \$3 per day to date from January 8, 1913, less the amount that he has already been paid as Janitor.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Manny, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was unanimously adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 223, for "An Act to establish a State Home for dependent juvenile females, to appropriate money therefor, to provide for the appointment and duties of trustees and officers and for the commitment of dependents thereto,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 224, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 3 of an Act concerning Canada thistles, approved and in force March 15, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 27, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 225, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an Act approved March 29, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 226, for "An Act to amend sections 5 and 6 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add thereto two new sections to be known as sections 4a and 10a, empowering the Illinois Park Commission to negotiate for the purchase, for State park purposes of the world renowned Monks' Mound property, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 227, for "An Act concerning railroads regulating the operation of freight and passenger trains, providing for the number of employees on same, qualifications of such employees, prescribing penalties,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 228, for "An Act for an appropriation for the construction and erection of a suitable memorial to Governor Arthur St. Clair and the Governors of Illinois Territory and the State of Illinois from St. Clair County or who made that county their home, and to show a recognition of the valuable services to the State of Illinois, rendered it by St. Clair, 'the Mother of the Counties,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 229, for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of an armory in the city of Monmouth,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 230, for "An Act making appropriations for the Western Illinois State Normal School,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 231, for "An Act making an appropriation for the improvement and enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and for the necessary and extraordinary expenses thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 232, for "An Act to amend section 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the size and manner of construction of all caboose cars used by any person, receiver or corporation operating a line of railroad situated wholly or in part within the State, and providing a penalty in the event of failure,' approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 233, for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the visitation of children in family homes,' approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1,

1905, as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by an Act approved May 27, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Haase introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 234, for "An Act to make appropriations for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Haase introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 235, for "An Act to make appropriations for the purchase of material, for a building for a laundry at the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac and for the purchase of machinery necessary to install the same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 236, for "An Act relating to the ownership, regulation and operation of public utilities in the city of Chicago, and to enlarge the powers of the city with reference to municipal undertakings and improvements,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed.

Mr. Glackin moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Utilities and the ayes and nays being called, the motion was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38; nays, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Haase,	Juul,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Brady,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Gray,	Johnson,		

Yeas—38.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Cleary,	Harris,	Jones,	Madigan,
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Nays—5.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 237, for "An Act to establish the Minimum Wage Commission and to provide for the creation of wage boards and for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors and apprentices and for the publication of the findings of said commission and of said wage board,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 238, for "An Act to provide for the form of ballot to be used at municipal elections to be held in and for the city of Chicago,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 239, for "An Act authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition, welfare, distribution and industrial opportunities of aliens in the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 240, for "An Act making an appropriation to the State Fish Commission for the establishment of a rescue and pond culture station in either Rock Island County or Henry County, along Rock River for the rescue and culture of fresh water fish,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fish and Game—Appropriations.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 241, for "An Act to prevent the adulteration or misbranding of drugs, and to regulate the sale and distribution thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 242, for "An Act relating to paints, oils and turpentine and regulating the sale thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 243, for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 104½,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. O'Connor, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 244, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the amounts awarded by the court of claims to certain persons named therein,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 245, for "An Act to prevent the procreation of habitual criminals, idiots, feeble-minded and imbeciles,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE A SECOND TIME.

Senate Bill No. 86, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Governor Charles S. Deneen,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 197, a bill for "An Act to amend section 14 of Division XIII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by all subsequent Acts amendatory thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Jones offered the following resolution, which, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 42.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be authorized and instructed to make an examination of all laws heretofore passed by the General Assembly and not repealed in connection with which the Senate or House Journal or both fail to show the proper printing of amendments and conference reports, or other legal defects, draft bills for the re-enactment of such measures and,

Resolved further, That said committee be and hereby is authorized to employ such legal and clerical assistants as may be necessary for the accomplishment of said purposes.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Broderick arising to a question of personal privilege returned to the Senate the thanks of Mrs. Broderick and himself for the silver service heretofore presented to him.

BILLS RECALLED.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, bills of the following titles were recalled from the Committee on State Normal Schools and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

SENATE BILL No. 81.

A bill for an act making appropriations for the Northern Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb, Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 82.

A bill for an act making an appropriation for ordinary expenses of the Northern Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb, Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 135.

A bill for an act to make an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Illinois State Normal University.

SENATE BILL No. 136.

A bill for an act making appropriations for buildings, equipment, and extraordinary expenses of the Illinois State Normal University.

SENATE BILL No. 138.

A bill for an act making an appropriation for the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, Charleston.

SENATE BILL No. 139.

A bill for an act making an appropriation for the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, Charleston.

SENATE BILL No. 176.

A bill for an act to make an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 177.

A bill for an act to make special appropriations for the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16, of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the joint resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly, and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D., 1913, designated as the "long" term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D., 1909, designated as the "short" term.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate having been admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses being convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding.

On motion of Mr. Shanahan of the House, it was ordered that only one ballot be taken today for the long and one ballot for the short term for United States Senator.

By direction of the President of the Senate the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the purpose of ascertaining if a quorum was present when the following answered to their names:

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,		

Present—48.

By direction of the Speaker of the House, the Clerk of the House called the roll thereof to ascertain if a quorum was present when the following answered to their names:

Abbott,	Dickman,	Hoffman,	McGinley,	Shanahan,
Ashton,	Dillon,	Holaday,	McLaughlin,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Donlan,	Hollenbeck,	McNichols,	Shepard, H. A.
Baker,	Dudgeon,	Hollister,	McWilliams,	Shepherd, F. W.
Barker,	Dunn,	Hruby,	Miller, E. E.	Sherman,
Barron,	Duvall,	Hubbard,	Miller, G. A.	Shurtleff,
Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hull,	Mitchell,	Simpson,
Benson,	Elliott, W. B.	Hunt,	Morrasy,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Etherton,	Huston,	Morris,	Smith,
Boyd,	Fahy,	Hutchinson,	Mulcahy,	Snite,
Boyer,	Fargo,	Igoe,	Munro,	Stedman,
Briscoe,	Farrell,	Jayne,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Browne,	Finley,	Jones,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Burns,	Fitch,	Kane,	O'Rourke,	Sullivan,
Burres,	Flagg,	Karch,	Pervier,	Taylor,
Butts,	Fleming,	Kasserman,	Pitlock,	Thompson, A. C.
Campbell,	Foster, A. M.	Keck,	Poorman,	Thompson, R. R.
Carmon,	Foster, H. A.	Kilens,	Provine,	Tice,
Carter,	Garesche,	King,	Rapp,	Trimarco,
Catlin,	Gillespie,	Kirkpatrick,	Richardson,	Walsh,
Clarke,	Gorman,	Kleeman,	Rinehart,	Watson,
Clyne,	Graham,	Koch,	Roe, Arthur,	Weber,
Cohlmeyer,	Graves,	Lloyd,	Roos,	Werts,
Coleman,	Griffin,	Lovejoy,	Rostenkowski,	Williamson,
Costello,	Groves,	Lyon,	Rothschild,	Wilson, G. H.
Crawford,	Grunau,	Madsen,	Rowe, Wm.,	Wilson, R. E.
Curran, J. M.	Harris, H. W.	Mason,	Ryan,	Wood,
Curran, Thos.	Harriss, J. E.	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Zolla,
Curren, Chas.	Hartquist,	McCarty,	Schnackenberg,	Mr. Speaker,
Devine,	Hilton,	McCormick, W.	Schuberth,	

Present—149.

The presiding officer of the Joint Session announced that a quorum of each House had answered present and declared the business of the Joint Session to be the balloting for two United States Senators by *viva voce* vote, one for the "long" term, and one for the "short" term and directed that the tenth joint ballot be taken for the "long" term.

* TENTH JOINT BALLOT.

(LONG TERM.)

By direction of the President of the Senate the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the tenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the "long" term:

Number of votes cast	47
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	23 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	23 votes
Frank H. Funk received	1 vote
Answering present but not voting	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Magill,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,		

Total—23.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Madigan,		

Total—23.

Mr. Harris voted for Frank H. Funk.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Jones,

Total—1.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the tenth joint ballot for the long-term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	149
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	53 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	68 votes
Frank H. Funk received	20 votes
John A. King received	3 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
Raymond Robins received	1 vote

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Catlin,	Jayne,	Miller, G. A.	Shepherd, F. W.
Atwood,	Clarke,	Jones,	Pervier,	Sherman,
Baker,	Curran, Thos.	Keck,	Provine,	Shurtleff,
Barker,	Curren, Chas.	King,	Roos,	Simpson,
Benson,	Dudgeon,	Kirkpatrick,	Rostenkowski,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Flagg,	Kleeman,	Rothschild,	Taylor,
Boyd,	Harriss, J. E.	Lovejoy,	Rowe, Wm.,	Tice,
Boyer,	Holaday,	Lyon,	Scanlan,	Watson,
Burres,	Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Shanahan,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hull,	McGinley,	Shaver,	Wood,
Campbell,	Hutchinson,	McNichols,		

Total—53.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Ashton,	Duvall,	Hilton,	McWilliams,	Ryan,
Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hoffman,	Morrasy,	Schuberth,
Briscoe,	Etherton,	Hruby,	Morris,	Shephard, H. A.
Browne,	Fahy,	Hubbard,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Burns,	Farrell,	Huston,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Clyne,	Finley,	Igoe,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Cohlmeier,	Foster, A. M.	Kane,	O'Rourke,	Thompson, R. R.
Coleman,	Foster, H. A.	Karch,	Pitlock,	Trimarco,
Costello,	Garesche,	Kasserman,	Poorman,	Weber,
Crawford,	Gillespie,	Kilens,	Rapp,	Werts,
Devine,	Gorman,	Koch,	Richardson,	Williamson,
Dickman,	Graham,	McCarty,	Rinehart,	Wilson, R. E.
Dillon,	Griffin,	McCormick, W.	Roe, Arthur,	Mr. Speaker,
Donlan,	Groves,	McLaughlin,		

Total—68.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Dunn,	Fleming,	Hunt,	Schnackenberg,
Carmon,	Elliott, W. B.	Graves,	Lloyd,	Snite,
Carter,	Fargo,	Hartquist,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Curran, J. M.	Fitch,	Hollister,	Munro,	Zolla,

Total—20.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for John A. King are: Messrs.

Mitchell,	Sullivan,	Walsh,
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Total—3.

Mr. Grunau voted for Raymond Robins.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the joint session announced the result of the tenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	196
Necessary to a choice	99
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	76 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	91 votes
Frank H. Funk received	21 votes
John A. King received	3 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
Raymond Robins received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	1

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in joint session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois, as Senator in the congress of the United States, for six years, from the fourth day of March, A. D., 1913.

NINTH JOINT BALLOT.

(SHORT TERM.)

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the ninth joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the ninth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term:

Total number of votes cast	46
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	5 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	9 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	4 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received	6 votes
Frank H. Funk received	9 votes
Albert E. Isley received	4 votes
Carl Vrooman received	5 votes
Harry Woods received	3 votes
Victor Wilmot received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Ettelson,	Franklin,	Gray,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Total—5.
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Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Carroll,	Hearn,	Manny,	Waage,	
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,		Total—9.

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Barr,	Hay,	Helm,	Hurburgh,	Total—4.
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Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Stewart,	
Bailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,		Total—9

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr., are: Messrs.

Beall,	Cornwell,	Dailey,	Lundberg,	Maclean,	
Brady,					Total—6.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,	Shaw,	
					Total—5.

Those voting for Albert E. Isley are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Cleary,	Tossey,	Womack,	
				Total—4.

Those voting for Harry Woods are: Messrs.

Denvir,	Forst,	Meeker,		
				Total—3.

Mr. Glackin voted for Victor Wilmot.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Jones,				Total—1.
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Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the ninth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast	145
Charles Boeschenstein received	44 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	17 votes
Frank H. Funk received	36 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received	2 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	1 vote
James Hamilton Lewis received	2 votes
Carl Vrooman received	9 votes
Morton D. Hull received	14 votes
Victor Wilmot received	6 votes
William Dickman received	7 votes
Frank O. Lowden received	1 vote
Thomas J. Hearn received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	1

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Briscoe,	Etherton,	Hilton,	Morrasy,	Smith,
Cohlmeier,	Fahy,	Kane,	Mulcahy,	Stoklasa,
Coleman,	Finley,	Karch,	Myers,	Strubinger,
Crawford,	Foster, A. M.	Kasserman,	O'Rourke,	Sullivan,
Devine,	Garesche,	Kilens,	Pitlock,	Walsh,
Dillon,	Gillespie,	Koch,	Rapp,	Werts,
Donlan,	Gorman,	McCormick, W.	Rinehart,	Wilson, R. E.
Duvall,	Graham,	McWilliams,	Roe, Arthur,	Mr. Speaker,
Elliott, Robt. A. Groves,	Mitchell,	Shephard, H. A.		
				Total—44.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Campbell,	Kirkpatrick,	Shurtleff,	Tice,
Baker,	Curren, Chas.	Provine,	Simpson,	Watson,
Burres,	Hollenbeck,	Shanahan,	Smejkal,	Wood,
Butts,	Keck,			
				Total—17.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Atwood,	Curran, J. M.	Graves,	Jayne,	Schnackenberg,
Barker,	Dunn,	Grunau,	Lloyd,	Sherman,
Barron,	Elliott, W. B.	Hartquist,	Lovejoy,	Snite,
Benson,	Fargo,	Holaday,	Lyon,	Taylor,
Blaha,	Fitch,	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Boyd,	Flagg,	Hunt,	Munro,	Wilson, G. H.
Carmon,	Fleming,	Hutchinson,	Scanlan,	Zolla.
Carter,				
				Total—36.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,	
				Total—4.

Those voting for Morton D. Hull are: Messrs.

Boyer,	Curran, Thos.	McCabe,	Miller, G. A.	Rothschild,
Catlin,	Harriss, J. E.	McGinley,	Roos,	Shaver,
Clarke,	Jones,	McNichols,	Rostenkowski,	
				Total—14.

Those voting for Hugh S. Magill, Jr., are: Messrs.

Hull,	Pervier,			
				Total—2.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Bell,	Foster, H. A.	Huston,	O'Connell,	Williamson,
Dickman,	Hubbard,	Morris,	Rowe, Wm.,	
				Total—9.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

King,	Richardson,			
				Total—2.

Those voting for Victor Wilmot are: Messrs.

Browne,	Griffin,	McLaughlin,	Schuberth,	Trimarco,
Burns,				
				Total—6.

Those voting for William Dickman are: Messrs.

Ashton,	Hoffman,	Ryan,	Thompson, R. R.	Weber,
Costello,	Igoe,			
				Total—7.

Mr. Dudgeon voted for Frank O. Lowden.

Mr. F. W. Shepherd voted for Albert J. Hopkins.

Mr. McCarty voted for Thomas J. Hearn.

Mr. Poorman voted for James W. Craig.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Clyne,	Farrell,	Kleeman,		
				Total—3.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the joint session announced the result of the ninth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	191
Necessary to choice	96
Charles Boeschstein received	53 votes
Frank H. Funk received	45 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	22 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received	8 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	5 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	2 votes
Morton D. Hull received	14 votes
Carl Vrooman received	14 votes
Victor Wilmot received	7 votes
William Dickman received	7 votes
Albert E. Isley received	4 votes
Harry Woods received	3 votes
Frank O. Lowden received	1 vote
Thomas J. Hearn received	1 vote
James W. Craig received	1 vote

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in joint session, the Speaker of the House

of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the congress of the United States for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the fourth day of March, A. D., 1909.

At 1:05 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan of the House, the joint session arose to sit on the next legislative day and the Senate, preceded by its President, returned to the Senate Chamber and resumed the consideration of business.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 12.

WHEREAS, It appears from the investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several states thereof; and,

WHEREAS, The practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each state the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce; now, therefore

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the application be made and hereby is made to Congress under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation;

Resolved, That the Legislature of all other states of the United States, now in session, or when next convened, be, and they hereby are respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution;

Resolved, further, That the Secretary of State be and he hereby is directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the Legislatures of all other states of the United States.

Concurred in by the House March 12, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to-wit: •

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 24.

WHEREAS, An invitation has been received by the members of the General Assembly from the University of Illinois, inviting them to visit that institution in the near future; and,

WHEREAS, A date should be fixed which will enable the University authorities to make such preparation for the proper entertainment of the members of the Assembly, as they may desire; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein. That the date of said visit is hereby fixed for March 27, and March 28, 1913, and the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives are requested to notify the President of the University of Illinois, of the action hereby taken.

Resolved, That a committee of three members from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives, be appointed to have charge of all necessary arrangements.

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker of the House has appointed as such committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Carter, Burres and Williamson.

Concurred in by the House March 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 25.

WHEREAS, Honorable W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, is expected to pass through the State of Illinois Tuesday, March 18th, enroute to a birthday celebration, at his home in Lincoln, Nebr.; and,

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, to pay its respect to the Secretary of State; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein. That an invitation be extended to the Honorable W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, to stop over at the city of Springfield, and to appear before and address a joint session of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois on the said date, at such hour as may be agreeable and convenient to him;

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House jointly execute an invitation upon behalf of the Senate and House and forward the same at once by telegraph to Secretary Bryan, at the Department of State, Washington, D. C., in accordance with the foregoing resolution; and, be it further

Resolved, That, upon the acceptance of the invitation, a committee of eight; four from the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, and four from the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, be appointed as a committee to make the arrangements for his reception and entertainment while a guest of the General Assembly of Illinois.

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker of the House has appointed as such committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Kane, Karch, Rapp and Jones.

Concurred in by the House March 12, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 27.

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein. That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, March 13, A. D., 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, March 18, A. D., 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Concurred in by the House March 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 1:20 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned and the President of the Senate announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, March 18, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided by the joint resolution adopted this day by both Houses.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Thursday, March 13, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Manny offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 43.

WHEREAS, The Senate has heard with deep regret and sorrow of the death of the daughter of our associate, Hon. John M. Chamberlin, Jr.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to Senator Chamberlin and wife our sincere sympathy in this their great hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to wire this resolution to Senator Chamberlin at once.

By unanimous consent the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and on motion of Mr. Manny, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 197.

A bill for an act to amend section 14 of Division XIII of an act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by all subsequent acts amendatory thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 86.

A bill for an act to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Governor Charles S. Deneen.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hearn, Senate Bill No. 197, for "An Act to amend section 14 of Division XIII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by all subsequent Acts amendatory thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Jones,	Manny,
Barr,	Cleary,	Gray,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Forst,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,

Yeas—35.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 62, for "An Act to amend section 91 of an Act entitled 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 246, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent any person discharging any gun, pistol, revolver or other deadly weapon loaded with gun powder or other explosive, upon any public highway and providing a penalty therefor,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 247, for "An Act relating to the operation of automobiles in crossing railroad or interurban railway tracks at a highway or street crossing,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 248, for "An Act making an appropriation to purchase an armory at the city of Kewanee, in the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 249, for "An Act to make provision for the erection of a statue of Abraham Lincoln on the capital grounds, and to make an appropriation therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 250, for "An Act to amend the penal law in relation to the sale and carrying of dangerous weapons,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 251, for "An Act to amend section 14 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to garnishment,' approved March 9, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

Senate Bill No. 86, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Governor Charles S. Deneen,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Juul,	Magill,
Barr,	Cleary,	Harris,	Keller,	Manny,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hearn,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Womack,
Canada,	Franklin,	Jones,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

Senate Bill No. 47, a bill for "An Act to provide for a deficiency in the office and other expenses of the chief inspector of private employment agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations, March 12, 1913.

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Insert as section 2 the following:

Sec. 2. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants on the State Treasurer for the sum herein appropriated upon presentation of proper vouchers certified to by the Chief Inspector of Private Employment Agencies and approved by the Governor, which warrants shall be payable out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Change numbering of section 2 to section 3.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 48, a bill for "An Act to provide for a deficiency in office and other expenses of the commissioners of labor statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations, March 12, 1913.

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Insert as section 2 the following:

Sec. 2. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants on the State Treasurer for the sum herein appropriated upon presentation of proper vouchers certified to by the president and secretary of the Commissioners of Labor Statistics and approved by the Governor, which warrants shall be payable out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Change numbering of section 2 to section 3.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 54, a bill for "An Act for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of John P. Altgeld, in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 179, a bill for "An Act to meet a deficiency and making an appropriation to provide necessary expenses accrued and to accrue in the office of the Treasurer of the State until July 1, 1913,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 192, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of expenses for apprehension and delivery of fugitives from justice,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 196, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Board of Health for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The President of the Senate announced that the special order for this hour was the consideration of the following report made by the Committee on Elections March 13, 1913:

To the Honorable President of the Senate and the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

Your Committee on Elections, heretofore duly appointed, respectfully submits its report in the matter of the contest of William M. Bines *versus* Martin B. Dailey for the office of State Senator from the Twenty-second Senatorial District of Illinois.

Your committee convened Wednesday, March 12, 1913, at 4:00 o'clock p. m., in committee room 18 of the Senate, a quorum being present; and before your committee then appeared William M. Bines, the contestant herein, by his counsel, E. A. Perry, Esq., and Martin B. Bailey, the contestee herein, by his counsel, A. H. Dennis, Esq., and Frank Lindley, Esq., to present arguments and such evidence as they desired in this cause, pursuant to notice of said contestant filed with the Secretary of State January 3, 1913, and in further pursuance of the time set for hearing of said cause.

Your committee further respectfully reports that at the conclusion of all the arguments presented by respective counsel, and authorities cited in support thereof, your committee took the said matter under consideration, and, after due deliberation, the following motion being offered was duly seconded and unanimously carried, to wit:

"Moved: That a recommendation be made to the Honorable Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois that Martin B. Bailey is legally elected a State Senator of the State of Illinois from the Twenty-second Senatorial District of the State of Illinois, and that said Martin B. Bailey shall retain his seat as such State Senator.

"And we, your Committee on Elections, accordingly find that said Martin B. Bailey is the duly elected Senator from the Twenty-second Senatorial District of the State of Illinois, and that he be declared entitled as such to a seat in this Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

R. J. BARR,

Chairman, Elections Committee, Senate 48th General Assembly.

Mr. Barr moved that the report of the Committee on Elections be concurred in and that Martin B. Bailey be declared elected Senator and entitled to his seat as such Senator from the twenty-second senatorial district.

The question being, "Shall the motion be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	Manny,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Keller,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Madigan,	

Yeas—34.

Mr. Barr moved to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

At 10:30 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 11:55 o'clock a. m.

In pursuance of the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 25, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, Honorable W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, is expected to pass through the State of Illinois Tuesday, March 18th, en route to a birthday celebration at his home in Lincoln, Nebraska; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois to pay its respect to the Secretary of State; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That an invitation be extended to the Honorable W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, to stop over at the city of Springfield and to appear before and address a joint session of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois on the said date, at such hour as may be agreeable and convenient to him.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House jointly execute an invitation upon behalf of the Senate and House and forward the same at once by telegraph to Secretary Bryan, at the Department of State, Washington, D. C., in accordance with the foregoing resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That, upon the acceptance of the invitation, a committee of six, three from the House, be appointed by the Speaker, and three from the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, be appointed as a committee to make the arrangements for his reception and entertainment while a guest of the General Assembly of Illinois.

The Senate, preceded by its President, repaired to the House of Representatives to hold a joint session as provided in the foregoing resolution and upon their being admitted to the House and seated the Speaker introduced Governor Edward F. Dunne as the presiding officer of the session and turned over to him the gavel, whereupon, Governor Dunne made the following remarks:

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Pursuant to the resolution passed by your joint bodies last week, it now becomes my pleasure to announce to you that there is in this room the gentleman whom you invited to address you. It is not necessary for me to introduce the Secretary of State of the United States. I have simply to

mention the name of the gentleman whom you have invited and who will now address you, Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan. (Continued applause.)

HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Members of the Senate and House, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I appreciate the invitation extended by your Legislature and I am here in response to that invitation. I do not come in the character of an official of the Federal Government. If I can divest myself for the moment of all official titles and connections, I would prefer to speak to you as a citizen of a great country, speaking to those who are invested with great responsibility. I not only appreciate the invitation that comes from the Legislature of the State in which I was born, the State in which I was raised, but I also appreciate the honor done me by the Chief Executive of Illinois in presiding and in introducing me on this occasion. (Applause.) And you will pardon me if I say as a friend, speaking of a friend, that I am glad that my visit to your State's capitol comes at a time when I can be the guest of your Chief Executive. (Applause.)

I have known Governor Dunne for a great many years. My confidence in him is complete. I can commend him without mental reservation and I think I know him well enough to take the chance of endorsing in advance what his conscience would bid him do. (Applause.) That is about as strong a commendation as one public man can make of another. Usually it is difficult enough for one public man to endorse what another has done. (Laughter.)

I feel that I am so well acquainted with him and with his impulses, with his aspirations and with the principles that guide him, that I can with reasonable accuracy foretell his conduct by a knowledge of what he has done when he has had to consider questions similar to those that are yet to come before him. And, I am glad too, to come to address this Legislature at a time when progressiveism has been triumphant throughout the land. (Applause.) It needed no office to make my heart glad and make me happy at this time. It was not necessary that I should share personally or financially in the fruits of the national victory to fill my cup of happiness to overflowing. (Applause.)

Sanguine as I have been, I never expected to live to see the day when so many great reforms were marching on to victory. I have used a little illustration that gives my idea of the present condition. If any of you will suggest when I am through a better illustration, I shall substitute it for the one I shall give you.

We have had a long fight and a hard fight to bring the people into possession of their own government. I think, after all, that the fundamental issue—"Shall the government be a government of the people, controlled by the people and administered for the people" has been the supreme issue, and while other questions have come and gone and while we have had to apply the fundamental principle for which we are contending to many different surface issues, the great underlying question has been, "Shall the people control their government?" And the present situation I would illustrate in this way.

It appears to me like the trial of a great criminal case, in which the defendant was a man of influence and of means, able to employ the most able counsel, and, as the trial progresses, the attorneys for the defense ask every conceivable question, cross-examine to their hearts' content and endeavor to break down the character of every witness called by the prosecution. And, after the evidence was all in and the plaintiff rested his case, the attorney for the defense arose and asked permission to withdraw the plea of "not guilty" and enter a plea of "guilty" and throw his client upon the mercy of the court. (Applause.)

That, to my mind, illustrates somewhat the situation that we have in the United States today.

After a prolonged contest in which the people have had to confront, not only those guilty of the misuse of official power, but those guilty of doing

things that ought to be prohibited by law, and after the people have patiently and persistently prosecuted their case until the evidence was all in, the enemy has surrendered and the United States in a day is a progressive nation. (Applause.)

It has been most gratifying to me to see a President inaugurated who was pledged to progressive policies, and, if you were not present at the inauguration, you will pardon me if I bring to your attention one of the impressions that that inauguration made. There we had the decision of a great nation given effect. We saw the supreme power in a great republic passing from one set of officials to another. We saw a President, whose administration had been weighed in the balance and found wanting, escorting his successful competitor to the place where the oath was to be administered. We see the two standing uncovered in the presence of an assembling multitude. We see the people's choice taking oath before his God to defend the Constitution of the United States and uphold its laws.

And, when by this simple act one had been installed who was to speak with the authority of the people of the United States, the retiring President took his seat beside the incoming President, while the incoming President interpreted the verdict rendered by the people at the polls.

Then, more than fifty thousand people marched in procession past the reviewing stand. Governors at the head of the soldiery of their state. Governors of different parties; governors who had supported different candidates, but as these governors passed, one not acquainted with them personally or politically could have told from their manner who was Democratic, who was Republican and who was Progressive. (Applause.) And then citizens passed and I was impressed by the civic feature of this great inauguration. College students passed, clubs of various kinds passed and under these various organizations there were members of every party, but all of them without regard to party, recognized the right of the people to rule and the one chosen for President became their President the minute he was elected. (Applause.) And the influence of this transfer of authority at Washington, the influence of this revolution in method and in plans, is not confined to the Federal Government. Every state government will feel the impetus of this national movement and the enthusiasm with which the new regime has been inaugurated cannot but have its influence in every state in this Union.

I come from the national capitol thus impressed by what I have seen to speak to you and to speak to you of the responsibilities of legislators.

Some of you may have thought that my coming had special reference to your senatorial situation. If so, let me tell you that I had what is to my mind a larger purpose in coming here than to participate in a senatorial election. (Applause.) And I am sure that when I say that, you will not think that I am unmindful of the importance of your senatorial election.

The election of one Senator is important, because there have been times when the vote of one Senator has determined a great question, and those who are interested in carrying out of the President's policies cannot be indifferent to the election of one Senator in any state.

In this State you have two Senators to elect, and therefore your action on this subject is doubly important.

When I say that I have a larger purpose than participation in your senatorial election, I only mean to say that however important your election may be, that there are principles that must govern, not merely the election of senators, but the transaction of all business with which you as the representatives of the people may happen to be connected. I am more interested in these fundamental principles than I am in any temporary application that may have to be made of them in the selection of an individual for any office.

I may go a step further and say I come with no secret message from the executive. The President represents the idea of publicity in politics and not the idea of secrecy. (Applause.) And I am glad that your Chief Executive when he thought it advisable to speak on this subject thought it wise to speak to the public and put his views in writing. (Applause.)

I had occasion to say not long ago to a man entering public life that the secret of success in public life is to have no secrets from the public, and I am not inclined to withdraw the advice on reflection.

So, today I have nothing to say to you in confidence as individuals that I cannot say to you in such a way that you may not only hear but that the newspapers may report. (Applause.) My only hope is that they will not leave out a part of what I say and thus give an unfair understanding. (Applause.) When I say that, I mean no reflection upon the press. I know of no higher body of men in character than the representatives of the press, if I may speak of them as a body. I would not be willing to say that there were no tares among the wheat. (Laughter.) I would not say that there is no alloy in the journalistic coin of the nation, but I certainly would make no reflection upon the character of the newspaper men as a class. But I have always found it convenient in dealing with human beings to assume that each one with whom I dealt was human and that the faults and frailties of human nature might be assumed to exist in those particular individuals, unless I had overwhelming proof to the contrary. (Laughter.) And one of the faults I find to be inherent in mankind is fault in memory and if I can judge others by myself I would not trust too much to the report taken down afterwards of things said and not reported at the time. The most honest, the most sincere man may leave out a sentence or a part of a sentence or a qualifying word that will give to the reader a different idea from that which the speaker intended to convey.

Let me, therefore, say just a word about the senatorial situation and only a word. I am not here to tell you what you ought to do. I decline to tell you, even if I am asked, for two reasons. In the first place the responsibility is not upon me. It is upon you. In the second place, your knowledge must be more complete than mine. One from the outside must rely upon those who communicate to him and if their communication is, for any reason, incomplete or inaccurate, he then is not well informed.

I will illustrate it in this way. If a man attempts to tell me about a flower garden that I have not seen, the accuracy of my information must depend upon the accuracy of his knowledge and if he should happen to be color blind, my knowledge of the flower garden must of necessity be meager. (Applause.)

I think the illustration is not entirely inaccurate because we are all colored by our interests and by our environments. I can easily conceive that two men equally intelligent on most questions and equally honest and equally patriotic, might present entirely different views of what was possible, and therefore, I would say advisable.

In discussing public affairs, we must consider the possibility, before we can well consider the advisability. We have to consider what can be done with the means at hand, what can be done under the conditions that we have to meet, before we can decide what it is our duty to do.

There is this thought that I desire to present—and I present it on this particular question: First, that I may have your attention when I discuss what I regard as weightier things. I fear if I postpone what I have to say on the senatorial question, that when I have stopped some of you might be so interested in what I was going to say that you would not know what I had said. (Laughter.) I desire, therefore, to get through with this question that hangs over you, so far as my connection with it goes, that you may be free to listen to what I have to say when I come to discuss the principles that I believe should guide those entrusted with legislation.

The duty of a democrat in a condition like this might be different from the duty of one outside of that party. That is, each man has his party obligations to consider and he has the representatives of his party to meet and he must make his account to them.

In what I say I want you to understand that I not only do not speak for the President, but I do not even speak for myself, that is, I am not asking you to do anything because I think it ought to be done. I would not think much of you if you substituted my judgment for your own. All that I ask of you

is that you listen to the reasons that I have to give and then decide whether those reasons would justify you in doing what I would do if I were in your place understanding the situation as I do.

I believe that it is the duty of the representative to represent his constituents. I believe in the platform as a binding pledge. If a platform is not binding upon those who stand upon it, it is a delusion and a snare. If a platform can be ignored, it ought to be abolished. A man who can gain office on a platform and then without subjecting himself to just criticism ignore it, is like a man who obtains money under false pretenses. If a platform is not needed, it ought not to be adopted. If a platform is needed that the people may know for what the candidate stands, then he is not at liberty to ignore it after election.

I know that there are some who say that they ought to be governed by their conscience where it runs contrary to their platforms. I will not allow any man to go beyond me in respect for conscience, and I will not say that any man ought to follow his platform if to do it requires a violation of his conscience, but I do say that when a man finds he cannot conscientiously carry out a platform on which he is elected, he ought to be conscientiously enough to resign and let someone else get on the platform. (Applause.)

I believe in a conscience, but not in the conscience that hibernates during a campaign and comes out only after the election to justify the actions of the man.

When I speak of the binding force of a platform, I speak of it as applied to individuals as well as to principles. If a platform endorses a man and a man runs upon that platform, it is not necessary that he shall openly declare himself to be in harmony with the platform. His silence is an endorsement of his platform and he has no right to say that because he was silent he did not endorse that platform.

A man's silence at such a time can have no construction except that of affirmative endorsement. If a man is nominated upon a platform that he cannot wholly approve, according to my views, the man's duty would be to announce immediately that he cannot approve of the part from which he dissents and then trust his election upon his position stated to the people, and not upon the platform which they have a right to accept as describing him.

I would venture to apply it in your senatorial contest. The democrats and the republicans nominated candidates for the United States senate. I believe the progressive republicans did not nominate, but if I may speak of the republicans as the "regular republicans" although I do not, by using the word "regular" intend to discriminate between the two kinds of republicans, (laughter) but use it merely as a mark of identification, as we would say, "Exhibit A" or "Exhibit B." But, my understanding is that the regular republicans had a candidate and the democrats had a candidate—the republican party, Mr. Sherman, and the democratic party, Mr. Lewis. I understand that the progressives—it is not necessary I suppose to use any of the other terms applied to that party to enable you to understand which party I mean, (laughter), the progressive republicans, although I have somewhat resented the attempt to take the work again from the democratic party, had no candidate. They, as I say, had no candidate, and, therefore, would not be obligated to an individual as the democrats and republicans are.

Now, as I understand, the duty of a representative and the binding obligation of a party platform and a party declaration, a republican running as a regular republican, and a candidate in the same party that nominated Mr. Sherman, if that candidate for the legislature, or a candidate for an office that brought him into contact with this question, if that republican running on that ticket and as a representative of that party did not in the campaign openly state that he would not vote for that candidate as a member of the legislature, according to my view of it, he has no moral right to come out after the election and dissent from the declaration of his party. (Applause) That is, and continue to represent his party. When he continues, he does not represent his party. He misrepresents his party. And, if he finds after the election that he cannot conscientiously do that which he was expected to do by those who voted for him, according to my understanding of a representative's

duty, he ought to return his commission to the people and either run again on a different platform or let them select someone who can give expression to their will. Should a democrat who ran for the legislature as a democrat run upon the ticket with the democratic candidate for the United States senate, and did not at the time openly and notoriously announce that he would not vote for this man and thus invite support upon his individual position as against his party, he has no moral right to refuse to support the man whom he silently approved during the campaign. (Applause.)

If such a man decides after election that his conscience will not permit him to support the man to whom he was pledged by his platform and by his silence, I believe that it is his duty to return his commission to his people and let them decide whether they want him to come back and send some one else to carry out their wishes.

That is my view of the duty of a representative and I mention it as applying to the senatorship as I expect to mention it as applying to other things.

As to what these new democrats may do, I have simply this to say, and in saying this I want it understood that I am not asking anybody to take my opinion or to substitute my judgment for his. I am simply giving you an opinion that I may give you the reasons upon which I base it and if the reasons are not sufficient to justify you in accepting the reasons, I could not expect you to indorse the opinions.

We are about to secure the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. This legislature has already approved the amendment submitted by Congress. I saw, a day or two ago, that 31 states had already ratified. That would leave only five states. When I mentioned the matter this morning, I was informed that only three more states were necessary. That was the information given to me by one. Another said only four more were needed. Whether we need five more, or four more or three more, it is only a question of a few months when we will have all we need and that amendment will become a part of the constitution of the United States, and it is one of the specific duties to which I look forward that it is to be my privilege as Secretary of State to announce officially the ratification of that amendment to the constitution providing for the direct vote of the people for United States senators. (Applause)

When I take my pen in hand to write that statement, which will conclude a reform for which the people have struggled for now more than twenty years, my mind will turn back to the time when as a young man, a candidate for Congress, 23 years ago almost now, I wrote into my platform a plank favoring the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

By the ratification of that amendment you have declared yourselves in favor of the election of senators by the direct vote of the people.

Is it improper to suggest that if you refuse now to consider that amendment which you have endorsed and which will soon be a part of the constitution, if you refuse to consider it now binding upon you, you simply make use of an obsolete system rather than the system which you favored and towards which our country is marching.

Does anybody doubt if we had the election of senators last fall that the democratic candidate would have been elected, as the democratic state officers and as the electoral vote of the state was given to the democratic candidate for President? Does anybody doubt that if we had had the election of senators by the people last fall that you would already have representing you at Washington the men whom the democrats selected and who, as their candidate was a part of their ticket?

Does anybody doubt that if the vacancy had occurred soon enough to permit nominations to have been made, that the democratic nominee for the short term, whoever he would have been, had he been a man of character and training and possessed the confidence of the people of the State, do you doubt that he would have been elected and that both of these senators would have been chosen by a plurality—and a plurality chooses in those questions, does anybody doubt that both of them would have been democrats had the people had a chance to speak? (Applause.)

If that be true, does it violate any republican's conscience to help to do now what he knows would have been done had the people of the State had a chance to do it? (Applause.) But, my friends, if I stopped here you might have more reason to criticise me than you will when I get through.

I have asked a question and I think what I have said indicates how I think it might be answered, and yet I recognize that there is no law that can be invoked to compel the members of this legislature to consider this amendment as already adopted and as binding upon them. And, therefore, I shall add this, that the democrats in this legislature are responsible to the people of the State and of the nation for the manner in which they settle this controversy. I shall not attempt to tell them how they shall settle it, but I shall say to each democrat who has been endorsed by his people and entrusted by his representatives with power to speak, that occasions like this distinguish between the statesman and the politician. (Applause.)

The statesman seeks to interpret correctly the will of those for whom he speaks. The politician seeks to secure some advantage without regard to the wishes of those whose representative he is. This is the only distinction that I shall try to see, because I would not assume that there were any other classifications than the two which I have mentioned. If there are any men in this Legislature who are governed by any other purpose than the purpose that actuates the statesman, or the purpose that actuates the politician, I shall not attempt to deal with them or to characterize them except to say that if there is any man in this Legislature, a member of any party, who would use his vote to advance a special interest through secret methods— if that is his purpose, he better do all he can now for the day will soon be past when these men will be permitted to capitalize power and use the government for this purpose.

The day was when men met and parceled out the advantages of government, when men met in the lobby, the representatives of predatory interests and made contracts grown in the dark. A new day has dawned, thank God, in our nation, and the friends of light are growing and the ones who hide their evil deeds beneath the cover of darkness are passing to the rear.

I hope that Illinois—Illinois the State that has not always set an example of purity in politics, will this year so act that no one can doubt the good faith of every vote cast in this senatorial contest. (Applause.)

It is not so important that men shall agree as that they shall have confidence that differences of opinion rest upon legitimate grounds. It is not so important that you shall all decide that the same thing is wise, but it is important that when this contest is over there will not be one single member of Senate or House of Representatives who cannot stand and face the people of the State and ask the people to search his heart and find there an impure motive that has led him in this fight. So, while I cannot see any reason why a democrat commended to the democratic candidate in the campaign can justify a refusal to support him now, and while I can see reasons why those calling themselves by name other than the democratic name can act as if the amendment for which they have voted and which will soon be in force, this giving effect now to what they believe would have been the people's will had the people been permitted to speak directly.

While I have said these things, I repeat and emphasize the fact that I have said them merely to give you the reasons for my opinion, and ask for my opinion no further weight than that you would give the reasons which support it.

I speak with equal earnestness when I speak to democrats and urge them to recognize the responsibility that rests upon them and to so act that when they go home to their people they can go with the assurance that with what light they had and to the best of their ability they sought to give effect to the people's verdict, they sought to send to Washington a man who would uphold the hands of the President and help him while he puts a nation's government in the hands of the people of the United States to make it their own indeed. (Applause.)

Now, let me pass to the consideration of a few questions with which you have to deal. What I have said indicates the general trend of my remarks.

Sometimes a text is so expressive that you can know the sermon in advance, and so my text is so expressive that you can know in advance just what I am going to say on every subject that I touch upon.

I desire to see the national government and the government of every state brought into absolute and entire harmony with the doctrine that the people shall rule. It is not a new doctrine. It is an old one. The Declaration of Independence that has been the inspiration throughout the world for more than a century declares that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and the first document issued by President Wilson embodied that declaration as the fundamental principle of popular government.

The government must derive every just power from the consent of the governed. The election of a senator by the people is a step toward the realization of this and I need not dwell upon it further than to say that in some states, in Nebraska, for instance, and in Oregon before us, and in some other states they have passed a law that provides for the submission of a pledge to every candidate for the Legislature so that he can, if he will, promise that he will support for the senate the man who received the largest vote as a candidate for that office.

When we adopted it in our state we called it the "Oregon plan" because it was adopted in Oregon before it was in Nebraska. I was talking today to someone in regard to it and he said that it looked now as if the amendment to the constitution was going to be adopted so soon that it would hardly be worth while to pass this law. I believe that the amendment to the constitution will be adopted in a few months but I have missed my guess sometimes on what the people were going to do and with much experience I have become more conservative in the forecasting of statements, so I would advise that you take no chances.

It will do no harm to adopt the Oregon plan. It will do no harm to bring the election of senators as near to the people as you can bring it without the amendment to the constitution. If you pass a bill, a measure embodying the Oregon plan, just remember that while it will help you until that amendment is ratified by thirty-six states, it will not hurt you after that amendment has been ratified. Therefore, there can be no objection urged to it that I know of and on the ground that you ought to act in an abundance of caution I would respectfully recommend that you take no chances about the ratification of this national amendment, but put yourselves upon the same ground that Oregon and Nebraska and a number of other states have, and thus in the future secure to the people of your State the right to make this approximation to popular elections, no matter what might occur as to the ratification of the amendment.

The Governor of this State has presented a program and so far as I have been able to read the program it is expressive of this fundamental doctrine, that the people rule. Take, for instance, in the matter of public utilities. I believe he has recommended a public utilities board. I know of no argument that can be made against it that will bear the light. I know of no argument that would present or suggest itself to the disinterested mind. We all recognize that these corporations are created by the public and we must assume that they are created on the belief that they will advance the public welfare but we must also assume that those who run them will look out for the interests of the stockholders rather than the interests of the public, and, therefore, there must be some one that will look out for the interest of the public. And, I believe that experience has demonstrated the wisdom of a public utility board before which corporations must go for permission to do those things which if done without public approval might be done to the injury of the people of the country.

I ask you to remember the difference between the corporation and the individual. Sometimes I hear a democrat invoke a maxim of Jefferson, "legislate as little as possible." I have heard that maxim invoked when a request was made for regulating corporations. I want to remind you that if you are going to apply that maxim you must go back to the time before

these great corporations were created. You cannot create a corporation and then resort to the maxim that would lead you not to regulate after it is created.

Remember the difference between the God made man and the corporate man. There are several differences that are very marked. Here are a few. Man was made by the Creator. The corporation was made by man. Man has a higher origin than the corporation. God created man for a divine purpose. Man created the corporations to make money. A difference in the purpose of the creation. When God made man he put a limit to his existence and man does not know when the time will expire, and therefore, he is under restraint that the corporation is not. Not only that, but God breathed into man a soul and warned him that in the next world he would be held accountable for the deed done in the flesh, while the corporation recognizes that if they can escape punishment here it need not worry about the hereafter. (Applause and laughter.)

Then, there is a difference also in the size of the thing created. When God created man, he did not make the tallest man much taller than the shortest man, and did not make the strongest man much stronger than the weakest, but when man made the corporation, the corporate man, that corporate man was made a hundred, a thousand and a million times stronger than the God made man. Therefore, the God made man has a right to insist that as the government created this giant, the government shall control this giant and not permit it to trespass upon the right of the individual. It must be understood, therefore, that a corporation has no natural rights. It has no rights except those given it by the government, and as the corporation has rights that the natural man does not enjoy, if you insist that it also has every right that the natural man enjoys, you make it necessarily more potent than the natural man can be.

I ask you, therefore, to be careful and don't permit a corporation to be created without providing a means for restraining it and regulating it. And, as the people create corporations through government, I suggest that you require by law that every corporation shall put up a motto in its chief place of business, "Remember Now Thy Creator."

The public utility board is one of the means employed for the regulation of corporations, and, so far as I know, no substitute has been found for it. Nothing better has been proposed. I feel sure that when you come to examine the situation, if you will let the people's interests be paramount in your thought, you will gladly approve of the creation of a board that can exercise a restraining influence over corporations for the protection of the helpless and unorganized public.

If it were necessary to re-enforce what I have said by additional argument, I would remind you that when the government takes from the individual his club and says to him "you shall not protect yourself and your own rights by physical force" it assumes the solemn obligation of protecting the unarmed, the disarmed individual from every arm uplifted for his injury.

I believe the Governor has also recommended the giving to cities of the right to own and control their utilities. Why not? Is there anybody that has a better right to decide that question than the people themselves? If we abandon hereditary government and rule by divine right in order to substitute a kind of rule more obnoxious than hereditary rule—the rule of money is the most hateful that can be imagined and infinitely more oppressive than any hereditary rule, and when you say that the people of a city shall not own their utilities, you say someone has a right to own and operate them regardless of the people's wishes.

Is there any power in any city with a right so sacred that that right should be given precedence above the right of the people themselves? Are you afraid to trust the people to decide this question? Then, how dare you defend the principles of popular government? If the people cannot decide a question in their midst, how can they decide a question far away from them? Do you mean to say that the people lack capacity for self government? If you do, you assail the foundation principles upon which

our institutions rest. Do you say that people will make mistakes? That is no objection. You cannot escape mistakes by escaping popular government or the rule of the people. It is not a question of who shall make mistakes. Haven't the people the right to make their own mistakes? Has anybody a God-given right to make mistakes for the rest of the people?

In a monarchy the king makes the mistakes for the people, and he has often lived up to his opportunities in that respect. In an aristocracy, the few make mistakes for the people, and those mistakes have not been infrequent; and in a plutocracy, the people who put the dollar above the man make the mistakes in their own interests and at the expense of the most of the people.

I feel sure that those of you who believe that governments must derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, will not deny to the people of the cities the right to decide for themselves when they shall do their own work and when they shall let it out to someone else.

You also have before you a corrupt practice act. I don't know what the terms of it are, but I can say this, that we are making progress in this direction and the things that were not considered corrupting a few years ago are now regarded as corrupting and as things that should be prohibited, and we are making progress in the nation, as well as in the different states, and one source through which we have made progress is through publicity, throwing the light on what was going on.

It is not so long ago that a great Senator said that "purity in politics was an iridescent dream." It is not so many years since the time if you asked where a campaign contribution came from you were told that it was none of your business, and then you apologized for asking an impudent question. That day has already passed. You will remember that a law was passed a few years ago prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds. It was a good law. Before that time corporations had contributed large amounts secretly, and the influence that they secured by those contributions was used against the welfare of the people. It was found by investigation that in one campaign 73½ per cent of all the contributions made to the campaign fund of one party in a national campaign came from the corporations that have since been prohibited by law from contributing. That was a step in advance and the people will never go back.

The youngest person in this audience will never live to see the day when a corporation will be permitted to contribute to a national campaign fund and no corporation ought to be permitted to contribute to a state campaign fund, or to a county campaign fund, or a city campaign fund or a ward campaign fund. (Applause.)

The corporation ought not to be permitted to take part in politics and the money in its treasury belonging to its stockholders should not be used to advance the party principles or interests of any man who can control those funds. They are not, in fact. The demand arose for publicity before election and it seems strange now, when we look back and remember that four years ago last fall it was really a serious question whether we should know before the election or afterwards where the money came from. Prominent and well meaning men thought that it would not be wise to let the people know in advance of the election where the money came from. Reform has been marching on and when at last the measure came before the House and the roll was called, not one single member of any party voted "no" on roll call.

Now, we have in national politics a law that requires publicity in advance of the election, and I hope that law will be passed in every state in this Union, that the voters may know before they vote where the money comes from that is to be used in campaigns. Not only that, but when that bill went through the Senate, the Senate added an amendment limiting the amount of money that might be spent, even legitimately, in a campaign, and members of congress are limited to five thousand dollars, and Senators to ten thousand dollars. I believe the law is a good one and I think the limit is more liable to be reduced than enlarged in years to come. Why shouldn't we limit it? Why should a man be allowed to use money without limit, even

if he uses it in such a way that you cannot bring a criminal charge against him? We believe that in a government like ours the poor man ought not to be at a disadvantage because some other man can spend more money than he can. (Applause.)

Without attempting to deal with the various questions that arise under your corrupt practice act, just let me make this suggestion, that if any proposition is made that looks to the purifying of politics and you have any doubt upon it, resolve the doubt upon the people's side rather than against them. Resolve it in favor of economy rather than against economy. If anybody tells you that anything you ask that you believe to be good is unconstitutional, give the benefit of the doubt to the good measure and let the courts decide instead of deciding yourself. If you decide that a question is unconstitutional, the court cannot review it, but if you decide it is constitutional and you are mistaken, the court can correct the mistakes. Therefore, give the benefit of the doubt to the people and not to those who raise the question of constitutionality. (Applause.)

I only came to speak to you for a moment and I find that the moments are extending. (Cries of "go on.")

I desire now to speak of a matter which I have left for the last because I regard it as the most important. I refer to the initiative and referendum. (Applause.) I am glad to be informed by your applause that you know what I am talking about. (Laughter.) There was a time when those to whom I have spoken were not so well informed. For instance, I remember that in Nebraska sixteen years ago last summer, we put a plank in our platform for the first time in favor of the initiative and referendum. A Republican paper the next morning said that when this plank was read the delegates looked at each other in surprise and that one delegate said to another, "what is that?" And the other delegate said "that is a new kind of Democratic drink," and the paper said it went through unanimously then. (Laughter.) That was the manner in which a Republican paper joked about this plank in our platform sixteen years ago. But, two years ago last summer this same paper led the fight in the Republican party for the endorsement of the initiative and referendum and it has won its fight and in Nebraska two years ago last summer every party submitted the initiative and referendum and last November the people adopted the initiative and referendum and the people of Nebraska are in control of the government of Nebraska. (Applause.)

These words are easily understood. The "initiative" describes a process by which the people can begin legislation themselves. The "referendum" describes a process by which the people can require that a measure that has passed through the legislature shall be submitted to them. Now, in neither case is the principle a new one.

How do you change a county seat in the state of Illinois? As I recall it, it begins by petition. The people of the county, a certain percentage of them, can apply through petition for a vote as to the location of a county seat, and when the percentage fixed by law joins in the petition, then, as a matter of right the people must have that question submitted to them. That is the initiative and referendum. When we ask for the initiative to apply to a state, we are merely asking for the broadening of the application of that principle.

The initiative simply means that when a percentage fixed in the law shall ask for a vote upon a proposition, that proposition shall be submitted to them and they shall have a right to act upon it, and when a majority of them act in favor of the proposition, it becomes a law as much as if a legislature had passed it.

When we ask for a referendum we mean that when a measure is passed by the legislature and a certain percentage ask that it be submitted to the popular vote, it shall be so submitted and if on that vote a majority vote against it, it acts as a repeal or nullification of it.

It is not a new principle, as we now submit questions affecting the issuing of bonds and other important questions, and we submit amendments to the Constitution in that way.

It is the referendum principle recognizing that the people are the source of power. I believe in the initiative and referendum, and if I had to choose between the two, I would prefer the initiative to the referendum. With the referendum you must wait until the legislature has acted, and sometimes that taxes the patience of the people. (Laughter.)

When you have the initiative you don't have to wait for the legislature. You can act whether the legislature wants to or not.

What argument can you make against it? Haven't the people the right to control their government and if, for any reason, a legislature refuses to do what the people want done, the people should not be denied the right to do it themselves.

Why have the people demanded the initiative and referendum? Because of the experience that they have had. Because of misrepresentation by those elected to represent them. It has cost hundreds of years of struggle and millions of dollars of money and has cost the blood of lives as noble as the world has known to secure to the people the right to representative government, and the money has been spent in vain, the blood has been spilled to no purpose, if, when you get representative government, those who may be elected to represent you can betray you and spit upon you while they draw money from your taxation. (Applause.)

It is the contempt that has been shown for the sovereign people by their servants to betray them.

It is this contempt that has led to this demand and if any of you think this is not a crying demand, I ask you to read the growing list of states that have adopted this referendum and if that is not enough, let me remind you that in the last presidential campaign something like three-fourths of the voters of this country registered their approval of candidates for the presidency openly committed to the initiative and referendum. (Applause.)

Also, that the only one of the three prominent candidates who was opposed to the initiative and referendum carried but two states in the union, and they so small that their combined vote numbered eight in the electoral college. (Applause.)

I do not mean to say that every man who voted for President Wilson, or for Ex-President Roosevelt, believed in the initiative and referendum. I don't mean to say that every man that voted against Mr. Taft was voting against him because of his position on this subject, but I do mean to say that the time has passed when you can scare the people of this country by threatening them with an imaginary evil, an evil that would follow from the initiative and referendum.

I mention this as an indication of the progressive spirit of the age. While I would not make application to any community in which I happen to be at the time, I will tell you that whatsoever may be your experience in Illinois, there are states where they need the initiative and referendum to rob the lobbyist of his power and drive him from the State House, that he may let the people alone to transact their business. (Applause.)

Nothing is more pathetic than to see a man go from his home, trusted by his constituents, and to see him returned disgraced. The private interests are so guarded that about the capitol you will find a throng of men who find a profit in leading astray the people's representatives. Give us initiative and referendum in every state, and you will find that the power of the lobbyist will be largely reduced, if not entirely destroyed. When you have the initiative and referendum, the lobbyist cannot plead, as he can now, with the representative. If the lobbyist comes to the representative when they have the initiative and referendum, and says to the representative—"Pass this bill, we want it, we will make it to your interest to pass it," the representative can say: "We have the referendum in our state and if we pass a bill that the people do not want, they will veto it and it will not help you to pass this bill, but it will hurt us."

Then if a lobbyist says to a representative, "Kill this bill, we do not want it passed," the representative says "The people want it passed and if we don't pass it, they will pass it themselves. If we kill this bill, it will not help you but it will kill us." (Applause.)

Isn't it worth while to strengthen the representative?

But my friends, I beg pardon for trespassing so long upon your patience, but I am interested in public affairs. From the time when I was a boy, my thoughts have been turned toward public affairs. When I was only ten years old, my father served as a member of the Constitutional Convention that assembled in this city to write the present constitution of this State. I believe the constitution of '70 is still your constitution?

SPEAKER McKINLEY: Yes sir; it is.

SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN: (Resuming.) A little later he was a candidate for Congress, and in his home I had a chance to meet those interested in public affairs and from the days of my youth questions that affected the government have been uppermost in my mind.

While I was trained for the profession of the law and while I expected to practice law until I had acquired an independence, I always thought that I would in time give my attention to politics.

Circumstances were such that my attention was drawn to politics at a much earlier age than I expected, and by the confidence of my countrymen I was put in a position where I came in contact with the great national problems, and since that time I have not felt at liberty to withdraw from their study and discussion. And today my chief concern is in the perfection of government.

I rejoice as I see throughout the world the progress of man-kind toward the ideals of government established in our country by our Fathers. And, as I watch the march of these ideas, as they encircle the globe, I rejoice that in my own beloved land the progress is as marked as in any place outside.

I come to this State, the State of my birth, the State whose history makes me proud, I come to this State whose people are dear to me—I come to appeal to you who represent them to put Illinois on the firing line and let her fight with the leading states of the Union, for the application of the principles of popular government to every department of your government. (Applause.)

Don't be afraid to trust the people. Let them control their government. They will not make as many mistakes as will be made against them, if you trust the government to less than the people. If they make mistakes, they will bear them more patiently because they are responsible for them and will correct them more quickly because they will recognize both their responsibility and the suffering that follows from the mistakes.

The world is looking to us. No other nation is in position to lead, and in our nation no other state has more reason to desire to stand among the foremost than Illinois.

I appreciate the honor that you have done me. I appreciate the responsibility that rests upon you. I would not for a moment ask you to take anything I have said, because I have said it; but if the reasons I have given are sufficient, then give them weight as you deal with the problems that come before you, and let me assure you that no good thing in government or otherwise, that can come to this dear old State, will make its citizens happier than I will be at the coming of this good thing.

I thank you.

(Applause.)

11:55 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16, of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the joint resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly,

and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, designated as the "long" term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, designated as the "short" term.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate having been admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses being convened in joint session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding. On motion of Mr. Shanahan, of the House, it was ordered that only one ballot be taken today for the "long term," and one ballot for the "short term" for United States Senator.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the purpose of ascertaining if a quorum was present, when the following answered to their names:

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart.
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,			

Present—47.

By direction of the Speaker of the House, the Clerk of the House called the roll thereof to ascertain if a quorum was present, when the following answered to their names:

Abbott,	Dickman,	Holaday,	McGinley,	Shanahan,
Ashton,	Dillon,	Hollenbeck,	McLaughlin,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Dudgeon,	Hollister,	McWilliams,	Shepherd, H. A.
Baker,	Dunn,	Hruby,	Miller, E. E.	Shepherd, F. W.
Barker,	Duvall,	Hubbard,	Miller, G. A.	Sherman,
Barron,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hull,	Mitchell,	Shurtleff,
Bell,	Elliott, W. E.	Hunt,	Morrasy,	Simpson,
Benson,	Etherton,	Huston,	Morris,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Fahy,	Hutchinson,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Boyd,	Fargo,	Igoe,	Munro,	Snite,
Boyer,	Farrell,	Jayne,	Myers,	Stedman,
Briscoe,	Finley,	Jones,	O'Connell,	Stoklasa,
Browne,	Fitch,	Kane,	O'Rourke,	Strubinger,
Burns,	Flagg,	Karch,	Pervier,	Sullivan,
Burres,	Fleming,	Kasserman,	Pitlock,	Taylor,
Butts,	Foster, A. M.	Keck,	Poorman,	Thompson, A. C.
Campbell,	Foster, H. A.	Kilens,	Provine,	Thompson, R. R.
Carmon,	Garesche,	King,	Rapp,	Tice,
Carter,	Gillespie,	Kirkpatrick,	Richardson,	Trimarco,
Catlin,	Gorman,	Kleeman,	Rinehart,	Walsh,
Clarke,	Graham,	Koch,	Roe, Arthur,	Watson,
Clyne,	Graves,	Lloyd,	Roos,	Weber,
Cohlmeyer,	Griffin,	Lovejoy,	Rostenkowski,	Werts,
Coleman,	Groves,	Lyon,	Rothschild,	Williamson,
Costello,	Grunau,	Madsen,	Rowe, Wm.,	Wilson, G. H.
Crawford,	Harris, H. W.	Mason,	Ryan,	Wilson, R. E.
Curran, J. M.	Harriss, J. E.	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Wood,
Curran, Thos.	Hartquist,	McCarty,	Schnackenberg,	Zolla,
Curren, Chas.	Hilton,	McCormick, M.	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker,
Devine,	Hoffman,	McCormick, W.	Scott,	

Present—149.

The presiding officer of the joint session announced that a quorum of both Houses was present, and declared the business of the joint session to be the balloting for two United States Senators by *viva voce* vote, one for the "long" term and one for the "short" term, and directed that the 11th joint ballot be taken for long term.

ELEVENTH JOINT BALLOT.

(LONG TERM.)

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the eleventh joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term:

Number of votes cast	46
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	22 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	22 votes
Frank H. Funk received	1 vote
John A. King received	1 vote
Charles Boeschenstein received	1 vote
Answering present and not voting	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Clark,	Gray,			

Total—22.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Cleary,	Haase,	Madigan,	Piercy,	Womack,
Compton,	Hearn,	Manny,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Denvir,				

Total—21.

Mr. Harris voted for Frank H. Funk.

Mr. Broderick voted for John A. King.

Mr. Gorman voted for Charles Boeschenstein.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Jones,

Total—1.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the eleventh joint ballot for the long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	146
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	52 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	64 votes
Frank H. Funk received	19 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
John A. King received	3 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	1 vote
Raymond Robins received	1 vote
John Barton Payne received	1 vote
William L. O'Connell received	1 vote
Answering present but not voting	3

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Catlin,	Jayne,	Miller, G. A.	Shepherd, F. W.
Atwood,	Clarke,	Jones,	Pervier,	Sherman,
Baker,	Curran, Thos.	Keck,	Provine,	Shurtleff,
Barker,	Curren, Chas.	King,	Roos,	Simpson,
Benson,	Dudgeon,	Kirkpatrick,	Rostenkowski,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Flagg,	Kleeman,	Rothschild,	Snite,
Boyd,	Harriss, J. E.	Lovejoy,	Rowe, Wm.,	Tice,
Boyer,	Holaday,	Lyon,	Scanlan,	Watson,
Burres,	Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Shanahan,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hull,	McGinley,	Shaver,	Wood,
Campbell,	Hutchinson,			

Total—52.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hubbard,	Morris,	Shephard, H. A.
Briscoe,	Etherton,	Huston,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Browne,	Fahy,	Igoe,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Burns,	Farrell,	Kane,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Clyne,	Finley,	Karch,	O'Rourke,	Taylor,
Cohlmeier,	Foster, A. M.	Kasserman,	Poorman,	Thompson, R. R.
Coleman,	Foster, H. A.	Kilens,	Rapp,	Trimarco,
Costello,	Gillespie,	Koch,	Richardson,	Weber,
Crawford,	Gorman,	Lloyd,	Rinehart,	Werts,
Devine,	Graham,	McCormick, W.	Roe, Arthur,	Williamson,
Dickman,	Groves,	McLaughlin,	Ryan,	Wilson, R. E.
Dillon,	Hoffman,	McWilliams,	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker,
Duval,	Hruby,	Morrasy,	Scott,	

Total—64.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Dunn,	Fleming,	Hunt,	Schnackenberg,
Carmon,	Elliott, W. B.	Graves,	McCormick, M.	Thompson, A. C.
Carter,	Fargo,	Hartquist,	Miller, E. E.	Zolla,
Curran, J. M.	Fitch,	Hollister,	Munro,	

Total—19.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for John A. King are: Messrs.

Mitchell,	Sullivan,	Walsh,
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Total—3.

Mr. Garesche voted for John Barton Payne.

Mr. Grunau voted for Raymond Robins.

Mr. Hilton voted for William L. O'Connell.

Mr. Pitlock voted for Charles Boeschenstein.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Ashton,	Griffin,	McCarty,
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Total—3.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the joint session announced the result of the eleventh joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	192
Necessary to choice	97
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	74 votes
Raymond Robins received	1 vote
James Hamilton Lewis received	85 votes
John Barton Payne received	1 vote
Frank H. Funk received	20 votes
William L. O'Connell received	1 vote
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
John A. King received	4 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	2 votes

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in joint session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois, as Senator in the congress of the United States, for six years, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1913.

TENTH JOINT BALLOT.

(SHORT TERM.)

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the tenth joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the tenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term:

Total number of votes cast	45
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	5 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	10 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	4 votes
Morton D. Hull received	2 votes
Frank H. Funk received	8 votes
Albert E. Isley received	2 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received	2 votes
Shelby M. Cullom received	2 votes
William A. Rodenberg received	1 vote
Henry D. Davis received	1 vote
Charles Hurburgh received	1 vote
Carl Vrooman received	2 votes
George W. Cunningham received	1 vote
S. S. Hallam received	1 vote
James Hamilton Lewis received	1 vote
Michael H. Cleary received	1 vote
George W. English received	1 vote
Answering present but not voting	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Ettelson,	Franklin,	Gray,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,
Total—5.				

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Total—10.				

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Barr,	Hay,	Helm,	Hurburgh,
Total—4.			

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Johnson,	Landee,	Olson,	Stewart,
Harris,	Jones,	Magill,		
Total—8.				

Those voting for Morton D. Hull are: Messrs.

Cornwell,	Maclean,
Total—2.	

Those voting for Albert E. Isley are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Tossey,
Total—2.	

Those voting for Benjamin F. Caldwell are: Messrs.
Haase, Shaw,

Total—2.

Those voting for Shelby M. Cullom are: Messrs.
Dailey, Juul,

Total—2.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.
Keller, Piercy,

Total—2.

Mr. Beall voted for William A. Rodenberg.

Mr. Brady voted for Henry G. Davis.

Mr. Cleary voted for Charles Hurburgh.

Mr. Glackin voted for George W. Cunningham.

Mr. Compton voted for S. S. Hallam.

Mr. Clark voted for James Hamilton Lewis.

Mr. Madigan voted for Michael H. Cleary.

Mr. Woodard voted for George W. English.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Waage,

Total—1.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the tenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast	144
Charles Boeschenstein received	48 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	19 votes
Frank H. Funk received	37 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received	1 vote
Albert J. Hopkins received	1 vote
James Hamilton Lewis received	2 votes
William A. Rodenberg received	9 votes
Carl Vrooman received	9 votes
George W. Cunningham received	3 votes
Fred D. Breit received	3 votes
James H. Farrell received	2 votes
Henry D. Davis received	1 vote
William B. McKinley received	1 vote
W. Duff Piercy received	1 vote
Frank O. Lowden received	1 vote
William Martin received	1 vote
David E. Shanahan received	1 vote
Answering present but not voting	4

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Briscoe,	Foster, A. M.	Karch,	Myers,	Shephard, H. A.
Cohlmeyer,	Garesche,	Kasserman,	O'Connell,	Smith,
Crawford,	Gillespie,	Kilens,	O'Rourke,	Strubinger,
Devine,	Gorman,	Koch,	Pitlock,	Sullivan,
Dillon,	Graham,	McCarty,	Poorman,	Walsh,
Duvall,	Griffin,	McWilliams,	Rapp,	Weber,
Elliott, Robt. A.	Groves,	Mitchell,	Rinehart,	Werts,
Etherton,	Hilton,	Morrasy,	Roe, Arthur,	Wilson, R. E.
Fahy,	Hoffman,	Morris,	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker,
Finley,	Kane,	Mulcahy,		

Total—48.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Hollenbeck,	Miller, G. A.	Rowe, Wm.,	Smejkal,
Baker,	Jones,	Provine,	Shanahan,	Tice,
Butts,	King,	Roos,	Shurtleff,	Watson,
Campbell,	Kirkpatrick,	Rothschild,	Simpson,	

Total—19.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Atwood,	Curran, J. M.	Grunau,	Lovejoy,	Schnackenberg,
Barron,	Dunn,	Hartquist,	Lyon,	Sherman,
Benson,	Elliott, W. B.	Hollister,	McCormick, M.	Snite,
Boyd,	Fargo,	Hunt,	Miller, E. E.	Taylor,
Burres,	Fitch,	Hutchinson,	Munro,	Thompson, A. C.
Carmon,	Flagg,	Jayne,	Pervier,	Wilson, G. H.
Carter,	Fleming,	Lloyd,	Scanlan,	Zolla,
Catlin,	Graves,			

Total—37.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,	
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Total—4.

Those voting for William A. Rodenberg are: Messrs.

Barker,	Curren, Chas.	Holaday,	McCabe,	Wood,
Boyer,	Harriss, J. E.	Keck,	Shaver,	

Total—9.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Ashton,	Blaha,	Foster, H. A.	Huston,	Williamson,
Bell,	Dickman,	Hubbard,	Thompson, R. R.	

Total—9.

Those voting for George W. Cunningham are: Messrs.

Burns,	McCormick, W.	Trimarco,		
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Total—3.

Those voting for Fred D. Breit are: Messrs.

Costello,	Hruby,	Igoe,		
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Total—3.

Those voting for James H. Farrell are: Messrs.

McLaughlin,	Ryan,			
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Total—2.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Richardson,	Stoklasa,			
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Total—2.

Mr. F. W. Shepherd voted for Albert J. Hopkins.

Mr. Clarke voted for Henry D. Davis.

Mr. McGinley voted for William B. McKinley.

Mr. Coleman voted for W. Duff Piercy.

Mr. Dudgeon voted for Frank O. Lowden.

Mr. Hull voted for Hugh S. Magill, Jr.

Mr. Scott voted for William Martin.

Mr. Thomas Curran voted for David E. Shanahan.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Browne,	Clyne,	Farrell,	Kleeman,	
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Total—4.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the joint session announced the result of the tenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	189
Necessary to choice	95
Charles Boeschenstein received	58 votes
Frank H. Funk received	45 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	24 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes

Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received	1 vote
Albert J. Hopkins received	5 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	3 votes
William A. Rodenberg received	10 votes
Carl Vrooman received	11 votes
George W. Cunningham received	4 votes
Fred D. Breit received	3 votes
Morton D. Hull received	2 votes
Albert E. Isley received	2 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received	2 votes
Henry D. Davis received	2 votes
Shelby M. Cullom received	2 votes
James H. Farrell received	2 votes
Charles Hurburgh received	1 vote
William B. McKinley received	1 vote
S. S. Hallam received	1 vote
W. Duff Piercy received	1 vote
Michael H. Cleary received	1 vote
Frank O. Lowden received	1 vote
George W. English received	1 vote
William Martin received	1 vote
David E. Shanahan received	1 vote

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in joint session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the congress of the United States for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1909.

At 1:50 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan of the House, the joint session arose to sit on the next legislative day and the Senate, preceded by its President, returned to the Senate Chamber and resumed the consideration of business.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 212.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 14 of Division XIII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by all subsequent Acts amendatory thereof."

Passed the House March 18, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE FIRST TIME.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hearn, House Bill No. 212, a bill for "An Act to amend section 14 of Division XIII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by all subsequent Acts amendatory thereof,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and,
On motion of Mr. Hearn, was ordered to a second reading without
reference.

At 1:53 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate
adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Walter I. Manny, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, presiding.
Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 192.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of expenses for apprehension and delivery of fugitives from justice.

SENATE BILL No. 196.

A bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Board of Health for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

SENATE BILL No. 48.

A bill for an Act to provide for a deficiency in office and other expenses of the Commissioners of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

SENATE BILL No. 179.

A bill for an Act to meet a deficiency and making an appropriation to provide necessary expenses accrued and to accrue in the office of the Treasurer of the State until July 1, 1913.

SENATE BILL No. 47.

A bill for an Act to provide for a deficiency in the office and other expenses of the Chief Inspector of Private Employment Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

SENATE BILL No. 54.

A bill for an Act for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of John P. Altgeld, in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 37, for "An Act in relation to actions in equity,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was recommended a bill, Senate Bill No. 58, for "An Act to regulate the sale or transfer of goods, wares, merchandise and other chattels in bulk,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered placed on file for a second reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to be placed on file for a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 184, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of crime of petit larceny and misdemeanor,' and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 168 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877,' (approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879),"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 243, for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 1041½,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was recommended a bill, Senate Bill No. 49, for "An Act to authorize circuit courts to transfer to county courts appeals from justices of the peace,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered placed on file for second reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered placed on file for a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 198, for "An Act to amend section 18 of Division XIII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by all subsequent Acts amendatory thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 168, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' (approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911), and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith or contrary hereto,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Waage offered the following resolution, which, under Rule 41, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 44.

WHEREAS, The question of providing sufficient revenue for transacting and carrying on the business and affairs of the State of Illinois, without imposing too heavy burdens upon the tax payers, is one of the vital problems confronting the representatives of the people; and

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that the corporations organized under the laws of this State, or authorized by the State to carry on business therein, as depositories of moneys, are in possession of large amounts of deposits and funds that are unclaimed and whose owners and their whereabouts are unknown; and

WHEREAS, Where such unclaimed deposits are remaining with such corporations for long periods of time the same are practically appropriated by and to all intents and purposes become their property; and

WHEREAS, Such unclaimed deposits of money should and ought of right to become the property of the State of Illinois; be it therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate that a committee to consist of five (5) Senators, be appointed forthwith by the Executive Committee of the Senate, and named by the President of the Senate, to investigate the subject of unclaimed deposits remaining in the possession of corporations organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, or authorized by the laws of this State to carry on business therein, with a view to pass such legislation as shall adequately deal, with this subject; and be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall have the power to administer oaths, take evidence, subpoena witnesses and compel them to testify, compel the production of books, papers and documents, and to do any and all other lawful acts to carry out the foregoing purposes; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee may appoint such help and assistance in the premises as it may deem necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee shall report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to this session of the Senate at the earliest practicable moment; and be it further

Resolved, That such expenses connected with the foregoing, as shall be necessary, shall be certified to by the chairman of said committee and the Chairman of the Contingent Expense Committee of the Senate, and shall be payable out of the fund for committee expenses.

Mr. Shaw offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 28.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a commission of nine members be and is hereby established to be known as the Commission on Unemployment of the State of Illinois. The members of said commission shall be appointed by the Governor as soon as practicable after the taking effect of this resolution and shall consist of three representatives of labor, three representatives of employers of labor, and three representatives of the public who are not identified with either the employing or employed classes. Each member of said commission shall have equal authority, power and voting strength in considering and acting upon all matters considered by the commission.

The said commission shall have power and authority to investigate the subject of unemployment in Illinois, together with the causes leading thereto, and the effect of such idleness upon the commonwealth and its citizenship.

Said commission shall meet at the State Capitol building in Springfield, on the third Tuesday after notice of their appointment, and shall immediately elect a chairman and a secretary from among their number, one of whom shall be an employer and the other a representative of the employees.

Six members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a fewer number than a quorum may adjourn the meeting of the commission from time to time.

The meetings of said commission shall be held at such times and places within the State of Illinois as may be fixed by the said commission.

Said commission shall report to the Governor and to the General Assembly at its next regular session, submitting, so far as they have agreed, a bill or bills or other means destined to meet the purpose announced in this resolution.

The commission may employ such necessary assistants as it deems wise and expedient in pursuit of its investigation and shall fix their salaries.

The commission shall be allowed its necessary and actual expenses incurred in pursuit of its investigations out of any moneys appropriated for the purpose upon presentation of proper vouchers certified to by the chairman and secretary of said commission and approved by the Governor.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Shaw, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Womack offered the following resolution, which under Rule 41, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 45.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee to investigate the books of the Curator (Dr. A. R. Crook) of the State Museum of Natural History and that said Curator be asked to render a thorough examination of the same.

Mr. Keller offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 29.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of the members of the General Assembly a proposition to amend Article XIV of the Constitution of this State by striking out sections 1 and 2 of said article and substituting therefor sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, reading as follows:

Sec. 1. Whenever a majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the Journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the Constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting thereon vote for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of members of the Senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same district. The General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with the expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the Senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the General Assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revision, alteration or amendments of the Constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than three nor more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such revision, alteration or amendments shall take effect.

The convention shall also provide means for giving ample publicity to their recommendations.

Sec. 2. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each House thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective Journals, and said amendments shall be submitted, by title, to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the General Assembly, except when the Legislature, by two-thirds vote of each House, shall order a special election for that purpose, and if a majority of the electors voting thereon shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of the Constitution.

Sec. 3. Amendments to this Constitution may also be proposed by petition signed by not less than one hundred thousand electors, of the State, verified as to signatures and filed with the Secretary of State not less than four months before the next election of members of the General Assembly. Upon the filing of such petition, or petitions, the Secretary of State shall submit such amendment, or amendments, by title, to the electors at the next election of members of the General Assembly, and such amendment or amendments, as are approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon shall become a part of this Constitution.

The Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State shall constitute a board to pass upon the sufficiency of each petition, and when approved by them its sufficiency shall not be questioned in any court. A finding of the board that a petition is not sufficient may be reviewed upon a petition for mandamus filed in the Supreme Court within thirty days.

Sec. 4. All measures submitted to a vote of the electors, under the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this article, shall be printed, and together with arguments for and against each such measure by the proponents and opponents thereof, shall be mailed to each voter at least thirty days before the election, and the persons to prepare and present such arguments shall, until otherwise provided by law, be selected by the presiding officer of the Senate. If more than one amendment they shall be designated by number, the same amendment being designated by the same number in all instances, and the proposed amendment, or amendments, must appear on a separate ballot from that used for the election of officials. The General Assembly shall make the necessary appropriation to defray the expenses incurred by this section, and further legislation may be passed to facilitate the operation of this provision.

Sec. 5. No article of this Constitution shall be amended more than once within four years.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Keller, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and on his motion was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following resolution, which under Rule 41, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 30.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the commission heretofore appointed by former Governor Charles S. Deneen in accordance with the authority granted by Senate Joint Resolution No. 37 of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, to represent the people of the State of Illinois at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, to be held at Put-in-Bay Island in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and to consult and cooperate with like commissions from other states, which might participate in said celebration, be enlarged and increased from five to eleven persons; and be it further

Resolved, That the increased membership hereby authorized to be added to said commission, as well as any vacancies arising by resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor of the State of Illinois.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 252, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, California, celebrating the opening and commercial use of the Panama Canal, and making an appropriation therefor,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 253, for "An Act to provide for the transportation of pupils in certain districts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 254, for "An Act authorizing the payment of bounties on gar fish heads,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 255, for "An Act to amend sections three (3), four (4), five (5), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17) and twenty-six (26), of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the propagation and protection of fish in all the waters under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add new sections numbered nine (9) a and twenty (20) a,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fish and Game.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 256, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved February 21, 1908, in force July 1, 1908,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 257, for "An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of certain employees of street railway corporations, and to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 258, for "An Act to regulate the carriage of coal by common carriers,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 259, for "An Act to amend an Act providing for the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same; for prescribing and defining the duties and limiting the powers of such corporations when so organized; and authorizing the same and all railroad companies of this State; to own and hold the stock and securities of railroad companies of other states owning connecting lines. (As amended by Act approved June 2, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, as amended by Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911), and by adding additional sections known as sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Franklin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 260, for "An Act to amend section 6, article 3, of an Act entitled 'An Act to establish a military and naval code for the State of Illinois, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith,' approved June 10, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 261, for "An Act to enact sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 and to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns,' approved April 29, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an Act approved and in force May 16, 1903, as amended by an Act approved and in force April 19, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 262, for "An Act to provide for the submission of propositions to the voters of the City of Chicago,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 263, for "An Act making appropriations for deficiency in appropriations for the office of Secretary of State up to and including February 1, A. D. 1913, and declaring an emergency,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Helm introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 264, for "An Act to amend section 123 of an Act entitled 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 265, for "An Act to repeal certain acts herein named,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 266, for "An Act in relation to stenographic and typewriting service and other clerical work for courts of record,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 267, for "An Act in relation to unclaimed deposits of money,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 268, for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

Senate Bill No. 47, for "An Act to provide for a deficiency in the office and other expenses of the Chief Inspector of Private Employment Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Denvir,	Hay,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and,

Having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Senate Bill No. 48, for "An Act to provide for a deficiency in office and other expenses of the Commissioners of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and,

Having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Senate Bill No. 54, for "An Act for the appointment of commissioners and making appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of John P. Altgeld, in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Keller,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hay,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Helm,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Senate Bill No. 192, for "An Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of expenses for the apprehension and delivery of fugitives from justice,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and,

Having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Senate Bill No. 179, for "An Act to meet a deficiency and making an appropriation to provide necessary expenses accrued and to accrue in the office of the Treasurer of the State until July 1, 1913,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and,

Having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

Senate Bill No. 62, a bill for "An Act to amend section 91 of an Act entitled 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 173, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to meet a deficiency and to provide the necessary funds for postage, parcel post postage, expressage, telegraphing, telephoning, incidental and all other expenses, accrued and to accrue in the office of Secretary of State, until the first of July, 1913,"

Was taken from the order of second reading and recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, together with the amendments pending thereto.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME.

House Bill No. 212, a bill for "An Act to amend section 14 of Division XIII of an Act entitled 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by all subsequent Acts amendatory thereof,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 11:15 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 11:55 o'clock a. m.

11:55 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, made the following report; and on his motion, the consideration of the report was postponed to and made a special order for Thursday, March 20, 1913, immediately after the regular order of business.

To the Honorable President of the Senate and the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

Your Committee on Elections, heretofore duly appointed, respectfully submits its report in the matter of the contest of John Ervin vs. John R. Hamilton from the 34th Senatorial district of the State of Illinois:

Your committee met, pursuant to notice to all parties in interest, in committee room 18 of the Senate, a quorum being present, and before your committee appeared the contestant and contestee, by their respective counsel, to present arguments and such evidence as they desired in this cause, pursuant to petition filed with the Secretary of State.

Your committee further respectfully reports that at the conclusion of all the arguments presented by respective counsel, and authorities cited in support thereof, your committee took the said matter under consideration and after due deliberation, the following motion being offered, was duly seconded and unanimously carried, to-wit:

"Moved; that a recommendation be made to the Honorable Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that John R. Hamilton is legally elected a State Senator of the State of Illinois from the 34th Senatorial district of the State of Illinois, and that said John R. Hamilton shall retain his seat as such State Senator."

And we, your Committee on Elections, accordingly find that said John R. Hamilton is the duly elected Senator from the 34th Senatorial district of the State of Illinois, and that he be declared entitled as such to a seat in this Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

R. J. BARR,
Chairman.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16, of Title 2, Chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the Joint Resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assem-

bly, and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate preceded by its President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, designated as the "long" term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, designated as the "short" term.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate having been admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses being convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding.

Mr. Campbell, of the Senate offered the following resolution,

Which, on motion of Mr. Mitchell of the House, was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That upon the convening of the Joint Session of the Legislature today, that several ballots be taken each day upon the long and short term for U. S. Senator and that as many as two separate sessions be held each legislative day, until a choice is made, one session beginning at 12:00 o'clock m. and again at 7:30 p. m., and so many ballots be taken at each session as the members see fit.

Mr. Shanahan, of the House, moved that it be the sense of the Joint Assembly that today one ballot be taken for the long term and one ballot for the short term for United States Senator.

Mr. Hearn moved to amend by striking out the word "one" and insert in lieu thereof the word "two."

On motion of Mr. Compton of the Senate, the motion and amendment were ordered to lie on the table.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll for the purpose of ascertaining if a quorum was present, when the following answered to their names:

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,			

Present—47.

By direction of the Speaker of the House, the Clerk of the House called the roll thereof to ascertain if a quorum was present, when the following answered to their names:

Abbott,	Dickman,	Hoffman,	McCormick, W.	Scott,
Ashton,	Dillon,	Holaday,	McGinley,	Shanahan,
Atwood,	Donlan,	Hollenbeck,	McLaughlin,	Shaver,
Baker,	Dudgeon,	Hollister,	McWilliams,	Shepherd, H. A.
Barker,	Dunn,	Hruby,	Miller, E. E.	Shepherd, F. W.
Barron,	Duvall,	Hubbard,	Miller, G. A.	Sherman,
Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hull,	Mitchell,	Shurtleff,
Benson,	Elliott, W. B.	Hunt,	Morrasy,	Simpson,
Blaha,	Etherton,	Huston,	Morris,	Smejkal,
Boyd,	Fahy,	Hutchinson,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Boyer,	Fargo,	Igoe,	Munro,	Snite,
Briscoe,	Farrell,	Jayne,	Myers,	Stedman,
Browne,	Finley,	Jones,	O'Connell,	Stoklasa,
Burns,	Fitch,	Kane,	O'Rourke,	Strubinger,
Burres,	Flagg,	Karch,	Pervier,	Sullivan,
Butts,	Fleming,	Kasserman,	Pitlock,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Foster, A. M.	Keck,	Poorman,	Thompson, A. C.
Carmon,	Foster, H. A.	Kilens,	Provine,	Thompson, R. R.
Carter,	Garesche,	King,	Rapp,	Tice,
Catlin,	Gillespie,	Kirkpatrick,	Richardson,	Trimarco,
Clarke,	Gorman,	Kleeman,	Rinehart,	Walsh,
Clyne,	Graham,	Koch,	Roe, Arthur,	Watson,
Cohlmeier,	Graves,	Lloyd,	Roos,	Weber,
Coleman,	Griffin,	Lovejoy,	Rostenkowski,	Werts,
Costello,	Groves,	Lyon,	Rothschild,	Williamson,
Crawford,	Grunau,	Madsen,	Rowe, Wm.,	Wilson, G. H.
Curran, J. M.	Harris, H. W.	Mason,	Ryan,	Wilson, R. E.
Curran, Thos.	Harriss, J. E.	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Wood,
Curren, Chas.	Hartquist,	McCarty,	Schnackenberg,	Zolla,
Devine,	Hilton,	McCormick, M.	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker,

Present—150.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Trimarco offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The American people have watched with sympathy the struggle of the Balkan people against Turkish oppression and misrule; and,

WHEREAS, In their hour of victory and emancipation, the King of the Hellenes has been killed by a cowardly assassin; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Joint Assembly of the State of Illinois, that we extend to the Greek people the deepest sympathy of the people of the State of Illinois, and the expression of their horror at the cowardly assassination of the King; be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to M. Venezelas, Prime Minister of Greece, and to the President of the Greek Assembly.

The Presiding Officer of the Joint Session announced that a quorum of both Houses was present and declared the business of the Joint Session to be the balloting for two United States Senators by *viva voce* vote, one for the "long" term and one for the "short" term, and directed that the twelfth joint ballot be taken for the long term.

12TH JOINT BALLOT.

[LONG TERM.]

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the twelfth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term:

Number of votes cast	46
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	22 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	21 votes
Frank H. Funk received	1 vote
John A. King received	1 vote
Charles Boeschstein received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	1

Mr. Hurburgh, of the Senate announced that Senator Andrus was detained at home and could not attend the session on yesterday or today because of the serious illness of his wife. He also announced that Senator Chamberlin was detained at home and could not attend the session on yesterday and today because of the death of his daughter.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Clark,	Gray,			

Total—22.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Cleary,	Haase,	Madigan,	Piercy,	Womack,
Compton,	Hearn,	Manny,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Denvir,				

Total—21.

Mr. Broderick voted for John A. King.

Mr. Harris voted for Frank H. Funk.

Mr. Gorman voted for Charles Boeschstein.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Jones,

Total—1.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the twelfth joint ballot for the long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	148
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	50 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	66 votes
Frank H. Funk received	21 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
John A. King received	3 votes
Charles Boeschstein received	1 vote
John Barton Payne received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	2

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Campbell,	Hull,	McGinley,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Catlin,	Hutchinson,	Miller, G. A.	Shepherd, F. W.
Baker,	Clarke,	Jones,	Pervier,	Shurtleff,
Barker,	Curran, Thos.	Keck,	Provine,	Simpson,
Benson,	Curren, Chas.	King,	Roos,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Dudgeon,	Kirkpatrick,	Rostenkowski,	Snite,
Boyd,	Flagg,	Kleeman,	Rothschild,	Tice,
Boyer,	Harriss, J. E.	Lovejoy,	Rowe, Wm.,	Watson,
Burres,	Holaday,	Lyon,	Scanlan,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Shanahan,	Wood,

Total—50.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hruby,	Morrasy,	Scott,
Briscoe,	Etherton,	Hubbard,	Morris,	Shepherd, H. A.
Browne,	Fahy,	Huston,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Burns,	Farrell,	Igoe,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Clyne,	Finley,	Kane,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Cohlmeier,	Foster, A. M.	Karch,	O'Rourke,	Taylor,
Coleman,	Foster, H. A.	Kasserman,	Poorman,	Thompson, R. R.
Costello,	Gillespie,	Kilens,	Rapp,	Trimarco,
Crawford,	Gorman,	Koch,	Richardson,	Weber,
Devine,	Graham,	Lloyd,	Rinehart,	Werts,
Dickman,	Griffin,	McCormick, W.	Roe, Arthur,	Williamson,
Dillon,	Groves,	McLaughlin,	Ryan,	Wilson, R. E.
Donlan,	Hoffman,	McWilliams,	Schuberth,	Mr. Speaker,
Duvall,				

Total—66.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Elliott, W. B.	Graves,	Jayne,	Schnackenberg,
Carmon,	Fargo,	Hartquist,	McCormick, M.	Sherman,
Carter,	Fitch,	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Curran, J. M.	Fleming,	Hunt,	Munro,	Zolla,
Dunn,				

Total—21.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for John A. King are: Messrs.

Mitchell,	Sullivan,	Walsh,
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Total—3.

Mr. Garesche voted for John Barton Payne.

Mr. Grunau voted for Raymond Robins.

Mr. Hilton voted for William L. O'Connell.

Mr. Pitlock voted for Mr. Charles Boeschenstein.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Ashton,	McCarty,
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Total—2.

Thereupon, the Presiding Officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the twelfth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	194
Necessary to a choice	98
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	72 votes
John A. King received	4 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	87 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	2 votes
Frank H. Funk received	22 votes
John Barton Payne received	1 vote
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
Wm. L. O'Connell received	1 vote
Raymond Robins received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	1

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois, as Senator in the Congress of the United States, for six years, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1913.

11TH JOINT BALLOT.

[SHORT TERM.]

The Presiding Officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the eleventh joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the eleventh joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term.

Total number of votes cast	45
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	4 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	12 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	3 votes
William A. Rodenberg received	4 votes
Frank H. Funk received	8 votes
Carl Vrooman received	7 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received	2 votes
Charles Hurburgh received	1 vote
Morton D. Hull received	2 votes
Carl L. Barnes received	1 vote
Michael H. Cleary received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	2

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Ettelson,	Gray,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	
				Total—4.

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack.
Denir,	Haase,			
				Total—12.

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Barr,	Hay,	Helm,		
				Total—3.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Johnson,	Juul,	Olson,	Stewart,
Harris,	Jones,	Landee,		
				Total—8.

Those voting for William A. Rodenberg are: Messrs.

Beall,	Brady,	Dailey,	Maclean,	
				Total—4.

Those voting for Benjamin F. Caldwell are: Messrs.

Shaw,	Tossey,			
				Total—2.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Franklin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Compton,	Glackin,			
				Total—7.

Those voting for Morton D. Hull are: Messrs.

Cornwell,	Magill,			
				Total—2.

Mr. Cleary voted for Charles Hurburgh.

Mr. Hurburgh voted for Carl L. Barnes.

Mr. Madigan voted for Michael H. Cleary.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Clark,

Waage,

Total—2.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the eleventh joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast	145
Charles Boeschstein received	36 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	16 votes
Frank H. Funk received	34 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received	1 vote
Albert J. Hopkins received	1 vote
James Hamilton Lewis received	2 votes
Carl Vrooman received	27 votes
William A. Rodenberg received	16 votes
Carl L. Barnes received	2 votes
Frank O. Lowden received	1 vote
William J. Calhoun received	1 vote
Harry Woods received	1 vote
R. E. Wilson received	1 vote
William H. Sexton received	1 vote
Joseph Sabbath received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	5

Those voting for Charles Boeschstein are: Messrs.

Cohlmeier,	Fahy,	Groves,	Mulcahy,	Shephard, H. A.
Crawford,	Foster, A. M.	Hilton,	Myers,	Smith,
Devine,	Garesche,	Kilens,	O'Connell,	Sullivan,
Dillon,	Gillespie,	McCarty,	O'Rourke,	Walsh,
Donlan,	Gorman,	McCormick, W.	Pitlock,	Werts,
Duval,	Graham,	Mitchell,	Rapp,	Wilson, R. E.
Elliott, Robt. A.	Griffin,	Morris,	Roe, Arthur,	Mr. Speaker,
Etherton,				

Total—36.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Jones,	Provine,	Shanahan,	Smejkal,
Baker,	Kirkpatrick,	Rothschild,	Shurtleff,	Tice,
Butts,	McCabe,	Rowe, Wm.,	Simpson,	Watson,
Campbell,				

Total—16.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Curran, J. M.	Grunau,	Lloyd,	Sherman,
Benson,	Dunn,	Hartquist,	Lyon,	Snite,
Boyd,	Elliott, W. B.	Hollenbeck,	McCormick, M.	Taylor,
Burres,	Fargo,	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Carmon,	Fitch,	Hunt,	Munro,	Wilson, G. H.
Carter,	Fleming,	Hutchinson,	Pervier,	Zolla,
Catlin,	Graves,	Jayne,	Schnackenberg,	

Total—34.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for William A. Rodenberg are: Messrs.

Atwood,	Curren, Chas.	Keck,	McGinley,	Scanlan,
Barker,	Flagg,	King,	Miller, G. A.	Shaver,
Boyer,	Harriss, J. E.	Lovejoy,	Roos,	Wood,
Curran, Thos.				

Total—16.

Those voting for Carl L. Barnes are: Messrs.

Blaha,	Clarke,
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Total—2.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Ashton,	Costello,	Huston,	McWilliams,	Strubinger,
Bell,	Dickman,	Igoe,	Morrasy,	Thompson, R. R.
Briscoe,	Finley,	Kane,	Poorman,	Trimarco,
Burns,	Foster, H. A.	Kasserman,	Rinehart,	Weber,
Clyne,	Hoffman,	Koch,	Scott,	Wood,
Coleman,	Hubbard,			

Total—27.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Richardson,	Stoklasa,
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Total—2.

Mr. F. W. Shepherd voted for Albert J. Hopkins.

Mr. Dudgeon voted for Frank O. Lowden.

Mr. Holaday voted for Wm. J. Calhoun.

Mr. Hruby voted for Harry Woods.

Mr. McLaughlin voted for R. E. Wilson.

Mr. Rostenkowski voted for Joseph Sabbath.

Mr. Ryan voted for Wm. H. Sexton.

Mr. Hull voted for Hugh S. Magill Jr.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Browne,	Farrell,	Karch,	Kleeman,	Schuberth,
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Total—5.

Thereupon, the Presiding Officer of the Joint Session announced the result of the eleventh joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	190
Necessary to choice	96
Charles Boeschenstein received	48 votes
Frank H. Funk received	42 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	20 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Hugh S. Magill Jr. received	1 vote
Albert J. Hopkins received	4 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	2 votes
Wm. A. Rodenberg received	20 votes
Carl Vrooman received	34 votes
Carl L. Barnes received	3 votes
Benj. F. Caldwell received	2 votes
Morton D. Hull received	2 votes
Charles F. Hurburgh received	1 vote
Michael H. Cleary received	1 vote
Frank O. Lowden received	1 vote
William J. Calhoun received	1 vote
Harry Woods received	1 vote
R. E. Wilson received	1 vote
William H. Sexton received	1 vote
Joseph Sabbath received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	7

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in Joint Session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the Congress of the United States for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1909.

The Speaker announced that Mr. Donlan of the House was absent on account of sickness. Mr. Waage of the Senate announced that Senator Carroll and Mr. Tucker of the House were both absent on account of illness.

At 1:40 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. H. A. Shephard of the House the Joint Session arose to sit on the next legislative day, and the Senate, preceded by its President *pro tempore* returned to the Senate Chamber and resumed the consideration of business.

The President of the Senate announced that the Executive Committee had selected the following named Senators as Committee on part of the Senate as provided for by Senate Joint Resolution No. 24, Messrs. Meeker, Canaday and Magill.

At 1:45 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment,

Hon. Walter I. Manny, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hearn, House Bill No. 212, for "An Act to amend section 14 of Division XIII of an Act entitled 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by all subsequent Acts amendatory thereof,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this Bill Pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,		

Yeas—38.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 74, for "An Act to provide for the creation of public recreation districts,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 146, for "An Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation, administration and disbursement of a park police pension fund,'"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 32, for "An Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and repealing certain Acts therein named,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Franklin, from the Committee on Farm Drainage, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 160, for "An Act to require drainage districts lying contiguous to or receiving benefits from another district, whether such district be organized under the same or different drainage laws of this State, to pay to any other district for benefits if any received by the lands of the contiguous or other districts, by constructing, enlarging or improving of the ditches or drains or the construction of an outlet or outlets for the ditches or drains of the district making the improvements and to provide for the collection or payment of such benefits,"

Reported the same back with amendment thereto, and recommended that the amendment be adopted and the bill as amended do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 137, for "An Act to amend section 1 of article 5 of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act 'approved and in force March 30, 1887,' as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907, by adding thereto a new paragraph, to be known as paragraph number ninety-eight,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 39, for "An Act making an appropriation to Eliza Gest, widow of William H. Gest, late circuit court judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit of the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was recommitted a bill, Senate Bill No. 173, for "An Act making an appropriation to meet a deficiency and to provide the necessary funds for postage, parcel post postage, expressage, telegraphing, telephoning, incidental and all other expenses, accrued and to accrue in the office of Secretary of State, until the first of July, 1913,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered on file for a second reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered on file for a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 263, for "An Act making appropriations for deficiency in appropriations for the office of Secretary of State up to and including February 1, A. D. 1913, and declaring an emergency,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 22, for "An Act relating to hotels, inns and public lodging houses in cities, villages and incorporated towns in the State of Illinois having a population of not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, creating the office of State hotel inspector, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 126, for "An Act to amend sections 130 and 132 of an Act entitled 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 28, for "An Act in relation to the files, records and record entries of courts of record,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 95, for "An Act in relation to mesne process,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 96, for "An Act in relation to reports of proceedings of courts of record,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was recommitted a bill, Senate Bill No. 152, for "An Act providing for the licensing and examination and censorship of motion pictures for public safety and public decency,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered on file for a second reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered on file for a second reading.

Mr. Lundberg, from the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 59, for "An Act to amend section 71½ of 'An Act to provide for the organization and management of fraternal beneficiary societies, for the purpose of furnishing life indemnity or pecuniary benefits to beneficiaries of deceased members or accident or permanent indemnity disability to members thereof; and to control such

societies of this State and of other states doing business in this State, and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof, and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict herewith,' approved and in force June 22, 1893, as added by Act approved and in force May 27, 1897,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Lundberg, from the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 158, for "An Act to be entitled, 'An Act to amend sections three and five of an Act entitled, 'An Act to incorporate and govern casualty insurance companies and to control such companies of this State and of other states doing business in the State of Illinois and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof,' and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict therewith,' approved April 21, 1899,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Lundberg, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lundberg, from the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 67, for "An Act to be entitled, 'An Act to amend sections three and five of an Act entitled, 'An Act to incorporate and govern casualty insurance companies and to control such companies of this State and of other states doing business in the State of Illinois and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof,' and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict therewith,' approved April 21, 1899,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 60, for "An Act to provide high school privileges for graduates of the eighth grade,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 148, for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the employment of children, in the State of Illinois, and to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 213, for "An Act to amend sections 106 and 189 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL NO. 62.

A bill for an Act to amend section 91 of an Act entitled "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 269, for "An Act extending the time for the report of the commission to revise and codify the building laws of the State of Illinois to January 1, 1915, and providing for changes therein and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 270, for "An Act concerning school attendance,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 271, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the sale of the Kaskaskia Commons upon the island of Kaskaskia in the county of Randolph, and to create a permanent school fund for the inhabitants of said island out of the proceeds of said sale, and to punish any person failing to comply with the provisions thereof,' by amending sections thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) of said Act, and by adding an additional section to be known as section fourteen a (14a) to said Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 272, for "An Act to create the Kaskaskia Island Sanitary and Levee District to comprise the island of Kaskaskia in Randolph County, and to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees for sanitary and agricultural purposes therein, and to punish any one impairing any of the work done by the said district,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 273, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for and fix the compensation of members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois,' approved December 6, 1907, in force July 1, 1908, as amended by Act approved and in force February 8, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 274, for "An Act to establish a Joint Legislative Commission and to define the powers and duties thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 275, for "An Act conferring upon the State Board of Agriculture the power to condemn and take real estate through the exercise of the right of eminent domain,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 276, for "An Act making an appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture and county and other agricultural fairs,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 277, for "An Act making appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture to be used in the construction of permanent improvements on the State Fair grounds,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 278, for "An Act making an appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture to be used in the payment of outstanding notes given to secure funds to complete new sheep and swine pavilions, repairs to buildings damaged by storms, and deficiency in maintenance, repairs and care of the Illinois State Fair grounds and buildings thereon,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 279, for "An Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 280, for "An Act to amend sections one (1) and twenty-five (25) of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto,' approved April 28, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by Act approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by Act approved May 28, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by Act approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909; as amended by Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fish and Game.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 281, for "An Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Park Commission for the extension, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks, and for the incidental expenses of said commission,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 282, for "An Act to amend sections one (1), two (2) and three (3) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals,' approved May 25, 1877, in force July 1, 1877; as amended by Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; and as amended by Act approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 283, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the preparation, manufacture, packing, storing or distributing of food intended for sale, or sale of food, under insanitary, unhealthful or unclean conditions or surroundings, to create a sanitary inspection, to declare that such conditions shall constitute a nuisance and to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 9a,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 284, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 8, 9, 10 and 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products, their imitation or substitutes, to prohibit and prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthful, adul-

terated or misbranded food, liquors or dairy products, to provide for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner and his assistants, to define their powers and duties and to repeal all Acts relating to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy and food products and liquors in conflict herewith,' approved May 14, 1907, and in force July 1, 1907, as amended by subsequent Acts, and to repeal section 17 of said Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying.

Mr. Meeker introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 285, for "An Act making appropriations for the maintenance and extension of the various departments of the University of Illinois and making appropriations for the equipment and erection of buildings for the University of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Meeker introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 286, for "An Act to provide for a non-partisan ballot, at all primary, general and special elections, wherein judges of courts of record are nominated or elected and to repeal all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 287, for "An Act to provide for the protection of drains, ditches and streams constructed or used for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes, and to require all persons owning or occupying lands bordering same, or owning or occupying land over or through which such drains, ditches and streams may pass or flow, to annually remove any and all obstructions from same, and providing a penalty for a failure or refusal so to do,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

Senate Bill No. 62, for "An Act to amend section 91 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	

Yeas—39.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

Senate Bill No. 243, a bill for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 104½,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, March 19, 1913.

Amend Senate Bill No. 243 as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Strike out in line 11 of the printed bill, the words "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Also strike out in line 12 of the printed bill, "\$25.00" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10.00."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Also strike out in line 12 of the printed bill, the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "two."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Also strike out in line 12 of the printed bill, "\$500.00" and insert in lieu thereof "\$200.00."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 184, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of crime of petit larceny and misdemeanors,' and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 168 of an Act en-

titled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874,' approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877. (Approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879)."

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, March 19, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 184 by striking out in line 18 of the printed bill, the words "less than fifty dollars, nor."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 49, a bill for "An Act to authorize circuit courts to transfer to county courts appeals from justices of the peace,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Senate Bill No. 168, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner, and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' (approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911), and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith or contrary hereto,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Ettelson March 19, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 30.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the commission heretofore appointed by former Governor Charles S. Deneen in accordance with the authority granted by Senate Joint Resolution No. 37 of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, to represent the people of the State of Illinois at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, to be held at Put-in-Bay Island in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and to consult and coöperate with like commissions from other states, which might participate in said celebration, be enlarged and increased from five to eleven persons; and be it further

Resolved. That the increased membership hereby authorized to be added to said commission, as well as any vacancies arising by resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor of the State of Illinois.

The question being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Waage March 19, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 44.

WHEREAS, The question of providing sufficient revenue for transacting and carrying on the business and affairs of the State of Illinois, without imposing too heavy burdens upon the tax payers, is one of the vital problems confronting the representatives of the people; and

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that the corporations organized under the laws of this State, or authorized by the State to carry on business therein, as depositories of moneys, are in possession of large amounts of deposits and funds that are unclaimed and whose owners and their whereabouts are unknown; and

WHEREAS, Where such unclaimed deposits are remaining with such corporations for long periods of time the same are practically appropriated by and to all intents and purposes become their property; and

WHEREAS, Such unclaimed deposits of money should and ought of right to become the property of the State of Illinois; be it therefore

Resolved, By the Senate that a committee to consist of five (5) Senators, be appointed forthwith by the Executive Committee of the Senate, and named by the President of the Senate, to investigate the subject of unclaimed deposits remaining in the possession of corporations organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, or authorized by the laws of this State to carry on business therein, with a view to pass such legislation as shall adequately deal, with this subject; and be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall have the power to administer oaths, take evidence, subpoena witnesses and compel them to testify, compel the production of books, papers and documents, and to do any and all other lawful acts to carry out the foregoing purposes; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee may appoint such help and assistance in the premises as it may deem necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee shall report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to this Session of the Senate at the earliest practicable moment; and be it further

Resolved, That such expenses connected with the foregoing, as shall be necessary, shall be certified to by the chairman of said committee and the Chairman of the Contingent Expense Committee of the Senate, and shall be payable out of the fund for committee expenses.

Mr. O'Connor moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and the ayes and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 13; nays, 26.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Cornwell,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Dailey,	Hay,	Jones,		

Yeas—13.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Olson,
Barr,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Glackin,	Harris,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Helm,	Manny,	Waage,
Clark,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Womack,
Cleary,				

Nays—26.

Mr. Barr moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed to and made the special order for Tuesday, March 25, 1913, immediately after the regular order of business, which motion was decided in the negative.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The President of the Senate announced as the special order for this hour the consideration of the following report made by the Committee on Elections to the Senate March 19, 1913:

To the Honorable President of the Senate and the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

Your Committee on Elections, heretofore duly appointed respectfully submits its report in the matter of the contest of John Ervin vs. John R. Hamilton from the 34th Senatorial district of the State of Illinois:

Your committee met, pursuant to notice to all parties in interest, in committee room 18 of the Senate, a quorum being present, and before your committee appeared the contestant and contestee, by their respective counsel, to present arguments and such evidence as they desired in this cause, pursuant to petition filed with the Secretary of State.

Your committee further respectfully reports that at the conclusion of all the arguments presented by respective counsel, and authorities cited in support thereof, your committee took the said matter under consideration and after due deliberation, the following motion being offered, was duly seconded and unanimously carried, to wit:

"Moved; that a recommendation be made to the Honorable Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that John R. Hamilton is legally elected a State Senator of the State of Illinois from the 34th Senatorial district of the State of Illinois, and that said John R. Hamilton shall retain his seat as such State Senator."

And we, your Committee on Elections, accordingly find that said John R. Hamilton is the duly elected Senator from the 34th Senatorial district of the State of Illinois, and that he be declared entitled as such to a seat in this Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

R. J. BARR, *Chairman.*

Mr. Barr moved that the foregoing report of the Committee on Elections be concurred in and that John R. Hamilton be declared elected Senator and entitled to his seat as such Senator from the 34th Senatorial district.

The question then being, "Shall the motion be adopted?" and the ayes and nays being called it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	Manny,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Keller,	Meeke,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,		

Yeas—38.

Mr. Barr moved that the foregoing vote be reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 14.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, March 20, they stand adjourned until 10:00 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, March 25, 1913.

Adopted by the House, March 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message was taken up, for consideration and, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 197.

A bill for an Act to amend section 14 of Division XIII of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by all subsequent Acts amendatory thereof.

Passed the House, March 20, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16, of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the joint resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly, and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate preceded by its President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, designated as the "long" term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, designated as the "short" term.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate having been admitted to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses being convened in joint session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding.

Mr. Cleary, of the Senate, moved to dispense with the calling of the roll today of each House to ascertain whether a quorum was present.

Mr. Cornwell, of the Senate, moved to lay the motion on the table, which was decided in the negative.

The question then being, "Shall the motion made by Mr. Cleary be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The presiding officer of the joint session announced the business of the joint session to be the balloting for two United States Senators by *viva voce* vote, one for the "long" term and one for the "short" term, and directed that the thirteenth joint ballot be taken for the long term.

THIRTEENTH JOINT BALLOT.

(LONG TERM.)

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the thirteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term:

Number of votes cast	42
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	20 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	19 votes
Frank H. Funk received	1 vote
John A. King received	1 vote
Charles Boeschenstein received	1 vote
Answering present but not voting	1

Mr. Hurburgh announced that Messrs. Beall and Juul, Republicans, and Messrs. Tossey and Woodard, Democrats, all members of the Senate, were absent on legislative committee work, and that they were paired.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,

Total—20.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Compton,	Haase,	Madigan,	Piercy,	

Total—19.

Mr. Broderick voted for John A. King.

Mr. Harris voted for Frank H. Funk.

Mr. Gorman voted for Charles Boeschenstein.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Jones,

Total—1.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the thirteenth joint ballot for the long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	143
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	51 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	65 votes
Frank H. Funk received	18 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
John A. King received	2 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	1 vote
William L. O'Connell received	1 vote
John Barton Payne received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	2

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Catlin,	Hutchinson,	McGinley,	Shepherd, F. W.
Atwood,	Clarke,	Jayne,	Miller, G. A.	Sherman,
Baker,	Curran, Thos.	Jones,	Pervier,	Shurtleff,
Barker,	Curren, Chas.	Keck,	Provine,	Simpson,
Benson,	Dudgeon,	King,	Roos,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Flagg,	Kirkpatrick,	Rothschild,	Snite,
Boyd,	Harriss, J. E.	Kleeman,	Rowe, Wm.,	Tice,
Boyer,	Holaday,	Lovejoy,	Scanlan,	Watson,
Burres,	Hollenbeck,	Lyon,	Shanahan,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hull,	McCabe,	Shaver,	Wood,
Campbell,				

Total—51.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bel,	Duvall,	Grunau,	McWilliams,	Schnackenberg,
Briscoe,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hoffman,	Morrasy,	Schuberth,
Browne,	Etherton,	Hruby,	Morris,	Shephard, H. A.
Burns,	Fahy,	Hubbard,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Clyne,	Farrell,	Huston,	Myers,	Strubinger,
Cohlmeier,	Finley,	Igoe,	O'Connell,	Taylor,
Coleman,	Foster, A. M.	Kane,	O'Rourke,	Thompson, R. R.
Costello,	Foster, H. A.	Karch,	Poorman,	Trimarco,
Crawford,	Gillespie,	Kasserman,	Rapp,	Weber,
Devine,	Gorman,	Kilens,	Richardson,	Werts,
Dickman,	Graham,	Koch,	Rinehart,	Williamson,
Dillon,	Griffin,	Lloyd,	Roe, Arthur,	Wilson, R. E.
Dolan,	Groves,	McCormick, W. W.	Ryan,	Mr. Speaker,

Total—65.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Dunn,	Fleming,	Hunt,	Munro,
Carmon,	Elliott, W. B.	Graves,	McCormick, M.	Thompson, A. C.
Carter,	Fargo,	Hartquist,	Miller, E. E.	Zolla,
Curran, J. M.	Fitch,	Hollister,		

Total—18.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for John A. King are: Messrs.

Sullivan,	Walsh,
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Total—2.

Mr. Garesche voted for John B. Payne.

Mr. Hilton voted for William L. O'Connell.

Mr. Pitlock voted for Charles Boeschenstein.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Ashton,	McCarthy,
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Total—2.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the joint session announced the result of the thirteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	185
Necessary to choice	93
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	71 votes
John A. King received	3 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	84 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	2 votes
Frank H. Funk received	19 votes
William L. O'Connell received	1 vote
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
John Barton Payne received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	3

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth

General Assembly convened in joint session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois, as Senator in the congress of the United States, for six years, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1913.

TWELFTH JOINT BALLOT.

(SHORT TERM.)

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the twelfth joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the twelfth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term:

Total number of votes cast	41
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	4 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	10 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	4 votes
Morton D. Hull received	7 votes
Frank H. Funk received	5 votes
William Ritchie received	3 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received	1 vote
Carl Vrooman received	6 votes
Hiram P. Gilbert received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Ettelson,	Franklin,	Gray,	Landee,	Total—4.
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Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
				Total—10.

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Barr,	Hay,	Helm,	Hurburgh,	Total—4.
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Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Johnson,	Jones,	Olson,	Stewart,
				Total—5.

Those voting for Morton D. Hull are: Messrs.

Brady,	Dailey,	Lundberg,	Maclean,	Magill,
Cornwell,	Hamilton,			Total—7.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,
Compton,				Total—6.

Those voting for William Ritchie are: Messrs:

Cleary,	Madigan,	Waage,	Total—3.
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Mr. Clark voted for Hiram P. Gilbert.

Mr. Shaw voted for Benjamin F. Caldwell.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Haase,

Total—1.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the twelfth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast	140
Charles Boeschenstein received	31 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	16 votes
Frank H. Funk received	34 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Morton D. Hull received	16 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	1 vote
James Hamilton Lewis received	1 vote
Carl Vrooman received	29 votes
William A. Rodenberg received	2 votes
David E. Shanahan received	2 votes
Frank O. Lowden received	1 vote
Harry Woods received	1 vote
Edward D. Shurtleff received	1 vote
Joseph Lennox received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	1

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Cohlmeier,	Etherton,	Griffin,	O'Connell,	Shephard, H. A.
Crawford,	Fahy,	Groves,	O'Rourke,	Smith,
Devine,	Foster, A. M.	Kilens,	Pitlock,	Sullivan,
Dillon,	Garesche,	McCarty,	Rapp,	Walsh,
Donlan,	Gorman,	McCormick, W. W.	Roe, Arthur,	Wilson, R. E.
Duvall,	Graham,	Morris,	Ryan,	Mr. Speaker,
Elliott, Robt. A.				

Total—31.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Baker,	Holaday,	Kirkpatrick,	Shanahan,	Tice,
Barker,	Jones,	McCabe,	Simpson,	Watson,
Butts,	King,	Provine,	Smejkal,	Wood,
Campbell,				

Total—16.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Curran, J. M.	Hartquist,	Lloyd,	Sherman,
Benson,	Dunn,	Hollenbeck,	Lovejoy,	Snite,
Blaha,	Elliott, W. B.	Hollister,	McCormick, M.	Taylor,
Boyd,	Fargo,	Hull,	Miller, E. E.	Thompson, A. C.
Burres,	Fitch,	Hunt,	Munro,	Wilson, G. H.
Carmon,	Fleming,	Hutchinson,	Scanlan,	Zolla,
Carter,	Graves,	Jayne,	Schnackenberg,	

Total—34.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Ashton,	Costello,	Hubbard,	Koch,	Thompson, R. R.
Bell,	Dickman,	Huston,	McWilliams,	Trimarco,
Briscoe,	Finley,	Igoe,	Morrasy,	Weber,
Burns,	Foster, H. A.	Kane,	Poorman,	Werts,
Clyne,	Gillespie,	Karch,	Rinehart,	Williamson,
Coleman,	Hoffman,	Kasserman,	Strubinger,	

Total—29.

Those voting for Morton D. Hull are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Clarke,	Lyon,	Roos,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Flagg,	McGinley,	Rothschild,	Shurtleff,
Boyer,	Harriss, J. E.	Miller, G. A.	Rowe, Wm.,	Wood,
Catlin,				

Total—16.

Those voting for William A. Rodenberg are: Messrs.

Barker, Keck,

Total—2.

Those voting for David E. Shanahan are: Messrs.

Curran, Thos. Curren, Chas.

Total—2.

Mr. F. W. Shepherd voted for Albert J. Hopkins.

Mr. Dudgeon voted for Frank O. Lowden.

Mr. Hruby voted for Harry Woods.

Mr. Kleeman voted for Edward D. Shurtleff.

Mr. Mulcahy voted for Joseph Lennox.

Mr. Richardson voted for James Hamilton Lewis.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Browne, Farrell, Schubert,

Total—3.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the joint session announced the result of the twelfth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	181
Necessary to choice	91
Charles Boeschstein received	41 votes
Frank H. Funk received	39 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	20 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Carl Vrooman received.....	35 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received	5 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	1 vote
Morton D. Hull received	23 votes
William Ritchie received	3 votes
William A. Rodenberg received	2 votes
David E. Shanahan received	2 votes
Benjamin F. Caldwell received	1 vote
Hiram T. Gilbert received	1 vote
Frank O. Lowden received	1 vote
Harry Woods received	1 vote
Edward D. Shurtleff received	1 vote
Joseph Lennox received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	4

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in joint session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the congress of the United States for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1909.

Mr. Kane, of the House, asked for leave of absence during next week on account of being obliged to attend court.

On motion of Mr. Shurtleff, of the House, leave of absence was granted him.

At 1:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan, the joint session arose to sit on the next legislative day, and, the Senate, preceded by its President *pro tempore*, returned to the Senate and resumed the consideration of business.

At 1:35 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Bailey, the Senate adjourned and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate declared that the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, March 25, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided for by the joint resolution adopted this day by both Houses.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Thursday, March 20, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 49.

A bill for an Act to authorize circuit courts to transfer to county courts appeals from justices of the peace.

SENATE BILL No. 168.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner, and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicles or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," (approved June 10th, 1911, in force July 1st, 1911,) and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith or contrary thereto.

SENATE BILL No. 184.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of crime of petit larceny and misdemeanors, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 168 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877. (Approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879.)"

SENATE BILL No. 243.

A bill for an Act to amend "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 104½.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 288, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of an Act entitled, 'An

Act to provide for the setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns,' approved April 29, 1887, in force July 1, 1887; as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 16, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force April 19, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 289, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for telephone service furnished within any such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 290, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for the supply of electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished within any such city, town or village, by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago, the power and authority to sell surplus electricity and to fix the rates and charges for the supply of gas and electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished by any individual, company or corporation to said city of Chicago, and the inhabitants thereof,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 291, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for the supply of gas and power, heating and lighting furnished within any such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village, and the inhabitants thereof, and to repeal 'An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to sell surplus electricity and to fix the rates and charges for the supply of gas and electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished by any individual, company or corporation to said city of Chicago, and the inhabitants thereof,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 292, for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for telephone service furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 293, for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for the supply of electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 294, for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for the supply of gas for power, heating and lighting furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 295, for "An Act regulating the number of men to be employed in the business of operating engines engaged in switching cars, qualifications of such men and prescribing penalties,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 296, for "An Act in relation to criminal procedure,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 297, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 121a,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 298, for "An Act to establish a minimum salary for teachers in the public schools of this State,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 299, for "An Act to amend section 155 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 15, 1909, and section 156a thereof added by amendment approved June 6, 1911, and section 156b thereof added by amendment approved June 6, 1911, and to repeal an Act therein mentioned,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 300, for "An Act to provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or have become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity when such mothers have children under fourteen years of age, and are citizens of the United States of America and residents of the county in which application for relief is made. And, also, to provide for the probationary visitation, care, and supervision of the family for whose benefit such support is provided,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

Senate Bill No. 49, for "An Act to authorize circuit courts to transfer to county courts appeals from justices of the peace,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Beall,	Dailey,	Gray,	Juul,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Haase,	Landee,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Magill,	Woodard,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Senate Bill No. 243, for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 1041½,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	Shaw,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Waage,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Senate Bill No. 106, for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of the crime of petit larceny and misdemeanors,' and to repeal an Act entitled, An Act to amend section 168 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877, as amended by an Act approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879."

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Beall,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	Tossey,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Waage,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Woodard,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Senate Bill No. 107, for "An Act to amend section one of 'An Act to provide for the punishment of persons violating any of the ordinances of the several boards of public park commissioners in this State,' approved and in force December 24, 1907,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Barr,	Compton,	Haase,	Juul,	Stewart,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Keller,	Tossey,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Waage,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Glackin,			

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 126, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 130 and 132 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 67, a bill for "An Act to be entitled, 'An Act to amend sections three and five of an Act entitled, 'An Act to incorporate and govern casualty insurance companies and to control such companies of this State and of other states doing business in the State of Illinois, and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof,' and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict therewith,' approved April 21, 1899,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 39, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to Eliza Gest, widow of William H. Gest, late circuit court judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit of the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Lundberg, Senate Bill No. 59, a bill for "An Act to amend section 7½ of 'An Act to provide for the organization and management of fraternal beneficiary societies, for the purpose of furnishing life indemnity or pecuniary benefits to beneficiaries of deceased members or accident or permanent indemnity disability to members thereof; and to control such societies of this State and of other states doing business in this State, and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof, and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict herewith,' approved and in force June 22, 1893, as added by Act approved and in force May 27, 1897,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 60, a bill for "An Act to provide high school privileges for graduates of the eighth grade,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 148, a bill for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the employment of children in the State of Illinois, and to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 213, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 106 and 189 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 74, a bill for "An Act to provide for the creation of public recreation districts,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 146, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation, administration and disbursement of a park police pension fund,'"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 22, a bill for "An Act relating to hotels, inns and public lodging houses in cities, villages and incorporated towns in the State of Illinois having a population of not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, creating the office of State Hotel Inspector, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, March 20, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 12 of Senate Bill No. 22 by striking out in said section all words after the word "States" in line 9 of section 12 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section 13 of Senate Bill No. 22 by striking out in line 6 of section 13 of the printed bill the words "Secretary of State" and substituting therefor the words "State Board of Health."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend section 13 of Senate Bill No. 22 by adding after the word "prescribe" in line 9 of section 13 of the printed bill, the words "provided that all inspectors and deputy-inspectors created by this Act, shall perform all duties imposed upon them by this Act, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Health; and, *provided further*, that all appointments of inspectors and deputy-inspectors provided for in this Act, shall be made under the rules and regulations of the State Civil Service Commission."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend said Senate Bill No. 22 by adding thereto a section to be numbered and known as "section 19a," to read as follows:

"The State Board of Health shall cause to be printed and shall forward to each hotel, inn, and public lodging house coming under the provisions of this Act, a sufficient number of copies of this Act, so as to enable the manage-

ment of said hotel, inn, or public lodging house to post one notice in a conspicuous place in each room used for lodging purposes, and the said management shall cause the said notices so sent, to be posted as provided for in this section.

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend section 14 of Senate Bill No. 22 by striking out in line 11 of section 14 of the printed bill, the words "Secretary of State" and substituting therefor the words "State Board of Health."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend section 15 of Senate Bill No. 22 by striking out in lines 3 and 4 of section 15 of the printed bill, the words "Secretary of State" and substituting therefor the words "State Board of Health."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 22 by striking out all of "section 5 of said bill."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

Amend Senate Bill No. 22 by inserting, in line 5 of section 19 of the printed bill, after the word, annual and preceeding the word, fee, the word "inspection."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 32, a bill for "An Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and repealing certain Acts therein named,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, March 20, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 32 by striking out all of said bill after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That whenever any area of contiguous territory lying wholly within one county contains one or more natural forests or parts thereof and one or more cities, towns or villages, such territory may be incorporated as a forest preserve district in the following manner, to wit:

Any one thousand legal voters residing within the limits of such proposed district may petition the county judge of the county in which such proposed district lies, to cause the question to be submitted to the legal voters of such proposed district whether or not it shall be organized as a forest preserve district under this Act. Such petition shall be addressed to the county judge of the county in which such proposed forest preserve district is situated and shall contain a definite description of the territory intended to be embraced in such district, and the name of such district. Upon the filing of such petition in the office of the clerk of the county court of the county in which such territory is situated it shall be the duty of such county judge to fix a day and hour for the public consideration thereof, which shall not be less than fifteen days after the filing of such petition. Said county judge shall cause a notice of the time and place of such public consideration to be published three successive days in some newspaper having a general circulation in the territory proposed to be placed in such district. The date of the last publication of such notice shall not be less than five days prior to the time set for such public hearing. At the time and place fixed for such public hearing said county judge shall sit and hear any person owning property in such

proposed district who desires to be heard, and if said county judge shall find that all of the provisions of this Act have been complied with, he shall cause to be entered upon the records of the county court of such county, an order fixing and defining the boundaries and the name of such proposed district in accordance with the prayer of the petition. In the event that any other petition or petitions for the creation of a forest preserve district or districts in the same county shall be filed under this Act before the time fixed for the public hearing of the first petition, said county judge may postpone the public consideration of the first petition so that the hearing of all said petitions shall be set for the same day and hour. Should two or more petitions be filed under this Act and come on for a hearing at the same time, and it shall be found by said county judge that any of the territory embraced in any of said petitions is included in or contiguous with the territory embraced in any other petition or petitions, said county judge may include all of the contiguous territory described in such petitions in one district, and shall determine and define the boundaries thereof, and shall fix such name to said proposed district as he shall deem most fitting and proper and shall include the remainder of the territory described in said petitions in one or more districts as to him shall seem to be the best interests of the public; and the said county judge shall fix the name and determine and define the boundaries of each of such additional districts: *Provided, however,* that the territory included in each district shall be contiguous. After the entry of the order fixing the name and defining the boundaries of such proposed district or districts, it shall be the duty of said county judge to order to be submitted to the legal voters of said proposed district, or in the event the said county judge shall have named and defined more than one proposed district, then to the legal voters of each of said proposed district, at any general or special election held therein, the question of the organization of such proposed district or districts respectively. Said county judge shall give notice of the submission of the question of the organization of such forest preserve district or districts by causing ten notices of the submission of said question to be posted in public places within each of said proposed districts, and one notice thereof to be published at least five days prior to the date of such submission in some newspaper having a general circulation in the proposed districts respectively. Said notices in each of said districts shall contain a definite description of the territory intended to be embraced in such district, and the name of such district.

Sec. 2. The ballots to be used at such election shall be substantially in the following form:

"Shall there be organized a forest preserve district in accordance with the order of the judge of the county court of.....county, under date of the.....day of..... 191..... to be known as (insert here the name of the proposed district as entered in the order of the judge of the county court), and described as follows: (insert description of proposed district as entered in the order of the judge of the county court)."	Yes	
	No	

The returns of such election in each of the proposed districts shall be made to the county judge of such county and shall be canvassed by such county judge, who shall cause a statement of the result of such election in each district to be entered upon the records of the county court of such county, and if a majority of the votes cast in any district upon such question is found to be in favor of the organization of such forest preserve district, such forest preserve district shall thenceforth be deemed an organized forest preserve district under this Act.

Sec. 3. All courts shall take a judicial notice of all forest preserve districts organized under this Act. The affairs of such district shall be managed by a board of commissioners consisting of a president and four commissioners, all of whom shall be appointed by the **president** of the board of county com-

missioners or the chairman of the board of supervisors of the county in which such forest preserve district is situated, by and with the advice and consent of the members of such board. The first appointment shall be made within sixty days after such forest preserve district has been organized as provided herein. Each member of such board shall be a legal voter in such district. At the time of the making of the first appointments, the president shall be appointed for a term of four years, two members for a term of two years each and two members for a term of four years each and until their successors are appointed and qualified and at the expiration of the term of the president, or any member, his successor shall in like manner be appointed for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified: *Provided*, that no more than three members of such board shall be of the same political party. Each member of the board before entering upon the duties of his office shall take the oath prescribed by the constitution.

From the time of the appointment of the first board of commissioners, such forest preserve district shall be construed in law and equity a body corporate and politic by the name and style determined as aforesaid and by such name may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, acquire and hold real and personal estate necessary for its corporate purposes and adopt a seal and alter the same at its pleasure.

Sec. 4. Whenever any person holding the office of president or commissioner of any such district shall, from any cause, cease to be a legal voter within such district, his office shall thereupon become vacant, and a successor shall be appointed for the remainder of his term as other members of the board of commissioners are appointed.

Sec. 5. Any forest preserve district organized under this Act shall have power to create forest preserves, and for that purpose shall have the power to acquire, in the manner hereinafter provided, and hold lands containing one or more natural forests or parts thereof, for the purpose of protecting and preserving the flora and fauna and scenic beauties within such district, and to protect and preserve such lands, as nearly as may be, in their natural condition for the purpose of the education, pleasure and recreation of the public.

Sec. 6. The board of commissioners of every such forest preserve district shall have the power to acquire, by gift, grant, devise or purchase, or by condemnation, any and all grounds and lands within such district containing one or more natural forests or parts thereof, for the purpose of creating, laying out and maintaining such forest preserves as it may deem proper or desirable. Such board of commissioners shall have the power to establish, lay out, improve and maintain such convenient and appropriate paths, driveways and roadways in and through such forest preserves as they shall deem desirable or necessary for the use of such forest preserves by the public.

In all cases where any such forest preserve district acquires any land by condemnation, the title thereto shall be in fee simple absolute, and such title shall not terminate or be defeated by cessation or abandonment of the use for which it was acquired. The board of commissioners of any such forest preserve district may, by ordinance passed by the affirmative vote of all of the members of such board, sell and dispose of any lands acquired by such board: *Provided, further, however*, that no such sale or disposal shall be effective until it is approved by the board of county commissioners or board of supervisors of the county in which such district is located.

Sec. 7. The board of commissioners of any forest preserve district organized hereunder may by ordinance regulate and control the speed of travel on all paths, driveways and roadways within forest preserves, and prohibit the use of such paths, driveways and roadways for racing or speeding purposes, and may exclude therefrom traffic, teams and vehicles, and may by ordinance prescribe such fines and penalties for the violation of their ordinances as cities and villages are allowed to prescribe for the violation of their ordinances.

Sec. 8. The board of commissioners appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall be the corporate authority of such forest preserve district and shall have power to pass and enforce all necessary ordinances,

rules and regulations for the management of the property and conduct of the business of such district. Such board shall have power to appoint a secretary and treasurer and such other officers and such employees as may be necessary, all of whom, except the treasurer and attorneys, shall be under civil service rules and regulations, as provided for by section 9 of this Act.

The president shall receive a salary not to exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum and the salary of other members of the board shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Salaries of the commissioners, officers and employees shall be fixed by ordinance.

Sec. 9. Whenever the county in which any such forest preserve district is located shall be governed by any law regulating its civil service and the method of selecting its employees, in every such case all employees of such forest preserve district except the treasurer and attorneys shall be selected in the manner provided by the law regulating the civil service in such county and all such employees shall be subject at all times to the provisions of such Act.

Sec. 10. The board of commissioners shall keep a record of all ordinances and other proceedings which shall be open to the inspection of any person residing in such district at all reasonable and proper times. The board of commissioners shall report annually to the board of county commissioners or the board of supervisors of the county in which such district is located, the revenues received, expenditures made, land acquired, with the progress of construction work, the condition of the property and such other matters as may have been acted upon by the board during the previous year.

Sec. 11. All ordinances imposing any fine or penalty or making any appropriation of money, shall within ten days after their passage, be published at least once in some newspaper published in such district or having a general circulation therein to be designated by the board of commissioners and no such ordinance shall take effect until ten days after it is so published. All other ordinances and all orders or resolutions shall take effect from and after their passage unless otherwise provided therein. All ordinances, orders and resolutions and the date of the publication thereof may be proven by the certificate of the secretary of such district under the seal of the corporation and when printed in book or pamphlet form and published by authority of such board of commissioners, such book or pamphlet shall be received as evidence of the passage and publication of such ordinances, orders and resolutions, as of the date mentioned in such book or pamphlet in all courts and places without further proof.

Sec. 12. The president of the board of commissioners of any district organized hereunder, shall preside at all meetings of the board and be the executive officer of such district; he shall sign all ordinances, resolutions and other papers necessary to be signed and shall execute all contracts entered into by such district and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by ordinances. He shall have the right to veto any ordinance; *Provided*, that such veto shall be filed with the secretary of such board within five days after the passage of such ordinance and when so vetoed such ordinance shall not be effective unless the same be again passed by the unanimous vote of all the members of such board. The president shall be entitled to vote only in case of a tie. In the temporary absence or inability of the president, the commissioners may elect from their own number a president *pro tem*.

The "yeas" and "nays" shall be taken upon the passage of all ordinances and all proposals to create any liability or for the expenditure or appropriation of money and in all other cases at the request of any member of the board and shall be entered on the journal of the board's proceedings, and the concurrence of a majority of all the members appointed to the board shall be necessary to the passage of any such ordinance or provision.

Sec. 13. The board of commissioners of any forest preserve district organized hereunder shall have power to raise money by general taxation for any of the purposes enumerated in this Act, and power to borrow money upon the

faith and credit of such district and to issue bonds therefor: *Provided, however*, such district shall not become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount including existing indebtedness in the aggregate exceeding one per centum of the value of the taxable property therein as ascertained by the last equalized assessment for State and county purposes. Before or at the time of issuing bonds, the board of commissioners shall provide, by ordinance, for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds as it falls due, and to pay such bonds as they mature. All bonds issued by any forest preserve district shall be divided into series, the first of which shall mature not later than five years after the date of issue, and the last of which shall mature not later than twenty years after the date of issue.

All general taxes levied by the board of commissioners of any forest preserve district shall be levied at the same time and in the same manner as taxes are levied for city and village purposes: *Provided*, that the amount of taxes levied for any one year, exclusive of the amount levied for the payment of interest on and principal of bonded indebtedness, shall not exceed the rate of one mill on each dollar. All moneys collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid to the treasurer of such district.

Sec. 14. Any territory adjoining any forest preserve district organized hereunder may become a part of such district in the following manner: Upon the filing with the county judge of the county in which such district is located, of a petition signed by not less than ten per cent of the legal voters residing within the territory proposed to be annexed, such county judge shall submit at the next general election held in the territory so proposed to be annexed, the question of such annexation, and if a majority of the votes cast upon such question shall be in favor of such annexation, when such votes are canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of the votes upon the creation of a forest preserve district, such territory so proposed to be annexed shall become and be a part of such forest preserve district.

Sec. 15. An Act to provide for the creation of forest preserve districts, approved May 18, 1905, in force July 6, 1905, is hereby repealed.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Womack, March 19, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 45.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee to investigate the books of the Curator (Dr. A. R. Crook) of the State Museum of Natural History and that said Curator be asked to render a thorough examination of the same.

Mr. Landee, on behalf of Professor A. R. Crook, Curator of the State Museum of Natural History, stated that Mr. Crook desired and welcomed a full and free investigation of his books and his department, should the Senate so desire.

Mr. Womack stated that the gentleman at whose request he had introduced the resolution, to wit, Mr. B. F. Shepler, had failed, as prom-

ised by him, to furnish the data and proof to substantiate the subject matter of the resolution and that he therefore moved that the resolution lie on the table, which motion prevailed by a unanimous vote.

At 11:00 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 11:55 o'clock a. m.

11:55 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16, of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the joint resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly, and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, designated as the "long" term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, designated as the "short" term.

JOINT SESSION.

At 12:55 o'clock p. m., Mr. Shanahan of the House, moved that the Joint Assembly take a recess until 3:30 o'clock p. m.

On motion of Mr. Browne, the motion to take a recess was laid on the table.

Mr. Butts, of the House, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That when the roll is called that each member rise and vote immediately for both the long and short term respectively, before they be passed, and the next member is permitted to cast his vote on Senators.

Mr. Ryan moved that the resolution lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Karch, the previous question was ordered.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution lie on the table?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Shanahan, of the House, it was ordered that every person be excluded from the floor of the Joint Assembly, except the members of the House and Senate.

At 1:10 o'clock p. m., Mr. Hurburgh of the Senate, moved that the Joint Assembly take a recess for thirty minutes, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 77; nays, 107.

The following is the vote of the Senate:

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Compton,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Woodard,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Cleary,	Haase,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Waage,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Carroll,	Gorman,	Keller,		

Nays—18.

The following is the vote of the House of Representatives:

Those voting in the affirmative are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Campbell,	Huston,	McGinley,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Catlin,	Hutchinson,	McNichols,	Shepherd, F. W.
Baker,	Clarke,	Jayne,	Miller, G. A.	Sherman,
Barker,	Curren, Chas.	Jones,	Provine,	Shurtleff,
Bell,	Dudgeon,	Keck,	Roos,	Simpson,
Benson,	Flagg,	King,	Rostenkowski,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Harriss, J. E.	Kirkpatrick,	Rothschild,	Tice,
Boyd,	Holaday,	Lovejoy,	Rowe, Wm.,	Watson,
Boyer,	Hollenbeck,	Lyon,	Scanlan,	Wilson, G. H.
Burres,	Hubbard,	McCabe,	Shanahan,	Wood,
Butts,	Hull,			

Yeas—52.

Those voting in the negative are: Messrs.

Ashton,	Dunn,	Groves,	Miller, E. E.	Smith,
Barron,	Duvall,	Grunau,	Mitchell,	Snite,
Briscoe,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hartquist,	Morrasy,	Stoklasa,
Browne,	Elliott, W. B.	Hennebry,	Morris,	Strubinger,
Burns,	Etherton,	Hilton,	Mulcahy,	Sullivan,
Carmon,	Fahy,	Hoffman,	Myers,	Taylor,
Carter,	Fargo,	Hruby,	O'Connell,	Thompson, A. C.
Clyne,	Farrell,	Hunt,	O'Rourke,	Thompson, R. R.
Cohlmeier,	Finley,	Igoe,	Poorman,	Trimarco,
Coleman,	Fitch,	Karch,	Rapp,	Tucker,
Costello,	Foster, A. M.	Kasserman,	Richardson,	Walsh,
Crawford,	Foster, H. A.	Kilens,	Rinehart,	Weber,
Curran, J. M.	Garesche,	Koch,	Roe, Arthur,	Werts,
Curran, Thos.	Gillespie,	Lloyd,	Ryan,	Williamson,
Devine,	Gorman,	McCarty,	Schnackenberg,	Wilson, R. E.
Dickman,	Graham,	McCormick, W.	Schuberth,	Zolla,
Dillon,	Graves,	McLaughlin,	Scott,	Mr. Speaker,
Donlan,	Griffin,	McWilliams,	Shephard, H. A.	

Nays—89.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the purpose of ascertaining if a quorum was present, when the following answered to their names:

Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	

Present—44.

By direction of the Speaker of the House, the Clerk of the House called the roll thereof to ascertain if a quorum was present, when the following answered to their names:

Abbott,	Dickman,	Hoffman,	McGinley,	Shaver,
Ashton,	Dillon,	Holaday,	McLaughlin,	Shepherd, H. A.
Atwood,	Donlan,	Hollenbeck,	McNichols,	Shepherd, F. W.
Baker,	Dudgeon,	Hollister,	McWilliams,	Sherman,
Barker,	Dunn,	Hruby,	Miller, E. E.	Shurtleff,
Barron,	Duvall,	Hubbard,	Miller, G. A.	Simpson,
Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hull,	Mitchell,	Smejkal,
Benson,	Elliott, W. B.	Hunt,	Morrasy,	Smith,
Blaha,	Etherton,	Huston,	Morris,	Snite,
Boyd,	Fahy,	Hutchinson,	Mulcaby,	Stedman,
Boyer,	Fargo,	Igoe,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Briscoe,	Farrell,	Jayne,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Browne,	Finley,	Jones,	O'Rourke,	Sullivan,
Burns,	Fitch,	Karch,	Poorman,	Taylor,
Burres,	Flagg,	Kasserman,	Provine,	Thompson, A. C.
Butts,	Foster, A. M.	Keck,	Rapp,	Thompson, R. R.
Campbell,	Foster, H. A.	Kilens,	Richardson,	Tice,
Carmon,	Garesche,	King,	Rinehart,	Trimarco,
Carter,	Gillespie,	Kirkpatrick,	Roe, Arthur,	Tucker,
Catlin,	Gorman,	Kleeman,	Ross,	Walsh,
Clarke,	Graham,	Koch,	Rostenkowski,	Watson,
Clyne,	Graves,	Lloyd,	Rothschild,	Weber,
Cohlmeyer,	Griffin,	Lovejoy,	Rowe, Wm.,	Werts,
Coleman,	Groves,	Lyon,	Ryan,	Williamson,
Costello,	Grunau,	Madsen,	Scanlan,	Wilson, G. H.
Crawford,	Harris, H. W.	Mason,	Schnackenberg,	Wilson, R. E.
Curran, J. M.	Harriss, J. E.	McCabe,	Schuberth,	Wood,
Curran, Thos.	Hartquist,	McCarty,	Scott,	Zolla,
Curren, Chas.	Hennebry,	McCormick, W.	Shanahan,	Mr. Speaker,
Devine,	Hilton,			

Present—147.

The presiding officer of the joint session announced that a quorum of both Houses was present and declared the business of the joint session to be the balloting for two United States Senators by *viva voce* vote, one for the "long" term and one for the "short" term, and directed that the fourteenth joint ballot be taken for the long term.

FOURTEENTH JOINT BALLOT.

(LONG TERM.)

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the fourteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term:

Number of votes cast	44
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	20 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	20 votes
Frank H. Funk received	1 vote
John A. King received	1 vote
John W. Rainey received	1 vote
Charles Boeschenstein received	1 vote

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Magill,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,

Total—20.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Compton,	Haase,	Madigan,	Shaw,	Woodard,

Total—20.

Mr. Harris voted for Frank H. Funk.

Mr. Broderick voted for John A. King.

Mr. Carroll voted for John W. Rainey.

Mr. Gorman voted for Charles Boeschenstein.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the fourteenth joint ballot for the long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	144
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	51 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	68 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	16 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
John Barton Payne received.....	2 votes
George J. Kersten received.....	3 votes
Answering present, but not voting.....	3

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Catlin,	Hutchinson,	McNichols,	Shepherd, F. W.
Atwood,	Clarke,	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Sherman,
Baker,	Curran, Thos.	Keck,	Provine,	Shurtleff,
Barker,	Curren, Chas.	King,	Roos,	Simpson,
Benson,	Dudgeon,	Kirkpatrick,	Rostenkowski,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Flagg,	Kleeman,	Rothschild,	Snite,
Boyd,	Harriss, J. E.	Lovejoy,	Rowe, Wm.,	Tice,
Boyer,	Holaday,	Lyon,	Scanlan,	Watson,
Burres,	Hollenbeck,	McCabe,	Shanahan,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hull,	McGinley,	Shaver,	Wood,
Campbell,				

Total—51.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hoffman,	Morris,	Shepherd, H. A.
Briscoe,	Etherton,	Hruby,	Mulcahy,	Smith,
Browne,	Fahy,	Hubbard,	Myers,	Stoklasa,
Burns,	Farrell,	Huston,	O'Connell,	Strubinger,
Clyne,	Finley,	Igoe,	O'Rourke,	Taylor,
Cohlmeier,	Foster, A. M.	Karch,	Poorman,	Thompson, R. R.
Coleman,	Foster, H. A.	Kasserman,	Rapp,	Trimarco,
Costello,	Gillespie,	Kilens,	Richardson,	Tucker,
Crawford,	Gorman,	Koch,	Rinehart,	Weber,
Devine,	Graham,	Lloyd,	Roe, Arthur,	Werts,
Dickman,	Griffin,	McCormick, W.	Ryan,	Williamson,
Dillon,	Groves,	McLaughlin,	Schuberth,	Wilson, R. E.
Donlan,	Grunau,	McWilliams,	Scott,	Mr. Speaker,
Duvall,	Hennebry,	Morrasy,		

Total—63.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Dunn,	Fitch,	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.
Carmon,	Elliott, W. B.	Graves,	Hunt,	Thompson, A. C.
Carter,	Fargo,	Hartquist,	Jayne,	Zolla,
Curran, J. M.				

Total—16.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Those voting for George J. Kersten are: Messrs.

Hilton,	Sullivan,	Walsh,
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Total—3.

Those voting for John Barton Payne are: Messrs.

Garesche, Mitchell,

Total—2.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Ashton, McCarty, Schnackenberg,

Total—3.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the joint session announced the result of the fourteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	188
Necessary to a choice.....	95
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	71 votes
George J. Kersten received.....	3 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	88 votes
John Barton Payne received.....	2 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	17 votes
John A. King received.....	1 vote
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
John W. Rainey received.....	1 vote
Charles Boeschenstein received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	3

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in joint session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois, as Senator in the congress of the United States, for six years, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1913.

THIRTEENTH JOINT BALLOT.

(SHORT TERM.)

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the thirteenth joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the thirteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term:

Total number of votes cast.....	43
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	15 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	8 votes
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	5 votes
M. D. Foster received	3 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	2 votes
Samuel Alschuler received	1 vote
Carl Vrooman received	3 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	1 vote
Charles Hurburgh received	1 vote
George H. Yaeck received.....	1 vote
John Z. White received.....	1 vote
H. Robert Fowler received.....	1 vote
R. P. Hill received.....	1 vote

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Beall,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Maclean,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Madigan,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Lundberg,	Magill,

Total—15.

Those voting for Charles Boeschstein are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Carroll,	Gorman,	Manny,	Meeker,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hurley,		

Total—8.

Those voting for Albert J. Hopkins are: Messrs.

Barr,	Dailey,	Hay,	Helm,	Hurburgh,
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Total—5.

Those voting for M. D. Foster are: Messrs.

Campbell,	Piercy,	Tossey,
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Total—3.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Compton,	Glackin,	Keller,
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Total—3.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Harris,	Stewart,
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Total—2.

Mr. Haase voted for Samuel Alschuler.

Mr. Clark voted for James Hamilton Lewis.

Mr. Cleary voted for Charles Hurburgh.

Mr. Waage voted for John Z. White.

Mr. Shaw voted for George H. Yaeck.

Mr. Womack voted for H. Robert Fowler.

Mr. Woodard voted for R. P. Hill.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the thirteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast.....	141
Charles Boeschstein received.....	35 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received.....	47 votes
Frank H. Funk received.....	22 votes
Duncan McDonald received.....	4 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., received.....	1 vote
Albert J. Hopkins received.....	1 vote
James Hamilton Lewis received.....	2 votes
Carl Vrooman received.....	21 votes
E. W. Craig received.....	2 votes
H. Robert Fowler received.....	1 vote
Forest Hill received.....	1 vote
Joseph J. Lennock received.....	1 vote
Nathaniel F. Boyer received.....	1 vote
Harry Woods received.....	1 vote
M. F. Strider received.....	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting.....	6

Those voting for Charles Boeschstein are: Messrs.

Cohlmeyer,	Fahy,	Hennebry,	Morrasy,	Shephard, H. A.
Crawford,	Garesche,	Hilton,	Morris,	Smith,
Devine,	Gillespie,	Kilens,	Mulcahy,	Sullivan,
Dillon,	Gorman,	Koch,	Myers,	Walsh,
Donlan,	Graham,	McCarty,	O'Connell,	Werts,
Duval,	Griffin,	McCormick, W.	Rapp,	Wilson, R. E.
Elliott, Robt. A.	Groves,	Mitchell,	Roe, Arthur,	Mr. Speaker,
Etherton,				

Total—35.

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Catlin,	Jones,	Miller, G. A.	Shaver,
Atwood,	Clarke,	Keck,	Provine,	Shurtleff,
Baker,	Curren, Chas.	King,	Roos,	Simpson,
Barker,	Dudgeon,	Kirkpatrick,	Rostenkowski,	Smejkal,
Benson,	Flagg,	Lovejoy,	Rothschild,	Stoklasa,
Boyer,	Grunau,	Lyon,	Rowe, Wm.,	Tice,
Browne,	Harriss, J. E.	McCabe,	Ryan,	Watson,
Burres,	Holaday,	McGinley,	Scanlan,	Wilson, G. H.
Butts,	Hollenbeck,	McLaughlin,	Shanahan,	Wood,
Campbell,	Jayne,			

Total—47.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Dunn,	Hartquist,	Lloyd,	Sherman,
Boyd,	Elliott, W. B.	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.	Snite,
Carmon,	Fargo,	Hunt,	O'Rourke,	Thompson, A. C.
Carter,	Fitch,	Hutchinson,	Schnackenberg,	Zolla,
Curran, J. M.	Graves,			

Total—22.

Those voting for Carl Vrooman are: Messrs.

Ashton,	Clyne,	Finley,	McWilliams,	Thompson, R. R.
Bell,	Coleman,	Foster, H. A.	Rinehart,	Weber,
Eriscoe,	Costello,	Koch,	Strubinger,	Williamson,
Burns,	Dickman,			

Total—21.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,	
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Total—4.

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Igoe,	Richardson,			
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Total—2.

Those voting for E. W. Craig are: Messrs.

Hoffman,	Poorman,			
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Total—2.

Mr. Blaha voted for Joseph J. Lennox.

Mr. Thomas Curran voted for Nathaniel F. Boyer.

Mr. Hruby voted for Harry Woods.

Mr. Hull voted for Hugh S. Magill, Jr.

Mr. McNichols voted for M. F. Strider.

Mr. Scott voted for H. Robert Fowler.

Mr. F. W. Shepherd voted for Albert J. Hopkins.

Mr. Taylor voted for Forest Hill.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Farrell,	Kleeman,	Schuberth,	Trimarco,	Tucker,
Foster, A. M.				

Total—6.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the joint session announced the result of the thirteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	184
Necessary to choice	93
Charles Boeschenstein received	43 votes
Frank H. Funk received	24 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	62 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
Hugh S. Magill, Jr. received	1 vote
Albert J. Hopkins received	6 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	3 votes
Carl Vrooman received	24 votes
Martin D. Foster received	3 votes

H. Robert Fowler received	2 votes
E. W. Craig received	2 votes
Charles Hurburgh received	1 vote
Samuel Alschuler received	1 vote
George H. Yaeck received	1 vote
John Z. White received	1 vote
R. P. Hill received	1 vote
Forest Hill received	1 vote
Joseph J. Lennock received	1 vote
Nathaniel F. Boyer received	1 vote
Harry Woods received	1 vote
M. F. Strider received	1 vote

And it appearing from the vote aforesaid that no candidate had received a majority of the votes of the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly convened in joint session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, announced that there was no election of a representative from the State of Illinois as Senator in the Congress of the United States for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term, from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1909.

At 2:40 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan of the House, the joint session arose to sit on the next legislative day and the Senate, preceded by the President *pro tempore*, returned to the Senate Chamber and resumed the consideration of business,

And at 2:45 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment,

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President of the Senate, on behalf of the Executive Committee, announced the following as the committee provided for by the Senate Resolution No. 44, adopted by the Senate, March 20, 1913: Senators, Waage, Chairman; Gorman, Manny, Barr, Olson.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 61, for "An Act to amend section 18 of an Act entitled 'An Act relating to children who are now or may hereafter become dependent, neglected or delinquent, to define these terms and to provide for the treatment, control, maintenance, adoption and guardianship of the person of such child.' (Title as amended by Act approved June 4, 1907, in force July 1, 1907)."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 166, for "An Act amending section 14 of an Act entitled 'An Act in regard to garnishment,' approved March 9, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 193, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 32, 40, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 60, 73, 74, 79, 80, 83, 109, 111, 116 and 124

of an Act entitled 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 246, for "An Act entitled 'An Act to prevent any person from discharging any gun, rifle, pistol, revolver or other deadly weapon loaded with gunpowder or other explosive, upon any public highway and providing a penalty therefor,'"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 268, for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 274, for "An Act to establish a joint legislative commission, and to define the powers and duties thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 275, for "An Act conferring on the State Board of Agriculture the power to condemn and take real estate through the exercise of the right of eminent domain,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Canaday, from the Committee on Corporations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 55, for "An Act to require common

carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time, and on failure so to do, to pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars in addition to actual damage."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 189, for "An Act to prohibit the giving of money or thing of value to employees or the receiving of money or thing of value by employees in addition to the regular rate or charge of the employer, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 191, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to revise the law in relation to marriage,' approved February 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto five additional sections, to be known as section 8a, section 8b, section 8c, section 8d and section 8e,"

Reported the same back with amendments, with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be referred to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, and amendments, were so referred.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 190, for "An Act to amend section three of an Act entitled 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, and in force July 1, 1874, and by adding thereto five additional sections to be known respectively as sections 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d and 3e,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 190, for "An Act to provide for the sanitary regulation of hotels, rooming houses and lodging houses,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the following joint resolution reported the same back with the recommendation that it be adopted:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 22.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Illinois has, from time to time, created various commissions, boards, bureaus and other additions to the State government; and,

WHEREAS, The duties of these various commissions, boards and bureaus in many cases overlap and conflict one with the other; and,

WHEREAS, The duties of these various commissions, boards, bureaus, etc., can, in many instances, be more efficiently and more economically performed by combining these various departments and abolishing those which are an unnecessary drain on the public treasury; and,

WHEREAS, Owing to the marvelous growth of our State in all the departments of its government, a thorough reorganization with a view to greater efficiency and greater economy is demanded; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a joint committee of eight (8) be appointed, composed of four (4) Senators and four (4) Representatives, who shall have full power and authority to investigate all departments of the State government, including all boards, bureaus and commissions which have been created by the General Assembly, such investigation to be made with a view of securing a more perfect system of accounting, combining and centralizing the duties of the various departments, abolishing such as are useless, and securing for the State of Illinois such reorganization that will promote greater efficiency and greater economy in her various branches of government;

Resolved, That the committee shall have whole power and authority to subpoena witnesses and to examine into and compel the production of books, papers and documents;

Resolved, That the committee shall have full authority to employ expert accountants, attorneys, stenographers and other assistants necessary to carry on their investigations and make their report;

Resolved, That the expenses of said committee and employees shall be paid out of any appropriation made therefor by the General Assembly upon voucher properly drawn upon the Auditor of Public Accounts properly itemized and signed and approved by the chairman and secretary of the joint committee. The committee shall conduct its investigations and report its findings and make its recommendations together with such bill or bills that it may deem proper to submit to the Forty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be concurred in and the resolution adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the following joint resolution reported the same back with the recommendation that it be adopted:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 28.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a commission of nine members be and is hereby established to be known as the Commission on Unemployment of the State of Illinois. The members of said commission shall be appointed by the Governor as soon as practicable after the taking effect of this resolution and shall consist of three representatives of labor, three representatives of employers of labor, and three representatives of the public who are not identified with either the employing or employed classes. Each member of said commission shall have equal authority, power and voting strength in considering and acting upon all matters considered by the commission.

The said commission shall have power and authority to investigate the subject of unemployment in Illinois, together with the causes leading thereto, and the effect of such idleness upon the commonwealth and its citizenship.

Said commission shall meet at the State Capitol Building in Springfield on the third Tuesday after notice of their appointment, and shall immediately elect a chairman and secretary from among their number, one of whom shall be an employer and the other a representative of the employees.

Six members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a fewer number than a quorum may adjourn the meeting of the commission from time to time.

The meetings of said commission shall be held at such times and places within the State of Illinois as may be fixed by the said commission.

Said commission shall report to the Governor and to the General Assembly at its next regular session, submitting, so far as they have agreed, a bill or bills or other means destined to meet the purpose announced in this resolution.

The commission may employ such necessary assistants as it deems wise and expedient in pursuit of its investigation and shall fix their salaries.

The commission shall be allowed its necessary and actual expenses incurred in pursuit of its investigations out of any moneys appropriated for the purpose upon presentation of proper vouchers certified to by the chairman and secretary of said commission and approved by the Governor.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be concurred in and the resolution adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the following joint resolution, reported the same back with the recommendation that it be not adopted and that it lie on the table, which recommendation was concurred in by the Senate and the resolution ordered to lie on the table:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 33.

WHEREAS, In the interest of economy, it would be wise and judicious to consolidate under one body or management the various charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of this State; and,

WHEREAS, For the purposes of ascertaining the proper remedy and method of bringing about such consolidation of those institutions,

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed who shall have full authority to investigate the various charitable, penal and reformatory institutions and the manner in which those institutions are conducted and to gather all information and detail thereto;

Resolved, That such committee shall have full authority and is hereby vested with the power to subpoena witnesses and to compel the production of books, papers and documents in connection therewith;

Resolved, That such committee shall be allowed their reasonable expenses necessarily incurred in conducting said investigation and are hereby authorized to employ such assistants as are necessary to carry out their investigation and that such assistants shall be paid reasonable compensation for their services;

Resolved, That the expenses of said committee and its assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund or from such appropriation that shall be made therefor, upon vouchers properly drawn on the Auditor of Public Accounts, duly itemized and approved by the chairman of the said committee;

Resolved, That the committee shall report its findings and recommendations, together with any bill or bills, to the Forty-eighth General Assembly, if such investigation can be completed before it adjourns, or if not, then to the Forty-ninth General Assembly of Illinois.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the following joint resolution, reported the same back with the recommendation that it be not adopted and that it lie on the table, which recommendation was concurred in by the Senate and the resolution ordered to lie on the table:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 36.

WHEREAS, The increased efficiency of modern machinery tends to throw a great number of men upon the labor market and increase the number of unemployed; and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the present session of the General Assembly to take up and carefully consider the important subject of the unemployed in this State; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely necessary in order to deal with the great and important subject, that it be thoroughly investigated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a commission of nine members, to be composed of three representatives of labor, three representatives of employers of labor, and three men of undisputed learning and probity, citizens of this State, without regard to party affiliations, who shall serve without remuneration, and whose duties shall be to thoroughly investigate the causes relating to the unemployed of this State, and to report to the General Assembly its recommendations, as well as the draft of any desirable bill or bills, or other means destined to meet the purposes announced in this resolution, for consideration and action, if possible, by the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly;

Further resolved, That the said committee shall have the power and authority to issue subpoenas, and to compel attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and documents, and to administer oaths to such witnesses;

Further resolved, That the committee may employ such necessary assistants as it deems wise and expedient in pursuit of its investigation;

Further resolved, That the committee be allowed its necessary expenses in pursuit of the investigation.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the following joint resolution, reported the same back with the recommendation that it be not adopted and that it lie on the table:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 34.

WHEREAS, The various offices and departments of our State government have grown up under separate systems, each developing along its own line, without proper co-ordination; and,

WHEREAS, The various State institutions have, in like manner, been originated under separate laws, each, until recently, having its own separate commission for its government and management; and,

WHEREAS, The inter-relation between the various municipalities, counties, townships and districts of the State is so intimate that the efficiency of each must depend largely upon the efficiency of the other; and,

WHEREAS, The present system or systems in all the branches of our government above mentioned, are outgrown, obsolete, and inadequate to our present needs; and,

WHEREAS, There is now no method of gathering and compiling the vastly important statistical information in relation to the departments of our State, counties, and municipalities; and,

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois and the various townships, counties and municipalities within the State, are expending in excess of \$100,000,000.00 annually in government alone; and,

WHEREAS, No private business conducted in the extravagant, wasteful and inefficient manner now practiced in the various governmental bodies within our State could long continue to exist; and,

WHEREAS, The government in the State of Illinois, the counties, townships and municipalities and districts is actually a great business in which all the people are interested parties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a commission be, and the same is hereby created, to consist of seven members, three to be appointed by the Senate and three by the House of Representatives, and one to be appointed by the Governor to be known as the Illinois Efficiency Commission. Said commission shall have full power and authority to make such investigation into the methods,

expenditures and workings of the various offices, departments, institutions, commissions, boards and all governmental activities of State, counties, townships and municipalities and districts within the State of Illinois, as will enable them to make a report showing what consolidation of boards, departments, commissions, and offices, etc., may be effected, what eliminations of useless duplications of effort may be brought about, and such other information as will enable said commission to devise a plan for the introduction of a uniform system of accounting for all the instrumentalities of government, thereby making it possible to attain the highest degree of efficiency with the greatest economy;

Resolved, That said commission is hereby empowered to subpoena witnesses, place under oath and examine such witnesses and to subpoena such books, documents and papers as they shall deem necessary for their information. To carry out the provisions of this resolution, said committee is authorized and empowered to employ such expert accountants, efficiency experts, clerks, attorneys and stenographers as may be required. The said committee and members thereof shall be entitled to their actual and necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Said committee shall prepare their findings and present the same with their recommendations to the Governor of Illinois or to the next General Assembly of this State, or may present the same to any special session, if such should be called and the subject matter included in the call for the special session; and, be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly proceed to make an appropriation for the ordinary and necessary expenses for the purpose of carrying out the provision of this resolution.

On motion of Mr. Keller, the consideration of the report of the committee in reference to the foregoing resolution, was postponed to and made a special order for Thursday, March 27, 1913, immediately after the regular order of business.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 60.

A bill for an Act to provide high school privileges for graduates of the eighth grade.

SENATE BILL No. 39.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to Eliza Gest, widow of William H. Gest, late circuit court judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 59.

A bill for an Act to amend section 7½ of "An Act to provide for the organization and management of fraternal beneficiary societies, for the purpose of furnishing life indemnity or pecuniary benefits to beneficiaries of deceased members or accident or permanent indemnity disability to members thereof; and to control such societies of this State and of other states doing business in this State, and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof, and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict herewith," approved and in force June 22, 1893, as added by Act approved and in force May 27, 1897.

SENATE BILL No. 213.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 106 and 189 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 74.

A bill for an Act to provide for the creation of public recreation districts.

SENATE BILL No. 67.

A bill for an Act to be entitled, "An Act to amend sections three and five of of an Act entitled, 'An Act to incorporate and govern casualty insurance companies and to control such companies of this State and of other states doing business in the State of Illinois, and providing and fixing punishment for violation of the provisions thereof, and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict therewith,' approved April 21, 1899."

SENATE BILL No. 126.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 130 and 132 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874.

SENATE BILL No. 148.

A bill for an Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the employment of children, in the State of Illinois, and to provide for the enforcement thereof," approved May 15, 1903 in force July 1, 1903.

SENATE BILL No. 146.

A bill for an Act entitled an Act to provide for the setting apart, formation, administration and disbursement of a park police pension fund.

SENATE BILL No. 22.

A bill for an Act relating to hotels, inns and public lodging houses in cities, villages and incorporated towns in the State of Illinois having a population of not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, creating the office of State hotel inspector, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 32.

A bill for an Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and repealing certain Acts therein named.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 301, for "An Act requiring cities, villages and incorporated towns to issue bonds to meet deficiencies in salaries of its employees,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 302, for "An Act to regulate the use of hat pins and other decorative utilities,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 303, for "An Act for the relief of the suffering and destitute people at Dayton, Ohio."

On motion of Mr. Glackin, the rules were suspended and the bill was read at large a first time, and on his motion was referred to the Committee on Appropriations."

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 304, for "An Act to consolidate in the government of the city of Chicago the powers and functions now vested in the town and park districts and other local authorities having jurisdiction within the territory of said city, to provide for the assumption by the city of Chicago of the debts and liabilities of such towns, park districts and corporate authorities, to make additional provisions concerning parks and to provide revenue for said city,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 305, for "An Act relating to expenditures by candidates for offices in municipal elections to be held in and for the city of Chicago,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 306, for "An Act enabling cities to exercise the right of eminent domain for public hospital purposes,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 307, for "An Act to confer additional powers upon trust companies,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 308, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved June 15, 1887, and in force July 1, 1887, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following preamble and joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 16.

WHEREAS, The City of Omaha, Nebraska, and vicinity was struck on Sunday the 23rd day of March, by a dreadful tornado, leaving death, ruin and suffering in its trail, and

WHEREAS, It is reported that the dead and injured in this awful visitation aggregate over 1000 persons, rendering many more homeless, and bereft of parents, relatives and friends, and also entailing a financial loss which bears heavily on the unfortunate victims and their relatives; and

WHEREAS, This dreadful disaster has blighted the prosperity, and the fair future of a great western metropolis of a great state; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, that the State of Illinois feels keenly the great misfortune which the people of Omaha and vicinity, and the City of Omaha have thus suffered by the tornado of Sunday evening, and that its people hereby tender their sincerest sorrow for those who have met death, and express their deepest sympathy for their survivors and the living victims, in this direful calamity; and, be it further

Resolved, That this State stands ready to render such assistance and relief as may be needful and welcome to those persons who have suffered loss or injury, and offers its kindly generosity and assistance wherever it may be deemed necessary to relieve want and suffering; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be properly engrossed and sent to the Secretary of State of the State of Nebraska, and another such copy to Mayor Dahlgren of the City of Omaha.

Adopted by the House, March 25, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing messages from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration:

The question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 39, for "An Act making an appropriation to Eliza Gest, widow of William H. Gest, late Circuit Court Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois."

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Johnson,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denver,	Hay,	Keller,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,			

Yeas—42.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 126, for "An Act to amend sections 130 and 132 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cleary,				

Yeas—42 [41].

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canada, Piercy,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 67, for "An Act to be entitled an Act to amend sections three and five of an Act entitled, 'An Act to incorporate and govern casualty insurance companies and to control such companies of this State and of other states doing business in the State of Illinois, and providing and fixing the punishment for the violation of the provisions thereof, and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict therewith,' approved April 21, 1899,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,	

Yeas—44.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 22, for "An Act relating to hotels, inns and public lodging houses in cities, villages and incorporated towns in the State of Illinois, having a population of not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, creating the office of State hotel inspector, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Beall,	Denvir,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Tossey,
Compton,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Manny,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker,	Womack,
Curtis,	Hay,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,		

Yeas—38.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canada,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 168, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner, and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith or contrary hereto,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

At 11:05 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 11:55 o'clock a. m.

11:55 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

12:00 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN.

At this hour, in pursuance of sections 14, 15 and 16, of title 2, chapter 1, Revised Statutes of the United States for 1873 and 1874, and of the joint resolution adopted by both Houses of this General Assembly, and in pursuance of the adjournment taken yesterday, the Senate, preceded by its President, President *pro tempore*, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of choosing two Senators in the congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, one for the term of six years from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, designated as the "long" term, and one for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, designated as the "short" term.

JOINT SESSION.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the purpose of ascertaining if a quorum was present, when the following answered to their names:

Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Black,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,	

Present—49.

By direction of the Speaker of the House, the Clerk of the House called the roll thereof to ascertain if a quorum was present, when the following answered to their names:

Abbott,	Dillon,	Hoffman,	McGinley,	Shanahan,
Ashton,	Donlan,	Holaday,	McLaughlin,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Dudgeon,	Hollenbeck,	McNichols,	Shephard, H. A.
Baker,	Dunn,	Hollister,	McWilliams,	Shepherd, F. W.
Barker,	Duvall,	Hruby,	Miller, E. E.	Sherman,
Barron,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hubbard,	Miller, G. A.	Shurtleff,
Bell,	Elliott, W. B.	Hull,	Mitchell,	Simpson,
Benson,	Etherton,	Hunt,	Morrasy,	Smejkal,
Blaha,	Fahy,	Huston,	Morris,	Smith,
Boyd,	Fargo,	Hutchinson,	Mulcahy,	Snite,
Boyer,	Farrell,	Igoe,	Myers,	Stedman,
Briscoe,	Finley,	Jayne,	O'Connell,	Stoklasa,
Browne,	Fitch,	Jones,	O'Rourke,	Strubinger,
Burns,	Flags,	Karch,	Pervier,	Sullivan,
Burres,	Fleming,	Kasserman,	Pitlock,	Taylor,
Butts,	Foster, A. M.	Keck,	Poorman,	Thompson, A. C.
Campbell,	Foster, H. A.	Kilens,	Provine,	Thompson, R. R.
Carmon,	Garesche,	King,	Rapp,	Tice,
Carter,	Gillespie,	Kirkpatrick,	Richardson,	Trimarco,
Catlin,	Gorman,	Kleeman,	Rinehart,	Tucker,
Clarke,	Graham,	Koch,	Roe, Arthur	Walsh,
Clyne,	Graves,	Lloyd,	Roos,	Watson,
Cohlmeyer,	Griffin,	Lovejoy,	Rostenkowski,	Weber,
Coleman,	Groves,	Lyon,	Rothschild,	Werts,
Costello,	Grunau,	Madsen,	Rowe, Wm.	Williamson,
Crawford,	Harris, H. W.	Mason,	Ryan,	Wilson, G. H.
Curran, J. M.	Harriss, J. E.	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Wilson, R. E.
Curran, Thos.	Hartquist,	McCarty,	Schnackenberg,	Wood,
Curren, Chas.	Hennebry,	McCormick, M.	Schuberth,	Zolla,
Devine,	Hilton,	McCormick, W.	Scott,	Mr. Speaker,
Dickman,				

Present—151.

Announcement was made that Senator Andrus was detained at home by the serious illness of his wife and that Senator Chamberlin was detained at home by a death in his family, and the Speaker of the House announced that Mr. Kane was detained on account of floods.

The presiding officer of the joint session announced that a quorum of both Houses was present and declared the business of the joint session to be the balloting for two United States Senators by *viva voce* vote, one for the "long" term and one for the "short" term, and directed that the fifteenth joint ballot be taken for the long term.

FIFTEENTH JOINT BALLOT.

(LONG TERM.)

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the fifteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term:

Number of votes cast	48
James Hamilton Lewis received	46 votes
Frank H. Funk received	2 votes
Answering present, but not voting	1

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Mann,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Cleary,				

Total—46.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Harris,	Jones,
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Total—2.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Gray,

Total—1.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House called the roll of the members of the House of Representatives for the fifteenth joint ballot for the long term, with the following result:

Number of votes cast	147
James Hamilton Lewis received	118 votes
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	9 votes
Frank H. Funk received	20 votes

Those voting for James Hamilton Lewis are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Dickman,	Holaday,	McNichols,	Scott,
Ashton,	Dillon,	Hollenbeck,	McWilliams,	Shaver,
Atwood,	Donlan,	Hruby,	Miller, G. A.	Shepard, H. A.
Baker,	Dudgeon,	Hubbard,	Mitchell,	Simpson,
Barker,	Duvall,	Huston,	Morrasy,	Smith,
Bell,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Hutchinson,	Morris,	Snite,
Benson,	Etherton,	Igoe,	Mulcahy,	Stoklasa,
Blaha,	Fahy,	Jones,	Myers,	Strubinger,
Boyd,	Farrell,	Karch,	O'Connell,	Sullivan,
Boyer,	Finley,	Kasserman,	O'Rourke,	Taylor,
Briscoe,	Flagg,	Keck,	Pervier,	Thompson, R. R.
Browne,	Foster, A. M.	Kilens,	Pitlock,	Tice,
Burns,	Foster, H. A.	King,	Poorman,	Trimarco,
Butts,	Garesche,	Kirkpatrick,	Provine,	Tucker,
Campbell,	Gillespie,	Kleeman,	Rapp,	Walsh,
Catlin,	Gorman,	Koch,	Richardson,	Watson,
Clarke,	Graham,	Lloyd,	Rinehart,	Weber,
Clyne,	Griffin,	Lovejoy,	Roe, Arthur	Werts,
Cohlmeyer,	Groves,	Lyon,	Roos,	Williamson,
Coleman,	Grunau,	McCabe,	Rostenkowski,	Wilson, G. H.
Costello,	Harriss, J. E.	McCarty,	Rowe, Wm.	Wilson, R. E.
Crawford,	Hennebry,	McCormick, W.	Ryan,	Wood,
Curren, Chas.	Hilton,	McGinley,	Scanlan,	Mr. Speaker,
Devine,	Hoffman,	McLaughlin,	Schuberth,	

Total—118 [119].

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Burres,	Hull,	Rothschild,	Shepherd, F.W.	Smejkal,
Curran, Thos.	Hutchinson,	Shanahan,	Shurtleff,	

Total—9.

Those voting for Barney Berlyn are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the joint session announced the result of the fifteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the long term to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	199
Necessary to choice	100
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	9 votes
James Hamilton Lewis received	164 votes
Frank H. Funk received	22 votes
Barney Berlyn received	4 votes
Answering present, but not voting	1

The presiding officer of the joint session then announced that the foregoing vote showed a quorum of each House to be present and that James Hamilton Lewis had received a majority of all the votes cast by the Joint Assembly and he therefore declared him duly elected United States Senator from the State of Illinois in the congress of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on March 4, 1913.

FOURTEENTH JOINT BALLOT.

(SHORT TERM.)

The presiding officer of the Joint Assembly then directed that the fourteenth joint ballot be taken for United States Senator for the short term.

By direction of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate for the fourteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term:

Total number of votes cast	48
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	37 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	8 votes
Frank H. Funk received	3 votes

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart.
Brady,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Juul,	Meeker,	Womack.
Compton,	Gray,	Keller,	Olson,	Woodard.
Cornwell,	Hamilton,			

Total—37.

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Broderick,	Carroll,	Haase,	Manny,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurley,		

Total—8.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Cleary,	Harris,	Jones,
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Total—3.

Thereupon, by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll of the House of Representatives for the fourteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term with the following result:

Total number of votes cast	149
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	107 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	17 votes
Frank H. Funk received	19 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
John Fitzpatrick received	1 vote
Albert J. Hopkins received	1 vote
Answering present, but not voting	1

Those voting for Lawrence Y. Sherman are: Messrs.

Abbott,	Curran, Thos.	Hruby,	McLaughlin,	Shanahan,
Atwood,	Curran, Chas.	Hubbard,	McNichols,	Shaver,
Baker,	Devine,	Hull,	McWilliams,	Sherman,
Barker,	Dickman,	Huston,	Miller, G. A.	Shurtleff,
Bell,	Dillon,	Hutchinson,	Morrasy,	Simpson,
Benson,	Donlan,	Igoe,	Morris,	Smekal,
Blaha,	Dudgeon,	Jayne,	Myers,	Snite,
Boyd,	Duvall,	Jones,	O'Connell,	Stoklasa,
Boyer,	Elliott, Robt. A.	Karch,	Pervier,	Strubinger,
Briscoe,	Etherton,	Kasserman,	Poorman,	Taylor,
Browne,	Farrell,	Keck,	Provine,	Thompson, R. R.
Burns,	Finley,	Kilens,	Richardson,	Tice,
Burres,	Flagg,	King,	Rinehart,	Trimarco,
Butts,	Foster, A. M.	Kirkpatrick,	Roos,	Tucker,
Campbell,	Foster, H. A.	Kleeman,	Rostenkowski,	Watson,
Catlin,	Griffin,	Koch,	Rothschild,	Weber,
Clarke,	Groves,	Lovejoy,	Rowe, Wm.	Werts,
Clyne,	Grunau,	Lyon,	Ryan,	Williamson,
Cohlmeier,	Harriss, J. E.	McCabe,	Scanlan,	Wilson, G. H.
Coleman,	Hennebry,	McCormick, W.	Schuberth,	Wood,
Costello,	Holaday,	McGinley,	Scott,	Mr. Speaker,
Crawford,	Hollenbeck,			

Total—107.

Those voting for Charles Boeschenstein are: Messrs.

Fahy,	Hoffman,	Pitlock,	Shephard, H. A.	Walsh,
Garesche,	McCarty,	Rapp,	Smith,	Wilson, R. E.
Gorman,	Mitchell,	Roe, Arthur	Sullivan,	Mr. Speaker,
Hilton,	Mulcahy,			

Total—17.

Those voting for Frank H. Funk are: Messrs.

Barron,	Dunn,	Fleming,	Hunt,	Schnackenberg,
Carmon,	Elliott, W. B.	Graves,	Lloyd,	Thompson, A. C.
Carter,	Fargo,	Hartquist,	McCormick, M.	Zolla,
Curran, J. M.	Fitch,	Hollister,	Miller, E. E.	

Total—19.

Those voting for Duncan McDonald are: Messrs.

Harris, H. W.	Madsen,	Mason,	Stedman,
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Total—4.

Mr. Ashton voted for John Fitzpatrick.

Mr. F. W. Shepherd voted for Albert J. Hopkins.

Answering present, but not voting: Mr.

Gillespie,

Total—1.

Thereupon, the presiding officer of the joint session announced that the result of the fourteenth joint ballot for United States Senator for the short term to be as follows:

Total Number of votes cast	197
Necessary to a choice	99
Lawrence Y. Sherman received	144 votes
Charles Boeschenstein received	25 votes

Frank H. Funk received	22 votes
Duncan McDonald received	4 votes
John Fitzpatrick received	1 vote
Albert J. Hopkins received	1 vote

The presiding officer announced that the foregoing vote showed a quorum of each House to be present and that Lawrence Y. Sherman had received a majority of all the votes cast by the Joint Assembly and he therefore declared him duly elected United States Senator from the State of Illinois in the congress of the United States for the remaining portion of the vacated six year term from the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909.

Mr. Compton, of the Senate, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the Honorable James Hamilton Lewis, and Honorable Lawrence Y. Sherman, and notify them of their election to the United States Senate, and invite them to address this Assembly.

The presiding officer of the joint session appointed the following as the committee above provided for:

On the part of the Senate—Compton, Piercy, Magill, Waage, Keller.

On the part of the House—Tice, Igoe, Morrasy, Gorman, King.

The committee retired, and in a few minutes returned with the United States Senators—just elected, and accompanied by Governor Dunne, whereupon the following proceedings took place:

SPEAKER MCKINLEY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JOINT ASSEMBLY—It is no doubt a great gratification to all of us to know that this long deadlock has been settled and settled right. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to introduce to you one of the next United States Senators from the State of Illinois, newly elected, Judge Lawrence Y. Sherman. (Applause.)

SENATOR SHERMAN.

MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE JOINT ASSEMBLY, AND OTHERS—I appreciate the courtesy of having the first introduction, by the kindness of the Speaker, and by the request of Senator Lewis. Having yielded to me that courtesy, in turn I wish to yield to Senator Lewis the priority of addressing you, as he belongs to the majority party of this General Assembly.

SPEAKER MCKINLEY.

And it gives me further pleasure to introduce to you the man whom we have chosen for the long term for United States Senator, a man whom I have known for a long period of years and esteem very highly, Senator James Hamilton Lewis. (Applause.)

SENATOR LEWIS.

MR. SPEAKER, GOVERNOR DUNNE, GENTLEMEN OF THIS JOINT ASSEMBLY—I express my appreciation to the distinguished gentleman whom you have honored (Sherman) in yielding me the place for a moment, to express the gratitude and appreciation I feel.

I am not unmindful, gentlemen, of this particular occasion. I am wholly sensible of the long strain under which you have been for a considerable length of time. My trespass upon you shall be limited to the mere expression of the feeling that sincerely possesses me upon this particular moment.

You have had a long contest. Some of you gentlemen, from your view points, have not been able to agree with others—an excellent indication of the independence of mind and the freedom of character. The result you have achieved has no doubt been borne of the consideration you gave to the subject, and your final solution has evidently been the product of the best deliberation you could bring in behalf of your State.

I would be ungrateful to my own innate sense, if I did not, at the outset, acknowledge, as a prime indebtedness, the grateful obligation I am under to my long and sincere friend, the distinguished gentleman who honors the place of the governorship of Illinois, Edward F. Dunne. (Applause.) But as much as I am constrained to believe that his personal regard of me might stimulate him in any enterprise to aid me, I still must accredit to him that which he has done, was done rather in the pursuit of what he felt was the demand of the people of the State, and in the pursuit and obedience of the thing which he felt was ordered by the commonwealth of Illinois.

Gentlemen, of my own party, I wish a word with you. You all have not been in unanimity, so far as your candidate was concerned. I would have you know, at the outset, that so far as I, now your public servant, am concerned, I neither could entertain resentment on the one hand, nor execute vengeance on the other. I recognize the right of every man to have his difference, whether born of his affection to some man, or his opinion upon the merits of others.

I would have you feel that as the representative of your party, to whatever extent you have credited me, that I hope I may continue to be, without the slightest suggestion from any source that I carry within me either the thought of retaliation upon any man, or even the memory of any man's honest position.

You gentlemen of the political parties with which I am not affiliated, I express to you my very great appreciation of the confidence you have seen fit to bestow in me. I may differ from many of you upon some of those elements which go by the designation of politics, but as your public representative, the public servant of the State, I do beseech you that you shall at all times feel that I am your servant, in common with the servant of the State; and any service that I may do our splendid commonwealth, through you—the representatives—at any time, is the service which is due you, and which you have a right to command of me under all conditions, and I trust you will, without regard to any party differences, believe me at your service. I will delight to be your obedient servant in all instances where that service can be for the benefit of our splendid glorious commonwealth—Illinois.

I tender to the gentlemen who have so long clung to my personal fortunes, my heart-felt gratitude and endless indebtedness. Now, as I take my leave of you, with my thanks, contemplating as I do the future—so far as a man may anticipate—conscious of the great responsibilities awaiting both myself and my distinguished colleague, aware of the newly awakened conscience of the public, aware of the great problems of the tomorrow—I do not advance to the undertaking with an abounding confidence of my capacity to deal with them correctly. I can only succeed, if succeed I shall, by the aid of counselship from my fellow citizens, through the aid of your assistance, your sympathy and your good advices, under all conditions when you feel it appropriate to render such to me.

Promising you the best service in my power—anxious to be no disappointment to this glorious State, and sensible of the splendid men who have gone before me in this exalted station—I do, in this Sumblime Presence, tender, without sacrilege, to Almighty God, the prayer that what I may do for this splendid State may be some credit to me and much honor to Illinois.

I thank you. (Prolonged applause.)

SPEAKER MCKINLEY.

Senator Sherman having yielded to Senator Lewis, I will now ask Senator Sherman to address you. (Applause.)

SENATOR L. Y. SHERMAN.

MR. SPEAKER: TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—Let me first refer to such matters as are personal to those of the party with which I am affiliated. I thank the Republicans for the unselfish and unfaltering support they have given me. I congratulate them, and the party which they represent in this hall, on the admitted fact that there are 75 of them, and among the 75 there was no difference of opinion upon the matters requiring their effort.

"The Lord Chasteneth those whom He loveth." We had our chastening in November, and we love each other better than we did before we were defeated. (Applause.)

One thing I regret. I mention it in the same connection. In the final action, that became necessary, to affiliate with you, my Democratic friends—temporarily, I hope (laughter)—there was some difference of opinion found in our own ranks for the first time. This was inevitable. When final action is to be taken on matters requiring a departure from the established lines of party procedure, those differences are bound to occur. I repeat, I regret it, but if a solution of the difficulties facing us was to be had, it was not expected that we could be entirely unanimous on the best course to pursue.

For those who differed from us, I have nothing but the same persistent friendship and respect, now, that I had before. They were entitled to their opinions. I extend to them the same liberty of action that I ask them to give us. I believe it will be done.

To the members of the General Assembly, without regard to party, I congratulate you again, the 204 members, in being present to write the epitaph "Farewell, Deadlock" in the election of senator. Hereafter the amendment of the federal Constitution, soon to be ratified, will place the candidate's name on the ballot, to be voted for at the November election by the entire voting body of the State. (Applause.)

When that occurs, the people will not deadlock. The morning after the election, we will all know what has happened.

We have had three months of difficulty here—in a General Assembly divided into three considerable divisions, and one consisting of four members.

So far as I represent, with my esteemed colleague, the 200 members of the 204 members, I will act and vote consistently to cause this government to remain a government of regulated individualism. (Applause.) That is my platform and it is my creed and I do not believe in the reverse of it.

I have no apologies to offer, nor will I offer any, even though there should be sharp differences of opinion arise. I believe in the development of the individual, reaching out and governing him only when it is necessary to protect the rights of person and property. (Applause.) I do not believe the government is able to do everything from nursing an infant to running an elevated road. (Applause.) It will be, by me, a belief in the efficiency of government, of the regulated individualism of the American people.

Those of you who indulge in this method of thought, who read that literature, and study its alleged principles, will know exactly to what I refer.

To all the members of the Legislature, without regard to party division, the whole 204: Hereafter your deliberations will not be disturbed by questions of the kind that for two months have proven an obstruction to the legitimate legislation that sent you from your constituencies into the two branches of the General Assembly.

I cannot here do more than my distinguished colleague—to thank you, and, through you, all who have had part in the settlement of the difficulty of this dead lock.

I wish to thank, personally, the distinguished Governor of this State, who has consistently and fairly pursued, as a matter of principle with him, this solution which this day is carried into execution. (Applause.)

I do not, at all times, expect to vote as my colleague votes. (Laughter.) I do not expect to vote on the tariff schedules with my colleague at all times. I do not expect to vote with him on other matters that are part of the division of party creed. Sometimes, I know, we will vote together. Sometimes, I know, we will agree, and consequently on any new thing that may come into the field of American politics, it is an open one, and we will talk it out between us.

Whatever may be done in the matter of legislation, always passes through the retort of party organization before it takes permanent form, calling for the action of the political party that presents it.

I am not bound by party tradition; by party organization, nor by anything save the written, adopted and promulgated platforms of my party—the last known expression.

With a fair primary, under the safety and regulations of law, when the people rule, I obey the mandates of a fairly regulated primary. I go no farther than that. I will not allow any autocratic party organization to do my thinking for me. I reserve that right for myself, holding myself strictly responsible to you members, and beyond you to the million voters of this State that constitute the constituents of us all. They are the real source of power, they are the dynamic force from which government comes, and through all its subdivisions and departments they are the authority that regulates it all.

You have been here a long time today and days before. You have broken in on your regular habits. You are anxious to leave. I cannot keep you longer, I ought not. You are hungry; you are tired. You are weary. I did not mean, when I said, in looking at the Democratic side of the House, that you are *hungry*! (Laughter.) We were induced here to break the speakership deadlock, in order that you might, as early as possible, obtain something to satisfy that hunger. We regret that not much expedition has been made in that direction, but it was no fault of ours, so yesterday, when I threw an unpremeditated, but in disguise a friendly brick bat among you, I hoped that the obstruction of the senatorial deadlock might soon be removed, in order that you might advance in solemn phalanx toward the spot where the refreshments are kept. (Applause and laughter.)

SPEAKER MCKINLEY.

Governor Dunne is called for, and he needs no introduction. (Great applause.)

GOVERNOR EDWARD F. DUNNE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—I recognize that, hidden under the keen humor of Senator Sherman, there was a great deal of truth expressed in the last two sentences that he uttered. I recognize that you are both hungry and thirsty, and that you are tired, as the result of the tremendous strain under which you have labored for the last two months, and particularly today, and recognizing that he told, in his humorous and witty way, the truth, I am not going to keep you here but a few seconds.

I simply want to say, my friends, and I call you my friends, because your conduct shows, today, that you are acting in the interests of the people of this State, and the man who acts patriotically in the interests of the people of this State, I do not care whether he calls himself a Democrat or Republican, a Progressive, or a Socialist, is my friend (applause) and I believe that you have acted patriotically and consistently, and prudently and wisely, in doing the thing that you have done today.

We all have studied arithmetic, and we all know and have known, since we left school, that 97 votes do not make a majority, and that a party that has only 97 votes, and that lacks 6 or 7 votes of a majority, cannot elect a Senator to the United States Senate, without receiving votes from some other party, and therefore I thought, three weeks ago, after you had spent three weeks here in the vain and fruitless effort to secure two United States Sena-

tors of the Democratic party from this State (and I think I am as intensely Democratic as any member in this Assembly) I reached the conclusion, that we were trying to do the impossible thing, and that it would be fair and just to present some sort of a proposition to the membership of this Joint Assembly, and to the whole people of this State, that would meet with popular approval because it was just and fair and reasonable, under the circumstances; and therefore, not only as a Democrat but as a citizen, and as the executive of this State, I thought it wise to take the people of this State into our confidence, gentlemen, and to propose a solution of this situation that was sane and just and prudent, and I congratulate you that after reflection—I congratulate you, my Republican friends—after three weeks reflection; and I congratulate my Democratic friends, that after reflection of three weeks, they have seen that this is the wise and the prudent thing to do; and I think that I can safely predict that over ninety-five per cent of the people of this State, no matter what their political affiliations may be, will approve the settlement you have reached, upon honorable terms, this day, without dicker and without trade, openly and above-board, honorably and decently.

I congratulate you upon the result, my friends, of the breaking of this agonizing and unfortunate deadlock, that was delaying the legislation demanded by the people of this State; and now that it is dissolved, let us get to work, my friends, no matter what party you belong to, and put upon the statute books of this State the laws that the people demand. (Applause.)

At 3:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Shanahan of the House, the joint session arose, and the Senate, preceded by its President, returned to the Senate Chamber and resumed the consideration of business.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 31.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, March 27th, 1913, they stand adjourned until Wednesday, April 2nd, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M.

At 3:35 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, March 26, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I return herewith without my approval Senate Bill 197, a bill for an Act to amend an act in relation to criminal jurisprudence. The subject matter of this bill is a duplication of that of House Bill 212, which was approved by me on March 21, 1913, the two bills on the same subject having evidently been passed through inadvertence.

I withhold my approval of this bill, therefore, in order to avoid the encumbering of the statue books with an unnecessary and redundant measure.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 145, for "An Act to amend section 18 of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purpose of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the original bill be laid on the table, and that the substitute do pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and,

On motion of Mr. Clark, the original bill was ordered to lie on the table and the substitute, being

Senate Bill No. 309, a bill for "An Act to amend section 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was under the rules, read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, made the following report:

To the Honorable President of the Senate and the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

Your Committee on Elections, heretofore duly appointed, respectfully submits its report in the matter of the contest of Jefferson R. Boulware vs. John Dailey, for the office of the State Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District of Illinois.

Your committee appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs.: Barr, Chairman; Beall, Johnson, Broderick, and Gorman, which said sub-committee convened Friday, March 14th, 1913 at the Hotel Jefferson, Peoria, Illinois, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., the full sub-committee being present, and before your sub-committee then appeared Messrs. Weil and Weed, attorneys appearing on behalf of the contestant, and I. C. Pinckney, Esq., appearing on behalf of the contestee, to present testimony and arguments as they desired in this cause, pursuant to notice filed with the Secretary of State, and in further pursuance of the time set for hearing of said cause.

Your committee further respectfully reports that at the conclusion of all the testimony and arguments presented by respective counsel, and authorities cited in support thereof, your sub-committee reported back to the general elections committee of the Senate, and after a full and thorough discussion of your sub-committee's report, the following motion being offered, was duly seconded and unanimously carried, to wit:

"Moved: That a recommendation be made to the Honorable Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that John Dailey is legally elected a State Senator of the State of Illinois, from the Eighteenth Senatorial District of the State of Illinois, and that said John Dailey shall retain his seat as such State Senator.

"And we your Committee on Elections, accordingly find that said John Dailey is the duly elected Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District of the State of Illinois, and that he be declared entitled as such to a seat in the Senate and petition of Jefferson R. Boulware be dismissed."

Respectfully submitted,

R. J. BARR,
Chairman.

Mr. Barr moved that the foregoing report of the Committee on Elections be concurred in and that John Dailey be declared elected Senator and entitled to his seat as such Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District,

And the yeas and nays being called, the motion was adopted by the following vote: Yeas, 36; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Barr,	Denvir,	Harris,	Jones,	Manny,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Meeker,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Keller,	Olson,
Broderick,	Glackin,	Helm,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Clark,	Gray,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Womack,
Compton,				

Yeas—36.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Woodard,

Nays—1.

Mr. Barr moved to reconsider the foregoing vote.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 60, for "An Act to provide high school privileges for graduates of the eighth grade,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Magill,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Meeker,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Womack,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 310, for "An Act making an appropriation in aid of the Illinois State Horticultural Society,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 311, for "An Act to prohibit free lunches in dramshops, and providing penalties for the violation of this Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 312, for "An Act entitled an Act to provide for the registration of nurses and to repeal a certain Act therein named,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Cornwell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 313, for "An Act concerning vital statistics, providing for the registration of all births, still-births and deaths, by means of certificates thereof, and burial or removal permits; and providing for the preservation of such records in the offices of city registrars, county clerks, and the State Board of Health; and prescribing the means of securing the enforcement of this Act; and dividing the State into primary registration districts, designating the local registrars therefor and classifying the cities of the State for the uses and purposes of this Act; and providing for certified copies of records of births, still-births, and deaths and the facts therein to be *prima facie* evidence; and defining the duties of physicians, midwives, coroners, undertakers, parents, guardians, superintendents of institutions, principals of schools, employers of minors, transportation companies, sextons, registrars, prosecuting attorneys, States' attorneys and Attorney General, with reference thereto, and requiring that necessary appropriations be made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions thereof by supervisors, county commissioners and city councils or board of aldermen and others; and defining offenses thereunder and affixing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 314, for "An Act to secure a uniform system of text books in all the public schools of the State of Illinois, except in cities having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, creating a commission therefor defining its duties and powers, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 315, for "An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own, operate and lease street railways and to provide the means therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Gorman, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 316, for "An Act to provide for the administration by the State of a life fund for granting life insurance and paying old age annuities,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 317, for "An Act to provide for the appointment of commissioners and to make an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument to the memory of Owen Lovejoy, in or near the city of Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Magill, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 318, for "An Act to provide for the erection of statues or other monumental commemoration, to the officers from Illinois who commanded the army, corps, divisions or brigades during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg; Mississippi, and to make appropriation therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 168, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act defining motor vehicles, and providing for the registration of the same, and of motor bicycles and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner, and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith or contrary hereto,"

Which was recalled on March 26, 1913, from the order of third reading, to the order of second reading, for the purpose of amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Cornwell offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

In the title in the first line thereof, after the word "amend" insert the words "section nine (9) of."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 28, a bill for "An Act in relation to the files, records and record entries of courts of record,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Denvir, Senate Bill No. 152, a bill for "An Act providing for the licensing and examination and censorship of motion pictures for public safety and public decency,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 58, a bill for "An Act to regulate the sale or transfer of goods, wares, merchandise, and other chattels in bulk,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, March 13, 1913.

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend the title of Senate Bill No. 58 by adding after the word "bulk," the words "and to provide certain penalties in connection therewith."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 58 by striking out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

That the sale, transfer or assignment in bulk of any part or the whole of a stock of merchandise, or merchandise and fixtures or other goods and chattels of the vendor's business, otherwise than in the ordinary course of trade and in the regular and usual prosecution of the vendor's business shall be fraudulent and void as against the creditors of the said vendor, unless the said vendee shall, in good faith, at least five (5) days before the consummation of such sale, transfer or assignment demand and receive from the vendor a written statement under oath of the vendor or a duly authorized agent of the vendor having knowledge of the facts, containing a full, accurate and complete list of the creditors of the vendor, their addresses and the amounts owing to each as near as may be ascertained, and if there be no creditors, a written statement under oath to that effect; and unless the said vendee shall at least five days before taking possession of said goods and chattels and at least five days before the payment or delivery of the purchase price, or consideration or any evidence of indebtedness therefor, in good faith, deliver or cause to be delivered or send or cause to be sent personally or by registered letter properly stamped, directed and addressed, a notice in writing to each of the creditors of the vendor named in the said statement or of whom the said vendee shall have knowledge, of the proposed purchase by him of the said goods and chattels and of the price, terms and conditions of such sale: *Provided, however*, that it shall be lawful for the vendee to pay to the vendor so much of the purchase price as shall be in excess of the total amount of the indebtedness of the vendor, before the expiration of the five days hereinabove referred to.

Sec. 2. Any vendor of all or any portion of a stock of merchandise or merchandise and fixtures or other goods and chattels of the vendor's business, in bulk, otherwise than in the ordinary course of trade and in the regular and usual prosecution of the vendor's business, or any person for or on behalf of such vendor who shall knowingly or wilfully make or deliver or cause to be made or delivered any false statement or any statement which in any material portion is false or shall knowingly or wilfully fail to include the names of all the creditors of said vendor in said statement, as provided for in section 1 of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine or [of] not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or both in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Vendors and vendees under this Act shall include corporations, associations, co-partnerships and individuals, who shall be a party to any sale, transfer or assignment, of goods and chattels in bulk. But nothing contained in this Act shall apply to sales by executors, administrators, receivers, trustees in bankruptcy or by any public officer under judicial process nor to sales of exempt property or any sale or transfer made in the ordinary course of trade and in the regular and usual prosecution of the vendor's business.

Mr. Cleary, offered the following amendment to the committee amendment, which was adopted:

Amend section three (3) as follows: By adding thereto after the word "business" in line 43 of amendment; the following: "Nor to sales made in good faith at public auction, where notice of such sale is given in a newspaper of general circulation within the county where such sale is made, at least ten days before such sale or by posting of notice in at least five public places at least ten days before said sale."

Mr. Hay offered the following amendment to the committee amendment, which was adopted:

Amend amendment as follows:

By striking out the word "any" in line three of section 1 of the printed bill and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "the major."

By striking out the word "any" where it appears the second time in line 1 of section 2 of the printed bill and insert in lieu thereof the words "the major."

The question then being, "Shall the committee amendments as amended be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 274, a bill for "An Act to establish a Joint Legislative Commission, and to define the powers and duties thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Hay offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 274 by striking out the period at the end of paragraph A of section 7, and adding at the end of said paragraph the following: "And any recommendations of the State Civil Service Commission with reference to salaries in the State Civil Service and with reference to standardizing the same."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Barr, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Elections, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 279, for "An Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices."

Reported the same back, without recommendation, and,

On motion of Mr. Hay, the bill was ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

RECALL OF BILL.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 215, a bill for "An Act to regulate the civil service of sanitary districts by amending 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the Desplaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by amending section 4 and by adding thereto twelve new sections to be known as section 4a, section 4b, section 4c, section 4d, section 4e, section 4f, section 4g, section 4h, section 4i, section 4j, section 4k, and section 4l,"

Was recalled from the Committee on Judiciary and referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 31.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, March 27th, 1913, they stand adjourned until Wednesday, April 2nd, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M.

Concurred in by the House, March 27, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the following resolution, offered by him, on March 13, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 42.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be authorized and instructed to make an examination of all laws heretofore passed by the General Assembly and not repealed in connection with which the Senate or House Journals or both fail to show the proper printing of amendments and conference reports, or other legal defects and to draft bills for the reenactment of such measures; and,

Resolved, further, That said committee be and hereby is authorized to employ such legal and clerical assistants as may be necessary for the accomplishment of said purposes.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Beall offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 46.

Resolved, That M. Blair Coan and T. B. Scouten, are hereby appointed special assistants sergeant-at-arms for the purpose of serving subpoenas or other documents for the committee heretofore authorized and appointed to investigate the White Slave Traffic under and by virtue of Senate Resolution No. 25, adopted by the Senate, February 4th, 1913.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Beall, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and on his motion was adopted.

At 11:30 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Bailey, the Senate adjourned, and the President of the Senate declared that the Senate stood adjourned until Wednesday, April 2, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m., as provided for by the joint resolution adopted by both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of March 27, 1913, and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communications:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 2, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Fred J. Kern, of St. Clair County, member of the State Board of Administration, and president thereof, vice Lawrence Y. Sherman, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 2, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Arthur W. Charles, of White County, member of the Rivers and Lakes Commission, and president thereof, for the term ending Aug. 8, 1913.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully yours,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 2, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint James B. Dibelka, of Cook County, State Architect, vice W. Carby Zimmerman, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 2, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Lewis Green Stevenson, of McLean County, member of the State Board of Pardons, vice Charles G. Eckhart, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 2, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint John P. Gibbons, of Cook County, Chief Grain Inspector, vice W. S. Cowen, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Manny, the rule requiring Executive Messages to lay over one day, was suspended and the foregoing messages were taken up for immediate consideration.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered that the doors be not closed.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Barr,	Compton,	Glackin,	Jones,	Manny,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Keller,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	

Yeas—34.

At 10:20 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Executive Session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 58.

A bill for an Act to regulate the sale or transfer of goods, wares, merchandise, and other chattels in bulk, and to provide certain penalties in connection therewith.

SENATE BILL No. 274.

A bill for an Act to establish a joint legislative commission, and to define the powers and duties thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 152.

A bill for an Act providing for the licensing and examination and censorship of motion pictures for public safety and public decency.

SENATE BILL No. 28.

A bill for an Act in relation to the files, records and record entries of courts of record.

SENATE BILL No. 168.

A bill for an Act to amend section nine (9) of an Act entitled, "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner, and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith or contrary hereto.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Juul offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 32.

WHEREAS, Human rights have been disregarded in Roumania and Turkey, in that Christians have been massacred by the hundreds in Albania, and more than 200,000 Jews in Roumania are reduced by governmental restrictions as to the enjoyment of their natural rights, to a condition which is equivalent to slavery; and,

WHEREAS, In the Bulgarian territory all of the people thereof have been heretofore permitted to enjoy and are now enjoying equal rights and privileges; and,

WHEREAS, Roumania is now demanding that in the division of territory resulting from the Balkan War, a portion of such Bulgarian territory be ceded to Roumania; and,

WHEREAS, The cession to Roumania of such territory would bring a hitherto free people under and subject to the unjust restrictions of the Roumanian Government unless the rights of such people are properly safeguarded; and,

WHEREAS, It is contrary to the enlightened judgment of just men anywhere that any people should be made the victims of massacre and of discriminating and unjust laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That it is the sense of the people of the State of Illinois, and their hope that the powers of Europe should and that they will demand as a condition precedent to the divisions or cession of any such territory, that the human rights of all the inhabitants thereof, whether Christian, Jews or Moslems, be fully guarded and protected.

Resolved, further, That the department of State of the United States Government be informed of this action and requested to take such measures in the premises as it may deem proper and just.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Juul, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 319, for "An Act fixing the tenure of office of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois and providing for expenses for their offices,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 320, for "An Act making an appropriation for the perpetuation and care of burial place of deceased veterans of Civil and other wars,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Campbell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 321, for "An Act to amend section 19 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 322, for "An Act to amend section 18 of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and motor bicycles and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicles or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was ordered to a first reading, and,

On motion of Mr. Clark, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large the first time, and ordered printed and to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Dailey, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 323, for "An Act entitled an Act to regulate the business of loaning money in small amounts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 324, for "An Act to amend sections 57, 58 and 84 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 325, for "An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 326, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Supreme Court and Appellate courts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 327, for "An Act to amend section 269J, paragraph 10, of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles, and providing for the registration of the same, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof,' and repealing an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the speed of automobiles and other horseless conveyances upon the public streets, roads and highways of the State of Illinois,' approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and to repeal all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith. (Filed May 28, 1907, in force July 1, 1907),"

Which was ordered to a first reading, and,

On motion of Mr. Juul, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and to a second reading, without reference.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 328, for "An Act providing for a lien on personal property for repairs and improvements thereon, and for the enforcement of said lien,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 146, for "An Act entitled an Act to provide for the setting apart, formation, administration and disbursement of a park police pension fund,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Magill,
Brady,	Denvir,	Haase,	Jones,	Manny,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,	Keller,	Waage,
Clark,				

Yeas—31.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.
Madigan,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 196, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Board of Health for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	Manny,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Clark,	Franklin,			

Yeas—37.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Waage offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 47.

WHEREAS, Our esteemed colleague, Senator John M. O'Connor was by an overwhelming plurality vote of the voters of Cook County, at yesterday's election, elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County; and,

WHEREAS, Our esteemed colleague, John M. Chamberlin, Jr., was on yesterday elected Mayor of the city of East St. Louis, by a large majority vote; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, that we, the members of the Senate, extend our warm congratulations to Judge-elect O'Connor, and to Mayor-elect Chamberlin, and bespeak for them each a successful administration of the high offices to which they have been elevated.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Waage, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

RECALL OF BILLS FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING FOR AMENDMENT.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 148, a bill for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the employment of children in the State of Illinois, and to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 184, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons con-

victed of crime of petit larceny and misdemeanors,' and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 168 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877.' (Approved and in force May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879)."

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 213, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 106 and 189 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 173, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to meet a deficiency and to provide the necessary funds for postage, parcel post postage, expressage, telegraphing, telephoning, incidental and all other expenses, accrued and to accrue in the office of Secretary of State, until the first of July, 1913,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations, March 12, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend title by striking out all after the word "deficiency" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "in appropriations for the office of Secretary of State and to provide the necessary funds to carry on the business of the State until the first of July, 1913."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section 1 by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That for the purpose of meeting the deficiency in the appropriation and to provide the necessary funds to carry on the business of the State until July 1, 1913, there be and is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of State the sum of \$28,500.00, to wit:

For the purchase of fuel and for repairs and other incidental expenses connected with heating and lighting the State House, and other buildings under his control	\$ 5,000 00
For expressage and parcel post postage, freight and drayage.....	15,000 00
For postage	2,000 00
For purchase Supreme Court reports.....	2,000 00
For enforcing foreign corporation Act	1,000 00
For enforcing automobile Act	2,500 00
(Not including cost of number tags and plates.)	
For office expenses for which no other appropriation is available ..	1,000 00
or so much thereof as may be necessary for the said purposes aforesaid."	

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 263, a bill for "An Act making appropriations for the office of Secretary of State up to and including February 1, A. D. 1913, and declaring an emergency,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, Senate Bill No. 189, a bill for "An Act to prohibit the giving of money or thing of value to employees, or the receiving of money or thing of value by employees, in addition to the regular rate or charge of the employer, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 309, a bill for "An Act to amend section 4, of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle, or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof,' and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 184, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of crime of petit larceny and misdemeanors,' and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 168 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877,' (approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879),"

Which was recalled today from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment, was taken up.

Mr. Barr offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

In section 1, line 18, on page 2, after the word "dollars" insert "or confined in the county jail or sentenced to labor in the workhouse of the county, city or town where the conviction is had, not exceeding one year, or either or both such fine or imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 213, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 106 and 189 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Which was recalled today from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment, was taken up.

Mr. Juul offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend title to read as follows: "For an Act to amend section 189 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section 1, of printed bill, by striking out the words "sections 106 and 189" in line 2, and insert the words "section 189." Also strike out the word "are" in line 4 of printed bill, and insert the word "is."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Also strike out all of lines 6 to 14, inclusive of printed bill.

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Barr, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 329, for "An Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000) to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 330, for "An Act to prevent the sweeping of railroad cars and taking or removing therefrom any grain or flax seed contained therein."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 331 for "An Act to make appropriation for the expenses for honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors or marines of the War of 1861-1865 residing in the State of Illinois, to enable them to attend the re-union to be held at Alton, Illinois, in the month of May, 1913, and providing for a committee to have charge of same."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

At 11:30 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented the following communication, which was read and, on motion of Mr. Barr, was ordered spread on the Journal.

CIRCUIT COURT.

WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

JOLIET, ILL., March 26, 1913.

To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 31 of Article VI of the constitution of this State I hereby report that I have held circuit court in the several counties of the twelfth judicial circuit during the years 1911 and 1912, that is, from Jan. 1, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1912, both dates inclusive, as follows:

In Will County	347 days
In Kankakee County	18 days
In Iroquois County	9 days

Total	374 days
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The rest of the time during said years, except short vacations in the summer, I have spent in holding court in the appellate court, second district and in considering and deciding causes therein and in writing opinions in said causes. During much of the time in which I have held court in Will County, as above reported, I held circuit court only a part of the day and worked upon appellate court work the rest of the day.

Respectfully submitted,

DORRANCE DIBBELL,

Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 78, for "An Act to create an additional term of circuit court in the counties of Bond and Randolph, and to fix the time of holding the same,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 301, for "An Act requiring cities, villages and incorporated towns to issue bonds to meet deficiencies in salaries of its employees,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 328, for "An Act providing for a lien on personal property for repairs and improvements thereon, and for the enforcement of said lien,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 299, for "An Act to amend section 155 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 15, 1909, and section 156a thereof added by amendment approved June 6, 1911, and section 156b thereof added by amendment approved June 6, 1911, and to repeal an Act therein mentioned,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Franklin, from the Committee on Farm Drainage, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 287, for "An Act to provide for the protection of drains, ditches and streams constructed or used for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes, and to require all persons owning or occupying lands bordering same, or owning or occupying land over or through which such drains, ditches and streams may pass or flow, to annually remove any and all obstructions from same, and providing a penalty for a failure or refusal so to do,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 184.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of crime of petit larceny and misdemeanors, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 168 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,"' approved March 27, 1874, approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877, approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879.

SENATE BILL No. 213.

A bill for an Act to amend section 189 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 263.

A bill for an Act making appropriations for deficiency in appropriations for the office of Secretary of State up to and including Feb. 1, A. D. 1913, and declaring an emergency.

SENATE BILL No. 189.

A bill for an Act to prohibit the giving of money or thing of value to employees or the receiving of money or thing of value by employees in addition to the regulate rate or charge of the employer, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 173.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to meet a deficiency in appropriations for the office of Secretary of State and to provide the necessary funds to carry on the business of the State until the first of July, 1913.

SENATE BILL No. 309.

A bill for an Act to amend section 4 of an Act entitled, "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Barr offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 48.

WHEREAS, The Sanitary District of Chicago, in the construction of its channel erected retaining walls at and near and in the vicinity of the city of Lockport and the city of Joliet, in Will County; and,

WHEREAS, Some of the walls thus constructed bear and exhibit marked evidences of weakness; and,

WHEREAS, There is contained within said walls, a large volume of water, which, if liberated by the giving way of the walls, would undoubtedly result in the destruction of life and property in and about the cities of Joliet and Lockport; and,

WHEREAS, Because of the recent floods in the various parts of the country, and in the State of Illinois, the people of the vicinities herein mentioned, have become very much exercised and alarmed on account of the obvious dangers from the breaking of any of said retaining walls; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate. That a committee of five Senators be appointed from the Senate of the State of Illinois, to proceed at once to investigate the condition of the said retaining walls, and report their findings to this Senate with all convenient speed; and, be it further

Resolved. That such committee shall have the power to administer oaths, take evidence, subpoena witnesses and compel them to testify, compel the production of books, papers and documents, and to do any and all other lawful acts to carry out the foregoing purposes; and, be it further

Resolved, That said committee may appoint and employ such engineers and other assistants in the premises as it may deem necessary; and, be it further

Resolved. That such expenses connected with this investigation as shall be necessary, shall be certified to by the chairman of said committee and the chairman of the Contingent Expense Committee of the Senate, and shall be payable out of the fund for committee expenses.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Barr, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Juul offered the following amendment to the resolution, which was adopted.

Add to resolution, the following:

Be it further resolved. That the Board of Sanitary District Trustees be and it is hereby directed to take action similar to the one above directed as to the condition of said walls and report to this Senate forthwith.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution as amended be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hay offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 49.

WHEREAS, The members of this body have learned with deep regret of the death of the wife of our colleague, Senator Henry Andrus; therefore, be it

Resolved. That we, the members of this body extend to Senator Andrus, our deep and sincere sympathy in his bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved. That this resolution be spread upon the Journal of the Senate and that the Secretary of the Senate be and he hereby is directed to send a copy of this resolution to Senator Andrus.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hay, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for consideration and unanimously adopted on his motion.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Canaday introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 332, for "An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in or about coal mines, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment therein, in order that only competent persons may be employed as miners, and to create a board of examiners for this purpose, and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, An Act to provide for the

safety of persons employed in and about coal mines and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as coal miners, and providing penalties for the violation of the same," approved June 1, 1908, in force July 1, 1908; approved June 5, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 333, for "An Act appropriating one thousand dollars for printing the report of the Illinois-Andersonville Monument Commission,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 334, for "An Act to make an appropriation to erect and complete a building for the training school of the Western Illinois State Normal School at Macomb,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 335, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to costs,' approved Feb. 11, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, be amended by adding thereto seven additional sections, to be known respectively as sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 336, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the suppression and prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals,'" approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Helm introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 337, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San José Scale and other dangerous insects and contagious diseases of fruits, and repealing a certain Act therein named,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Helm introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 338, for "An Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Farmers' Institute for encouraging the work of agricultural demonstration,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hurburgh introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 339, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections

and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State," approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891; approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899.

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 340, for "An Act relative to untrue and misleading advertisement,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 341, for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to liens,'" approved March 25, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; as amended by an Act approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887.

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 342, for "An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to vest the same with full power and control over testamentary trusts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Manny introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 343, for "An Act to provide for the organization and management of mutual insurance associations, insuring against damage or loss to growing crops on the mutual assessment plan on account of hailstorms, and to other farm property on account of windstorms; providing for mutual insurance associations organized under the laws of other states to do business in this State; and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions hereof."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Manny (by request) introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 344, for "An Act making an appropriation for county fairs or other agricultural societies of the State of Illinois."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Manny (by request) introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 345, for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same,'" approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883; as amended by Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 346, for "An Act to enable cities and villages, organized under any general or special law, to license, tax, regulate and fix the compensation of street railways and elevated railways,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 347, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Farmers' Institute and county farmers' institutes,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 348, for "An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute,'" approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by subsequent Acts,

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Manny offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 50.

Resolved, That Senate Rule No. forty-seven (47) as amended by Senate Resolution No. thirty-eight (38), is hereby altered by striking out the word "ninety" and inserting in lieu thereof the word one hundred and ten (110).

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Manny, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Denvir offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 51.

Resolved, That the name of Miller Carson, as janitor, be placed on the pay-roll to date from March 1, 1913, he having served from that period satisfactorily to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Denvir moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution be taken up for immediate consideration, which motion was decided in the negative, and the resolution, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 173, for "An Act making an appropriation to meet a deficiency in appropriations for the office of Secretary of State and to provide the necessary funds to carry on the business of the State until the first of July, 1913,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Juul,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurley,		

Yeas—38.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 263, for "An Act making appropriations for deficiency in appropriations for the office of Secretary of State up to and including February 1, A. D. 1913, and declaring an emergency,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Juul,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurley,		

Yeas—38.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 58, for "An Act to regulate the sale or transfer of goods, wares, merchandise and other chattels in bulk and to provide certain penalties in connection therewith,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Beall,	Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Clark,	Forst,	Helm,		

Yeas—33.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Manny,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

At 11:45 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 12:00 o'clock m.

12:00 O'CLOCK M.

Senate reconvened.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 18.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, April 4, they stand adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, April 8, 1913.

Adopted by the House, April 3, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration and on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution.

REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The President of the Senate, on behalf of the Executive Committee, announced the following appointed as members of the Select Committee provided for by Senate Resolution No. 48, adopted this day:

Messrs. Barr, Hurley, Meeker, Franklin, Dailey.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 349, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in

relation to oil inspection,' approved March 12, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 350, for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Magill offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 52.

WHEREAS, There has passed from the scenes of this life the Honorable J. W. Templeton of Princeton, Ill., formerly a member of this Senate; and,

WHEREAS, During his twelve years of service in this body from 1894 to 1906 he devoted himself untiringly to the interest of his constituents, both in his district and in the entire State, rendering most valuable and distinguished service; and,

WHEREAS, In his death the State has lost a valuable public servant and those with whom he has long been associated a loyal and devoted friend; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly that we hereby express our deep regret at the death of our distinguished fellow citizen, and our sincere sympathy for his bereaved family; and,

Resolved, further, That these resolutions be spread upon the Journal of the Senate and that an engrossed copy thereof be sent to his family, and that as a further mark of respect this Senate do now adjourn.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Magill, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and on his motion was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

And the President of the Senate announced that the Senate stood adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

In the absence of the President and President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the Senate was called to order by the Secretary. On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Magill was elected Acting President *pro tempore* of the Senate for today's session.

The acting President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

At 10:00 o'clock A. M., on motion of Mr. O'Connor, the Senate adjourned and the Acting President *pro tempore* of the Senate declared the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m. as provided for by the joint resolution adopted on yesterday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Friday, April 4, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented communications from the following:

From Harry Woods, Secretary of State, a communication transmitting copy of a resolution regarding polygamy adopted by the Wisconsin general assembly, which communication was referred, under the rules, to the Committee on Judiciary.

A communication from the Commercial Club of Sesser, Ill., concerning good roads, which communication was referred to the Committee on Roads, Highways and Bridges.

A communication regarding constitutional amendments, which was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

A communication from the Board of Supervisors of Peoria County, Ill., against the passage of Senate Bill No. 38, which communication was referred to the Committee on County and Township Organization.

A communication from the Grand Army of the Republic, concerning the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, which communication was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A communication from the secretary of state of the state of Wyoming, transmitting a joint memorial adopted by the general assembly of the state of Wyoming, concerning protection to migratory game birds, which was referred to the Committee on Fish and Game.

A communication from the Board of Supervisors of Peoria County concerning fines and penalties, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A communication from the Illinois Society of California, transmitting a memorial adopted by them in regard to the Panama-California Exposition, at San Diego, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The President of the Senate presented the following communication, which was read and ordered spread upon the Journal of today:

JONES, ADDINGTON, AMES & SEIBOLD,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,

1610 Fort Dearborn bldg., 105 West Monroe st.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 7, 1913.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—It will be impossible for me to be in Springfield this week on account of a case which I must argue in the United States District Court at Chicago on Tuesday of this week, and a case in the United States District Court at Cedar Rapids, Ia., which I must argue on Thursday and Friday of this week.

I would request that the Senate grant leave to spread this letter of record on the Senate Journal.

Very truly,

WALTER CLYDE JONES.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Madigan offered the following resolution, which under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 53.

WHEREAS, On March 26, 1913, Senate Bill 126, known as the "Board of Trade Bill," passed the Senate; and,

WHEREAS, One John Hill, Jr., a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, in an open letter addressed to members of the General Assembly, under date of April 6, 1913, and published in the newspapers of that date, charges that a "fund" was raised to aid in the passage of the said bill by the General Assembly; and,

WHEREAS, The charges of the said Hill reflect particularly upon the membership of the Senate, since forty Senators voted aye, and but two voted nay; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed, pursuant to the rules of the Senate, to investigate the charges of the said Hill, with power to take testimony and to compel the production of books and papers, and to report their conclusions to this body, for such further action as the Senate shall seem just and proper.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 351, for "An Act to amend section 12 of an Act entitled 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was ordered to a first reading, and by unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Clark, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large the first time and ordered to a second reading and to be printed.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 352, for "An Act in relation to nominations and elections to judicial offices,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Lundberg, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 353, for "An Act to prescribe the number of trustees of the teachers' pension and retirement fund, to prescribe the method of their election and to provide for and protect annuitants: an Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 15, 1909, by amending sections 152 and 155; and sections 156a added by amendment approved June 6, 1911, and 156b added by amendment approved June 6, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 354, for "An Act to amend sections 15, 70, 114 and 119 of an Act entitled 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 355, for "An Act to provide for the certification of teachers,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 356, for "An Act to amend section 66 of an Act entitled 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by Act approved June 2, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 357, for "An Act for the formation of corporations for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating union depots and to repeal 'An Act authorizing the formation of union depots and stations for railroads in this State,' approved April 7, 1875, in force July 1, 1875,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Brady introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 358, for "An Act requiring adjusters of claims for unliquidated damages to be licensed to practice law,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 213, for "An Act to amend section 189 of an Act entitled 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And, the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,

Yeas—30.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 37, a bill for "An Act in relation to actions in equity,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, March 19, 1913:

Strike out section 51 on page 27 of the printed bill and insert in place thereof the following:

"Section 51. REPEAL.] The Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the practice in courts of chancery,' approved March 15, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, is hereby repealed."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Cornwell offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 37 by inserting before "every" in line 1 of section 4 on page 2 of the printed bill the words "excepting as may be otherwise provided by law."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 37 by inserting between "unknown" and "it" in line 3 of section 7 on page 3 of the printed bill the words "and whose names cannot after due inquiry be ascertained;" also by inserting after the word "unknown" in line 8 of said section 7 on said page 3 the words "and that their names cannot after due inquiry be ascertained," and also by adding after the words "their proper names" in line 11 of said section 7 on said page 3 of the following: "Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the filing by the party desiring to make any unknown person a party of any other affidavit than the one in this section provided for."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 37 by inserting after the words "with such order or rule" in line 54 of section 8 on page 5 of the printed bill the following words: "Service of a summons by any person other than one of the officers above mentioned may be regulated by rules of the several courts of record and service by any person other than one of said officers shall not be made of a summons issued out of any court of record until the adoption by such court of a rule or rules regulating such service."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 37 by inserting after "narrative" in line 13 of section 15 on page 8 of the printed bill the words "in a summary form."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 37 by striking out lines 29 to 30, both inclusive, of section 15 on page 8 of the printed bill and inserting in place thereof the following: "*Fifth*—Any condition precedent, the performance or occurrence of which is intended to be contested, shall be distinctly specified in his pleading by the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, and, subject thereto, an averment of the performance or concurrence of all conditions precedent necessary for the case of the plaintiff or defendant shall be implied in his pleading."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Senate Bill No. 37 by striking out lines 46 to 54, both inclusive, of section 15 on page 9 of the printed bill and inserting in place thereof the following: "*Seventh*—Whenever the contents of any document are material, it shall be sufficient in any pleading to state the effect thereof as briefly as possible, without setting out the whole or any part thereof, unless the precise words of the document or any part thereof are material."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 37 by inserting between "and" and "shall" in line 32 of section 32 of the printed bill the words "the answers thereto."

Mr. Canaday offered the following amendment to the bill:

Amend Senate Bill No. 37 by striking out of the printed bill all of section 8 after the word "complaint" in line 40, page 4, to and including the word "bill" in line 46, page 4.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, the further consideration of the bill was postponed, the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Olson, Senate Bill No. 137, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of article 5 of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1887, as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907, by adding thereto a new paragraph, to be known as paragraph number ninety-eight,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 78, a bill for "An Act to create an additional term of circuit court in the counties of Bond and Randolph, and to fix the time of holding the same."

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 299, a bill for "An Act to amend section 155 of an Act entitled 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 15, 1909, and section 156a, thereof, added by amendment approved June 6, 1911, and section 156b thereof added by amendment approved June 6, 1911, and to repeal an Act therein mentioned,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Education, April 3, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title after the word and figures "June 15, 1909," strike out all thereafter in the title and insert in lieu thereof the following, "and by adding thereto two additional sections to be known and designated, respectively, as sections 156AA and 156BB, and to repeal a certain Act."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 1, line 4, of the printed bill, after the word and figures "June 15, 1909," strike out all in said line 4, and in lines 5 and 6 to and including the word "as" and insert in lieu thereof the following, "be amended, and two sections to be known and designated, respectively, as sections 156AA and 156BB, be added thereto."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

On page 3, in line 45, after the word and figures "Sec. 156A" of the printed bill, add the letter "A."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

On page 3, in line 63, after the word and figures "Sec. 156B" of the printed bill, add the letter "B."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 322, a bill for "An Act to amend section 18 of an Act entitled 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicles or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 246, a bill for "An Act entitled 'An Act to prevent any person from discharging any gun, rifle, pistol, revolver or other deadly weapon loaded with gun powder or other explosive, upon any public highway and providing a penalty therefor,'" "

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Womack, Senate Bill No. 268, a bill for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Womack offered the following amendment to the bill:

In lines 8 and 9, strike out the words "representing one-fifth."

On motion of Mr. Clark, the further consideration of the bill and pending amendment was postponed to and made a special order for Wednesday, April 9, 1913, immediately after the regular order of business.

On motion of Mr. Womack, Senate Bill No. 287, a bill for "An Act to provide for the protection of drains, ditches and streams constructed or used for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes, and to require all persons owning or occupying lands bordering same, or owning or occupying land over or through which such drains, ditches and streams may pass or flow, to annually remove any and all obstructions from same, and providing a penalty for a failure or refusal so to do,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 327, a bill for "An Act to amend section 269j, paragraph 10, of an Act entitled 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof, and repealing an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the speed of automobiles and other horseless conveyances upon the public streets, roads and highways of the State of Illinois," approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and to repeal all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith.' (Filed May 28, 1907, in force July 1, 1907),"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, Senate Bill No. 328, a bill for "An Act providing for a lien on personal property for repairs and improvements thereon, and for the enforcement of said lien,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 22.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Illinois has from time to time created various commissions, boards, bureaus and other additions to the State Government; and,

WHEREAS, The duties of these various commissions, boards, and bureaus in many cases overlap and conflict, one with the other; and,

WHEREAS, The duties of these various commissions, boards, bureaus, etc., can in many instances be more efficiently and more economically performed by combining these various departments and abolishing those which are an unnecessary drain on the public treasury; and,

WHEREAS, Owing to the marvelous growth of our State in all the departments of its government a thorough re-organization with a view to greater efficiency and greater economy is demanded; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a joint committee of eight (8) be appointed, composed of four (4) Senators and four (4) Representatives who shall have full power and authority to investigate all departments of the State Government, including all boards, bureaus and commissions which have been created by the General Assembly, such investigation to be made with a view of securing a more perfect system of accounting, combining and centralizing the duties of the various departments, abolishing such as are useless and securing for the State of Illinois such re-organization that will promote greater efficiency and greater economy in her various branches of government;

Resolved, That the committee shall have whole power and authority to subpoena witnesses and to examine into and compel the production of books, papers and documents;

Resolved, That the committee shall have full power and authority to employ expert accountants, attorneys, stenographers and other assistants necessary to carry on their investigations and make their report;

Resolved, That the expenses of said committee and employees shall be paid out of any appropriation made therefor by the General Assembly upon voucher properly drawn upon the Auditor of Public Accounts, properly itemized and signed and approved by the chairman and secretary of the joint committee. The committee shall conduct these investigations and report its findings and make its recommendations together with such bill or bills that it may deem proper to submit to the Forty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

Concurred in by the House April 3, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 32.

WHEREAS, Human rights have been disregarded in Roumania and Turkey, in that Christians have been massacred by the hundreds in Albania, and more than 200,000 Jews in Roumania are reduced by governmental restrictions as to the enjoyments of their natural rights to a condition which is equivalent to slavery; and,

WHEREAS, In the Bulgarian territory all of the people thereof have been heretofore permitted to enjoy and are now enjoying equal rights and privileges; and,

WHEREAS, Roumania is now demanding that in the division of territory resulting from the Balkan war, a portion of such Bulgarian territory be ceded to Roumania; and,

WHEREAS, The cession to Roumania of such territory would bring a hitherto free people under and subject to the unjust restrictions of the Roumania Government unless the rights of such people are properly safeguarded; and,

WHEREAS, It is contrary to the enlightened judgment of just men anywhere that any people should be made victims of massacre and of discriminating and unjust laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That it is the sense of the people of the State of Illinois, and their hope that the powers of Europe should and that they will demand as a condition precedent to the divisions or cession of such territory, that the human rights of all the inhabitants thereof, whether Christian, Jews or Moslems, be fully guarded and protected;

Resolved, further, That the Department of State of the United States Government be informed of this action and requested to take such measures in the premises as it may deem proper and just.

Concurred in by the House April 3, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented the following communication, which was read:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, April 5, 1913.

EDWARD F. DUNNE, GOVERNOR.

MY DEAR SIR—I am requested by former Governor David R. Francis, president of the Universal Exposition, St. Louis, to have both branches of the Legislature represented, with myself and staff, at the dedication of the heroic monument to Thomas Jefferson, April 30, 1913, at St. Louis, Mo.

Pursuant to his invitation, I hereby respectfully suggest that a committee from your body be appointed for that purpose.

Very truly yours,

E. F. DUNNE.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara,
Lieutenant Governor,
Springfield, Illinois.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Denvir offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 54.

Resolved. That in conformity with the foregoing communication from His Excellency, Edward F. Dunne, Governor, that a committee of five be appointed on the part of the Senate to make the proper arrangements for attending the dedication of the Jefferson Monument at St. Louis, Mo., on April 30, 1913.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Denvir, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up, and on his motion, was adopted.

At 10:55 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 322.

A bill for an Act to amend section 18 of an Act entitled, "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 287.

A bill for an Act to provide for the protection of drains, ditches and streams constructed or used for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes, and to require all persons owning or occupying lands bordering same, or owning or occupying land over or through which such drains, ditches and streams may pass or flow, to annually remove any and all obstructions from same, and providing a penalty for a failure or refusal so to do.

SENATE BILL No. 78.

A bill for an Act to create an additional term of circuit court in the counties of Bond and Randolph, and to fix the time of holding the same.

SENATE BILL No. 246.

A bill for an Act entitled, "An Act to prevent any person from discharging any gun, rifle, pistol, revolver or other deadly weapon loaded with gunpowder or other explosive, upon any public highway and providing a penalty therefor."

SENATE BILL NO. 328.

A bill for an Act providing for a lien on personal property for repairs and improvements thereon, and for the enforcement of said lien.

SENATE BILL NO. 327.

A bill for an Act to amend section 269j, paragraph 10, of an Act entitled, "An Act defining motor vehicles, and providing for the registration of the same, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof, and repealing an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the speed of automobiles and other horseless conveyances upon the public streets, roads and highways, of the State of Illinois,'" approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and to repeal all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith, (filed May 28, 1907, in force July 1, 1907).

SENATE BILL NO. 299.

A bill for an Act to amend section 155 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 15, 1909, and by adding thereto two additional sections to be known and designated, respectively, as sections 156aa and 156bb, and to repeal a certain Act.

SENATE BILL NO. 137.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of Article V of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1887; as amended by an Act approved and in force Dec. 31, 1907, by adding thereto a new paragraph, to be known as paragraph number ninety-eight.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 101, for "An Act to amend section 6 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act concerning circuit courts, and to fix the time for holding the same in the several counties in the judicial circuits of the State of Illinois, exclusive of the county of Cook,' approved May 24, 1879, in force July 1, 1879, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 306, for "An Act enabling cities to exercise the right of eminent domain for public hospital purposes,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 218, for "An Act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of wage loan corporations and to allow the loaning of money by such corporations secured by assignment of wages, and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 257, for "An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of certain employees of street railway corporations, and to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 207, for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 233, for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the visitation of children in family homes,' approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by an Act approved May 27, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with amendments, with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, and amendments, were so referred.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 336, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the suppression and prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with amendments, with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be referred to the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, and amendments, were so referred.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 154, for "An Act to empower the board of supervisors in counties under township organization, and county commissioners in counties not under township organization, to appro-

priate county funds to employ, or to assist in employing a county consulting agriculturist, and to defray, or assist in defraying, the expenses connected therewith, for the purpose of conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Piercy, from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to which was referred the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 17.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Article IV of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 35, to read as follows:

Section 35. The people reserve power to propose and to enact laws as herein provided. Eight per cent of the electors of the State may propose an Act by initiative petition, verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days prior to the date of convening of any regular session of the General Assembly. The Secretary of State shall transmit a certified copy of the proposed Act to the House of Representatives and to the Senate at the convening of the next regular session of the General Assembly, and the same shall be treated as a bill introduced in the name of the people. Unless such proposed Act shall, without change, become a law by regular legislative enactment within one year after the date of convening of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall submit the same by its title to the electors at the next general election: *Provided*, that if a proposed Act shall be placed upon its final passage in each House, and shall fail in each House to receive the affirmative votes of one-fourth of the members elected, it shall not be so submitted. If a proposed Act, when submitted to the electors, shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition, it shall become a law, and take effect on the first day of January, next, thereafter.

All laws enacted under the provisions of this section may be subsequently amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and they shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions and limitations as are Acts passed by the General Assembly: *Provided*, such provisions and limitations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

The people reserve power to reject laws passed by the General Assembly, and to stay the time for their taking effect, as herein provided. Five per cent of the electors of the State, by a referendum petition, verified as to signatures and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an Act, may require that such Act shall not take effect until submitted to the electors. The Secretary of State shall submit such Act by its title to the electors at the next general election, and if rejected by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition it shall become void, otherwise it shall take effect on the first day of January, next, thereafter. Acts passed in case of emergency by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each House, and Acts making appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government or of any existing institution of the State, shall not be subject to referendum petition. All Acts shall take effect as provided in section 13 of this Article, except that no Act subject to referendum petition shall take effect within less than thirty days after it becomes a law: *Provided, further*, that one per cent of the electors of the State, by referendum petition, verified as to signatures and filed with the Secretary of

State before the taking effect of an Act, may require that such Act shall not take effect until ninety days after it became a law, pending the filing of a petition supplementing and completing the said referendum petition.

The Governor, Attorney General, and Secretary of State shall constitute a board to pass upon the sufficiency of every initiative and referendum petition, and when approved by them its sufficiency shall not be questioned in any court. A finding of the board that a petition is not sufficient may be reviewed upon a petition for mandamus filed in the Supreme Court within thirty days. The total vote cast at the last general election shall be the basis upon which the required per cent of electors herein specified shall be estimated, and not less than fifty per cent of the signatures required shall be electors residing outside of the county of Cook. This amendment shall be self-executing, but appropriate legislation may be enacted regulating the details of its operation.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, the consideration of the report and resolution was postponed to and made a special order for Wednesday, April 16, 1913, immediately after the regular order of business.

Mr. Piercy, from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to which was referred the following resolution, reported the same back with the recommendation that it be not adopted and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, the report of the committee was concurred in.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 3.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Article IV of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 35 to read as follows:

Sec. 35. The people reserve power to propose and to enact laws as herein provided. Eight per cent of the electors of the State may propose an Act by initiative petition verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days prior to the date of convening of any regular session of the General Assembly. The Secretary of State shall transmit a certified copy of the proposed Act to the House of Representatives and to the Senate at the convening of the next regular session of the General Assembly, and the same shall be treated as a bill introduced in the name of the people. Unless such proposed Act shall, without change, become a law by regular legislative enactment within one year after the date of convening of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall submit the same by its title to the electors at the next general election: *Provided*, that if a proposed Act shall be placed upon its final passage in each house, and shall fail in each house to receive the affirmative votes of one-fourth of the members elected, it shall not be so submitted. If a proposed Act, when submitted to the electors, shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition, it shall become a law, and take effect on the first day of January next thereafter.

All laws enacted under the provisions of this section may be subsequently amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and they shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions and limitations as are Acts passed by the General Assembly: *Provided*, such provisions and limitations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

The people reserve power to reject laws passed by the General Assembly, and to stay the time of their taking effect, as herein provided. Five per cent of the electors of the State, by a referendum petition, verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an Act, may require that such Act shall not take effect until submitted to the electors. The Secretary of State shall submit such Act by its title to the electors at the

next general election, and if rejected by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition it shall become void, otherwise it shall take effect on the first day of January next thereafter. Acts passed in case of emergency by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house, and Acts making appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government or of any existing institution of the State, shall not be subject to referendum petition. All Acts shall take effect as provided in section 13 of this article, except that no Act subject to referendum petition shall take effect within less than thirty days after it becomes a law: *And, provided, further*, that one per cent of the electors of the State, by referendum petition, verified as to signatures and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an Act, may require that such Act shall not take effect until ninety days after it became a law, pending the filing of a petition supplementing and completing the said referendum petition.

The Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State shall constitute a board to pass upon the sufficiency of every initiative and referendum petition, and when approved by them its sufficiency shall not be questioned in any court. A finding of the board that a petition is not sufficient may be reviewed upon a petition for mandamus filed in the Supreme Court within thirty days. The total vote cast at the last general election shall be the basis upon which the required per cent of electors herein specified shall be estimated, and not less than fifty per cent of the signatures required shall be of electors residing outside of the county of Cook, and the required per cent of the electors of a majority of the counties of the State shall be necessary to make valid a petition. This amendment shall be self executing, but appropriate legislation may be enacted regulating the details of its operation.

The verification of signatures herein required shall establish the fact that each signer is an elector, and that the signing of the petition was his free and voluntary act.

Mr. Piercy, from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to which was referred the following resolution, reported the same back with the recommendation that the resolution be not adopted and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, the report of the committee was concurred in.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 9.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Article IV of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 35 to read as follows:

Sec. 35. The people reserve power to propose and to enact laws as herein provided. Eight per cent of the electors of the State may propose an Act by initiative petition verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days prior to the date of convening of any regular session of the General Assembly. The Secretary of State shall transmit a certified copy of the proposed Act to the House of Representatives and to the Senate at the convening of the next regular session of the General Assembly, and the same shall be treated as a bill introduced in the name of the people. Unless such proposed Act shall, without change, become a law by regular legislative enactment within one year after the date of convening of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall submit the same by its title to the electors at the next general election: *Provided*, that if a proposed Act shall be placed upon its final passage in each house, and shall fail in each house to receive the affirmative votes of one-fourth of the members elected, it shall not be so submitted. If a proposed Act, when submitted to the electors, shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition, it shall become a law, and take effect on the first day of January next thereafter.

All laws enacted under the provisions of this section may be subsequently amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and they shall be subject to

the same constitutional provisions and limitations as are Acts passed by the General Assembly: *Provided*, such provisions and limitations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

The people reserve power to reject laws passed by the General Assembly, and to stay the time of their taking effect, as herein provided. Five per cent of the electors of the State, by a referendum petition, verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an Act, may require that such Act shall not take effect until submitted to the electors. The Secretary of State shall submit such Act by its title to the electors at the next general election, and if rejected by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition it shall become void, otherwise it shall take effect on the first day of January next thereafter. Acts passed in case of emergency by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house, and Acts making appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government or of any existing institution of the State, shall not be subject to referendum petition. All Acts shall take effect as provided in section 13 of this article, except that no Act subject to referendum petition shall take effect within less than thirty days after it becomes a law: *And, provided, further*, that one per cent of the electors of the State, by referendum petition, verified as to signatures and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an Act, may require that such Act shall not take effect until ninety days after it became a law, pending the filing of a petition supplementing and completing the said referendum petition.

The Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State shall constitute a board to pass upon the sufficiency of every initiative and referendum petition, and when approved by them its sufficiency shall not be questioned in any court. A finding of the board that a petition is not sufficient may be reviewed upon a petition for mandamus filed in the Supreme Court within thirty days. The total vote cast at the last general election shall be the basis upon which the required per cent of electors herein specified shall be estimated, and not less than fifty per cent of the signatures required shall be of electors residing outside of the county of Cook. This amendment shall be self executing, but appropriate legislation may be enacted regulating the details of its operation.

Mr. Piercy, from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 63, for "An Act granting women the right to vote for presidential electors and certain other officers, and to participate and vote in certain matters and elections."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 339, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891 (approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899); as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Manny offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 33.

WHEREAS, April 23d, 1913, is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Stephen A. Douglas, who was one of Illinois' foremost sons of his time and generation; and,

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, a State which he so ably represented in the Senate of the United States and a State which he also served so well as a member of its Supreme Court should pause in its deliberations long enough to pay tribute to the memory of this man, one who also did so much at the opening of the Civil War to uphold the hands of the then President, Abraham Lincoln, whose opponent he was for that office and whose political competitor he had been for years in the political arena of Illinois and the nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a committee of five be appointed from each house, who shall make all the necessary arrangements for the holding of a joint session of the General Assembly on April 23d, at two o'clock P. M., in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of listening to such appropriate addresses as the committee hereby authorized shall arrange for.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Manny, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted.

Mr. Dailey offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 55.

WHEREAS, The National Drainage Congress will be in session in St. Louis, Mo., on April 10 and 11, 1913; and,

WHEREAS, This congress will consider matters of vital importance to the People of the State of Illinois with reference to reclamation of over-flowed lands and the protection of drainage and reclamation to the public health, and the consideration of the proper means to avert disaster caused by floods; and,

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has approximately 500,000 acres of over-flowed lands which can, and should be reclaimed, thereby adding to the wealth of the State; and,

WHEREAS, In prosecution of such efforts it is desirable to secure the coöperation of the Federal government; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of presenting to the National Drainage Congress at their session to be so held, the coöperation of the State of Illinois in securing Federal assistance in matters pertaining to drainage, reclamation and the preservation of life and property from disaster by flood conditions; that said committee shall be allowed its actual expenses for attendance upon the sessions of the said National Drainage Congress.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Dailey, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 359, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to the civil service in park systems,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 360, for "An Act to define personal property brokers and regulate their charges and business and to provide penalties for the violation of certain provisions thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 361, for "An Act to amend section 18 of 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 362, for "An Act to amend section 22 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the organization and management of mutual corporations for the purpose of furnishing insurance and indemnity against loss to members in consequence of accidents or casualties to any employee, person or persons occurring in or connected with the business of members thereof; and to control such corporations of this State and other states doing business in this State and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof,' approved May 16, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1912, in force July 1, 1912."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 363, for "An Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for delinquent children committed by courts of competent jurisdiction and providing for the payment from the State treasury of the excess cost of maintaining and operating the said classes and schools over the cost of maintaining and operating elementary schools for normal children,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 364, for "An Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for deaf and dumb, and blind, and providing for the payment from the State treasury of the excess cost of maintaining and operating such classes and schools over the cost of maintaining and operating elementary schools for normal children,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 365, for "An Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school employees' pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 366, for "An Act providing for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction of a monument in memory of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas at Springfield, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 367, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Hurley, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 368, for "An Act to promote the science and art and regulate the practice of surgery in the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 369, for "An Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Park Commission for the extension, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks, and for the incidental expenses of said commission,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 370, for "An Act to provide for the examination and licensing of steam engineers in the State of Illinois, the division of the State into districts, and the appointment of a chief examiner and district examiners of steam engineers,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 371, for "An Act to amend section six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to enable cities to establish and maintain public hospitals,' approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891; as amended by an Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 372, for "An Act to amend sections 71 and 78 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices,' approved April 3, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and as subsequently amended, and to further amend said Act by adding thereto two additional sections to be designated as sections 6a and 130a,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 373, for "An Act to amend section 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Manny, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 374, for "An Act governing the construction, alteration, repairs and inspection of all plumbing and drainage in the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Manny, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 375, for "An Act to revise the law providing for the licensing of plumbers,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Meeker introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 376, for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act concerning circuit courts and to fix the time for holding the same in the several counties in the judicial circuits of the State of Illinois, exclusive of the county of Cook,' approved May 24, 1879, in force July 1, 1879, as amended by Act approved May 11, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Meeker introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 377, for "An Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within four miles of the boundary line or lines of the main campus or grounds of any university owned or maintained by the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 378, for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 379, for "An Act appropriating to the University of Illinois the money granted in an Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled, 'An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862,' and the money granted by an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, entitled, 'An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 380, for "An Act to enact section 13, and to amend sections 1, 3, 4 and 6 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns,' approved April 29, 1887, in force July 1, 1887; as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 16, 1903, as amended by an Act approved and in force April 19, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Manny introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 381, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14a of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois, to make an appropriation therefor, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by Act approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by an Act approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by Act approved January 8, 1908, in force July 1, 1908; as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add thereto three new sections to be known as sections 12a, 12b and 15b,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 78, for "An Act to create an additional term of circuit court in the counties of Bond and Randolph, and to fix the time of holding the same,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Keller,	Piercy,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Landee,	Shaw,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Johnson,		

Yeas—43.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 299, for "An Act to amend section 155 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 15, 1909, and by adding thereto two additional sections to be known and designated respectively as sections 156aa and 156bb and to repeal a certain Act,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Juul,	Olson,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Keller,	Piercy,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 184, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend the criminal code to change the punishment of persons convicted of crime of petit larceny and misdemeanors,' and to repeal an Act entitled an Act to amend section 168 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, approved April 10, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877, approved May 28, 1879, in force July 1, 1879."

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Ettelson,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Juul,	Olson,
Barr,	Clark,	Gray,	Keller,	Shaw,
Beall,	Cleary,	Haase,	Landee,	Tossey,
Brady,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Broderick,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Maclean,	Womack,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hay,	Madigan,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 168, a bill for "An Act to amend section nine (9) of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith or contrary hereto,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 46.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Barr,	Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—46.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 246, for "An Act entitled an Act to prevent any person from discharging any gun, rifle, pistol, revolver or other deadly weapon loaded with gunpowder or other explosive, upon any public highway and providing a penalty therefor,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Bailey,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Beall,	Denver,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Johnson,		

Yeas—43.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 350, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly," was recalled from the Appropriations Committee and ordered placed on file in the order of first reading, and,

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, the bill was taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 20.

WHEREAS, Senate Joint Resolution No. 15 was adopted by the Senate on the twelfth day of February, 1913, and adopted by the House of Representatives on February 18, 1913; wherein it was provided that a commission consisting of ten members of the General Assembly be appointed to have charge of the preliminary arrangement to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the admittance of the State of Illinois into the Union; and,

WHEREAS, Since the adoption and concurrence of the said resolution, it has been found that it would be beneficial and of great assistance to the joint committee of the General Assembly to be appointed under said resolution, because of their great experience and knowledge to have five additional members added thereto of whom three shall be officials in the University of Illinois and the other two shall be representatives of the Illinois Historical Society; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That E. J. James, E. B. Greene and J. W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, and Jessie Palmer Weber and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, of the Illinois Historical Society are hereby appointed as additional members of the committee heretofore provided for; further

Resolved, That the committee is hereby authorized to employ such necessary assistants as may be deemed expedient to carry out the purposes of this resolution, and that an appropriation be made therefor.

Concurred in by the House, April 8, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 37, a bill for "An Act in relation to actions in equity," which was read at large a second time, April 8, 1913, was taken up for consideration.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Canaday, withdrew the amendment to the bill, which he offered on yesterday, and he thereupon offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 37, by striking out the words "enter an appearance separate from the appearances of the defendants to whom such copies have been delivered, the plaintiff shall upon notice in writing of such appearance deliver to such defendant a copy of such bill," strike out lines 43, 44, 45 and 46 of section 8 on page 4 of the printed bill and insert in place thereof the words "demand of the plaintiff or of his solicitor a copy of such bill, the plaintiff or his solicitor shall deliver to such defendant or group of defendants a copy thereof without charge."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 12:40 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The President of the Senate announced that the Chaplain for the Senate from April 11 to April 21, 1913, would be Rev. J. D. Shouse, of Illiopolis, who would take the place of Rev. E. S. Combs, who has been Chaplain, and he stated that at this time that he desired to return the thanks of the Senate and himself to Mr. Combs for the way he had discharged the duties of his office.

He also announced that the Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, of Chicago, would act as Chaplain for the week beginning April 22, 1913.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 357, for "An Act for the formation of corporations for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating union depots and to repeal 'An Act authorizing the formation of union depots and stations for railroads in this State,' approved April 7, 1875, in force July 1, 1875,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 264, for "An Act to amend section 123 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Glackin, from the Committee on Public Utilities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 290, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for the supply of electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished within any such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to sell surplus electricity and to fix the rates and charges for the supply of gas and electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished by any individual, company or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Glackin, from the Committee on Public Utilities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 291, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for the supply of gas for power, heating and lighting furnished within any such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to sell surplus electricity and to fix the rates and charges for the supply of gas and electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished by any individual, company or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Glackin, from the Committee on Public Utilities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 292, for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for telephone service furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and its inhabitants thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Glackin, from the Committee on Public Utilities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 293, for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for the supply of electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Glackin, from the Committee on Public Utilities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 294, for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for the supply of gas for power, heating and lighting furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Glackin, from the Committee on Public Utilities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 315, for "An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own, operate and lease street railways and to provide the means therefor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Glackin, from the Committee on Public Utilities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 346, for "An Act to enable cities and villages, organized under any general or special law, to license, tax, regulate and fix the compensation of street railways and elevated railways,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Beall, from the Committee on Fish and Game, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 255, for "An Act to amend sections three (3), four (4), five (5), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17) and twenty-six (26), of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the propagation and protection of fish in all the waters under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add new sections numbered nine (9a) and twenty (20a),"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Canals and Rivers, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 15, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, slips, wharves, docks, levees, piers, breakwaters and all harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith and for the purpose of carrying out such power to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and to authorize the use, occupation, recovery and acquisition of artificially made or reclaimed lands of the State, and the reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State,' and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, wharves, docks, piers, slips and other harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith, to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and the use, occupation, reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State in carrying out such power, and to repeal all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith,' approved June 10, 1911,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Denvir, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 132, for "An Act providing for the creating, locating, constructing and administering of a State Colony for the care and treatment of epileptics,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 297, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 121a,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Denvir, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 300, for "An Act to provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or have become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, when such mothers have children under fourteen years of age, and are citizens of the United States of America and residents of the county in which application for relief is made, and, also, to provide for the probationary visitation, care and supervision of the family for whose benefit such support is provided,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Ettelson, from the Committee on License and Miscellany, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 312, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the registration of nurses and to repeal a certain Act therein named,'"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Ettelson, from the Committee on License and Miscellany, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 313, for "An Act concerning vital statistics, providing for the registration of all births, still-births and deaths, by means of certificates thereof, and burial or removal permits; and providing for the preservation of such records in the office of city registrars, county clerks, and the State Board of Health; and prescribing the means of securing the enforcement of this Act; and dividing the State into primary registration districts, designating the local registrars therefor and classifying the cities of the State for the uses and purposes of this Act; and providing for certified copies of records of births, still-births and deaths and the facts therein to be *prima facie* evidence; and defining the duties of physicians, midwives, coroners, undertakers, parents, guardians, superintendents of institutions, principals of schools, employers of minors, transportation companies, sextons, registrars, prosecuting attorneys, State's attorneys and Attorney General, with reference thereto; and requiring that necessary appropriations be made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions thereof by supervisors, county commissioners and city councils or board of aldermen and others; and defining offenses thereunder and affixing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 372, for "An Act to amend sections 71 and 78 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices,' approved April 3, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and as subsequently amended, and to further amend said Act by adding thereto two additional sections to be designated as sections 6a and 130a,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 373, for "An Act to amend section 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 37.

A bill for an Act in relation to actions in equity.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 298, for "An Act to establish a minimum salary for teachers in the public schools of this State,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 265, for "An Act to repeal certain Acts herein named,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Helm, from the Committee on Revenue, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 13, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act relating to the assessment and collection of taxes,'"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 21, for "An Act to prevent the issuance of free tickets, free passes and free transportation by common carriers for passengers,"

Reported the same back with a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the original bill be laid on the table, and that the substitute do pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and,

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the original bill was ordered to lie on the table, and the substitute, being Senate Bill No. 382, a bill for "An Act to prevent the issuance of free passes, free tickets and free transportation by steam or electric railroads, railways or common carriers of passengers in this State and to prevent the use thereof by individuals and to prescribe a penalty therefor, and rules of evidence relating thereto,"

Was under the rules, read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 34.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein. That when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, April 11, 1913, they stand adjourned until Wednesday, April 16, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 56.

WHEREAS. One John Hill, Jr., circulated a letter respecting Senate Bill No. 126, known as the "Board of Trade Bill," and which bill passed the Senate on March 26, 1913; and,

WHEREAS. The said John Hill, Jr., practically charged that such bill had been passed through the influence of corruption, thereby accusing the forty Senators who voted for such bill of being parties to an illegal scheme and supporting such bill for ulterior and personal motives and in violation of their constitutional oaths as Senators in the Forty-eighth General Assembly; and,

WHEREAS. The accusations contained in such letter of said John Hill, Jr., have been given wide publication in the public prints of this State, and is an intentional, deliberate and unjust attack upon the integrity of the Senators; and,

WHEREAS. It is due the Senate to take summary action in respect to the charges and accusations made by the said Hill; therefore, be it

Resolved. That the Attorney General be requested to render an opinion to the Senate, at the earliest possible time, as to what relief and remedy the

Senate may have in the premises, respecting their rights to bring before the bar of the Senate, the said John Hill, Jr., as and for a contempt of this Senate or otherwise, as in the opinion of the Attorney General may be fit and proper in the premises;

Further resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to draw such forms of procedure and such documents as may be proper, to cause the said John Hill, Jr., to either substantiate or retract his accusations, or be punished, as the exigencies of the case may require, if such remedy be proper in the opinion of the Attorney General as the Senate shall see fit to impose, and that action, if such may be proper, may be taken by the Senate to have such Hill brought before this body, on Thursday, April 17, 1913.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the rules were suspended, and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 383, for "An Act to amend section 72 of an Act in relation to the administration of estates, approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 384, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment from the State treasury, of the excess cost of maintaining and operating classes and schools for the education and instruction of crippled children, over and above the cost of maintaining and operating classes and schools for normal children,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 385, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment from the State treasury, of the excess cost of maintaining and operating classes and schools for deaf and blind children, over and above the cost of maintaining and operating classes and schools for normal children,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 386, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to evidence and depositions in civil cases,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved January 21, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 387, for "An Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without any reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his

wife, or, without lawful excuse to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 388, for "An Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without any reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, or without lawful excuse to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 389, for "An Act relating to railroads and providing for the health and safety of railroad employees; to prevent the use of dangerous and defective locomotive engines; and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 390, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment from the State treasury, of the excess cost of maintaining and operating classes and schools for the education and instruction of subnormal, anaemic, incipient invalid or epileptic children, over and above the cost of maintaining and operating classes and schools for normal children,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 391, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment from the State treasury, of the excess cost of maintaining and operating classes and schools for delinquent children, over and above the cost of maintaining and operating classes and schools for normal children,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 392, for "An Act appropriating to the Armory Commission the moneys paid into the State treasury by the city of Chicago on account of the purchase of a tract of land heretofore conveyed to the Armory Commission for an armory site for the use of the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 393, for "An Act to amend section 100 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and repealing Acts in conflict herewith,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Helm introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 394, for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of the suffering and destitute residents in the State of Illinois, caused by the recent floods in the State and for the families and dependents of such sufferers,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Helm, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 395, for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to connect their ditches, drains, levees or other works, and to provide for the apportionment of the cost of the construction, operation and maintenance of the work of a drainage district where lands in an adjoining district are benefited thereby,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

Mr. Helm, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 396, for "An Act to provide for constructing pumping plants and maintaining the same in operation, in drainage and levee districts and special drainage districts heretofore or hereafter organized, and to legalize and validate former proceedings, assessments, bond issues, indebtedness and expenditures in regard to, or on account of, the erection, maintenance and operation of pumping plants, and to repeal an Act therein named,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

Mr. Helm, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 397, for "An Act to amend sections 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 42, 43, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 73 and 74, and to add four new sections to be known as sections 27, 79, 80 and 81 and to repeal section 15b, of 'An Act to provide for drainage for agricultural and sanitary purposes and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' (approved June 27, 1885, in force July 1, 1885), as amended by an Act approved June 3, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved and in force June 11, 1891; as amended by an Act approved June 21, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved and in force February 27, 1907,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

Mr. Helm, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 398, for "An Act to amend sections two (2), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), seventeen B (17B), seventeen and one-half (17½), twenty-six and one-half (26½), thirty-four and one-half (34½), thirty-seven (37), forty-four (44), forty-seven (47), fifty-one (51), fifty-nine (59) and sixty-two (62), and to repeal sections fifty-two (52), fifty-three (53) and fifty-four (54) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879; as amended by an Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 20, 1907, as amended by an Act approved and in force May 29, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

Mr. Hurburgh introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 399, for "An Act to prevent the issuance of free passes, free tickets, and free transportation by steam or electric railroads, railways or common carriers of passengers in this State and to prevent the use thereof by individuals and to prescribe a penalty therefor, and rules of evidence relating thereto,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 400, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,' approved June 7, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 401, for "An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities having a population of less than 50,000 to establish and maintain by taxation public parks,' approved May 13, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 402, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, by adding thereto a section to be designated as section 5a,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Olson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 403, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 14 and 20 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to provide for sewage disposal,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to further amend said Act by repealing sections 17 and 19 thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Sanitary District Affairs.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 404, for "An Act to amend sections one (1), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and eighteen (18) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating a Rivers and Lakes Commission for the State of Illinois, and defining the duties and powers thereof,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add thereto two new sections to be known as sections 26a and 26b,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Canals and Rivers.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 405, for "An Act to amend sections 11 and 12 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879, as amended by Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Canals and Rivers.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 406, for "An Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to maintain and improve county ditches heretofore constructed to drain certain swamp and overflowed lands,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Canals and Rivers.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 19, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding section 172a,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, February 27, 1913:

Amend by striking out of line six and seven of the printed bill the following words: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Glackin offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

In the title, after the words "an Act," strike out the words "entitled an Act."

No. 2.

In section 172a, line 9, strike out the word "three" and insert in lieu thereof the word "two," and in section 172a, line 9, strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 350, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 154, a bill for "An Act to empower the board of supervisors in counties under township organization, and county commissioners in counties not under township organization, to appropriate county funds to employ, or to assist in employing a county consulting agriculturist, and to defray, or assist in defraying, the expenses connected therewith, for the purpose of the conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 63, a bill for "An Act granting women the right to vote for presidential electors and certain other officers, and to participate and vote in certain matters and elections,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 306, a bill for "An Act enabling cities to exercise the right of eminent domain for public hospital purposes,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 1.

A bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby."

SENATE BILL No. 39.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to Eliza Gest, widow of William H. Gest, late circuit court judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois."

SENATE BILL No. 86.

A bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Governor Charles S. Deneen."

Passed the House, April 9, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 192.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of expenses for the apprehension and delivery of fugitives from justice."

Passed the House, April 9, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Madigan, April 8, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 53.

WHEREAS, On March 26, A. D. 1913, Senate Bill 126, known as the "Board of Trade Bill" passed the Senate; and,

WHEREAS, One John Hill, Jr., a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, in an open letter addressed to members of the General Assembly, under date of April 6th, 1913, and published in the newspapers of that date, charges that a "fund" was raised to aid in the passage of the said bill by the General Assembly; and,

WHEREAS, The charges of the said Hill reflect particularly upon the membership of the Senate, since forty Senators voted aye, and but two voted nay; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed, pursuant to the rules of the Senate, to investigate the charges of the said Hill, with power to take testimony and to compel the production of books and papers, and to report their conclusions to this body, for such further action as the Senate shall seem just and proper.

The question being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Waage, rising to a question of personal privilege, made the following statement, which at his request, was ordered spread on the Journal of today's session:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE—In view of certain newspaper articles and comments that have recently appeared in the Chicago press, tending to reflect discredit upon the Senate Committee appointed under Senate Resolution No. 44 to investigate the subject of unclaimed deposits of money, and particularly upon myself as chairman of the committee, I deem it proper that I should state the facts with reference to the activities of the committee up to date.

The committee first caused a representative from each of two Chicago banks to be subpoenaed before the committee with the view to obtain such preliminary information with reference to the subject in hand, as would enable the committee to determine upon a policy of the investigation to be made, and to that end held a meeting at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, on Monday of last week. The representatives of the banks in question were there present in response to the process of the committee and were interrogated with reference to unclaimed deposits in their respective banks, and the manner of dealing with such deposits. At the conclusion of the meeting, it was determined, at the suggestion of the bank representatives, that a statement of such deposits as had remained undisturbed for a period of seven years, be compiled and presented to the committee at its next meeting. The bank representatives made it clear that it would be impossible to furnish but a partial statement by the next contemplated meeting, viz., Saturday, last. The committee thereupon adjourned to meet again upon Saturday last to receive such statements as had then been compiled by these two banks. I believe it was the general impression, at the time of adjournment, that at the next meeting no particular hearing would be had, except to receive the lists referred to in order that the committee might thereupon be guided in the determination of the future policy of the investigation.

As before stated, the next meeting announced was to be held on Saturday last, at ten o'clock a. m., at the LaSalle Hotel. I believe all the members of the committee returned from Springfield either Thursday night or Friday morning. Personally, I was in my office all day Friday and, among other things, had a conference in my office, by previous appointment, with railway claim agents of the leading railroads of the State, relative to the subject matter contained in Senate Bill No. 55, with reference to claims for loss and damage to freight. In the meantime, the date set for the meeting by your committee entirely escaped my mind, as I was under the impression that the hearing was adjourned one week and until Monday of this week. I did not therefore go to the meeting on Saturday morning, and was first apprised of the fact that the meeting was to be held Saturday morning when I met Senator Broderick, of the committee, in company with Senator Denvir, about ten minutes after eleven o'clock a. m., Saturday morning, who had then just come from the LaSalle Hotel, and who had been late in going to the meeting, and had been informed by Mr. Scouten that, owing to a lack of a quorum of the committee, he had suggested to the bank representatives that unless the committee should arrive and convene the meeting, they would be excused from further attendance, unless again called. I am informed that Senator Olson was attending an important convention and was altogether prevented from being present, and that Senator Barr was delayed in reaching Chicago from Joliet, by reason of his train being delayed.

Personally, so soon as I was corrected in the matter of my impression of the day set for the meeting, I immediately went to the LaSalle Hotel, arriving there about eleven-fifteen a. m., and there found that the meeting had

been postponed subject to a future call, owing to a lack of quorum of the committee being present. At that time, I there met Senator Dailey and other gentlemen whom I knew, among them, Mr. Finnegan, of the Chicago Daily Journal. There was no suggestion by anybody that the bank representatives, or anyone else, had been seriously inconvenienced by reason of the failure of the committee to formally meet and receive the partial statements I have before spoken of.

The accuracy of what I have stated, can be verified by Senators Broderick, Denvir and Dailey, as well as Mr. Finnegan and others whom I met and spoke to on Saturday morning, and I deem it unnecessary to make further comments upon the newspaper reports here referred to.

The next meeting of the committee will be held in Chicago, on Monday morning, next, and sessions will probably be continued during the day and Tuesday following.

At 11:20 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Walter I. Manny, President *pro tempore* of the Senate presiding.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no corrections or changes to be made and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 34.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, April 11, 1913, they stand adjourned until Wednesday, April 16, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m.

Concurred in by the House, April 10, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 33.

WHEREAS, April 23, 1913, is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Stephen A. Douglas, who was one of Illinois' foremost sons of his time and generation; and,

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, a State which he so ably represented in the Senate of the United States and a State which he also served so well as a member of its Supreme Court should pause in its deliberations long enough to pay tribute to the memory of this man, one who also did so much at the opening of the Civil War to uphold the hands of the then President, Abraham Lincoln, whose opponent he was for that office and whose political competitor he had been for years in the political arena of Illinois and the nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a committee of five be appointed from each House, who shall make all the necessary arrangements for the holding of a Joint Session of the General Assembly on April 23 at two o'clock p. m., in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of listening to such appropriate addresses as the committee hereby authorized shall arrange for.

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker of the House has appointed as such committee on the part of the House, Messrs: Rapp, Williamson, Clyne, Kirkpatrick and Campbell.

Concurred in by the House, April 10, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 10:05 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hay, the Senate adjourned, and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate declared that the Senate stood adjourned until Wednesday, April 16, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided for by the joint resolution adopted by both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal for Friday, April 11, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made and if the Senate had no corrections or changes to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communications:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 15, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint James F. Bishop, of Cook County, as Public Administrator for Cook County, vice John F. Devine, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,
E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 15, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Edward W. McDermott, of Lake County, Public Administrator for Lake County, vice James L. Swaver, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,
E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 15, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary:

Omer S. Pace, of Jefferson County, vice Rufus Neely, resigned.

Frank Orr, of Brown County, vice L. L. Emmerson, resigned.

C. F. Coleman, of Fayette County, vice H. J. Schmidt, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,

Governor.

COMMUNICATION.

The President of the Senate presented the following communication, which was read:

April 10, 1913.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—POWERS OF THE SENATE TO PUNISH FOR CONTEMPT.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate, Forty-eighth General Assembly, Springfield, Illinois:

Gentlemen—In compliance with your request contained in Senate Resolution No. 56, passed April 10, 1913, for my opinion as to the extent of your power to bring before your honorable body one John Hill, Jr., and to punish him as for contempt in uttering and causing to be published in the public press of this State and country, certain alleged false, contemptuous and scandalous insinuations and charges concerning a majority of the members of the Senate in their action in voting for Senate Bill No. 126, known as the "Board of Trade Bill," which passed the Senate, March 26, 1913, and by such charges imputing to the members of your honorable body, so voting, a lack of integrity and respect for their oaths of office, I will say that, under our form of government vesting, as it does, all judicial power in the courts created by our Constitution, and by it authorized to be created, the inherent and unlimited power to punish for contempt does not exist in the legislative branch of this government, as it did in the Parliament of England, except where there is found in the Constitution of the State a general power to punish for contempt. Where the power to punish for contempt is by the Constitution confined to particular enumerated cases, such power in the Legislature is limited to the cases enumerated, and such additional cases where the same is necessarily implied from the constitutional functions and duties to the proper performance of which such power is essential. See *Kilbourn v. Thompson*, 103 U. S., 168, *People v. Keeler*, 99 N. Y., 463, and *In Re Falvey*, 7 Wis., 630.

The Constitution of Illinois, in defining the powers of the General Assembly, among other things provides:

"Each house may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, but no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior."

Hurd's Stat. 1912, p. 57, Constitution, art. 4, par. 9.

The implied power to investigate charges or accusations made against members of your body in the public press, imputing the acceptance of bribes or disregard for their oaths or duty, is essential to the exercise of your constitutional right to expel such members as you may find unworthy.

The statute of this State recognizes your right to hold such investigations or trials and to compel the attendance of witnesses, and recognizes, further, your right to compel the production of all evidence, whether written or oral, relative to the truth of such charges. Paragraph 4, chapter 63, Hurd's Revised Statutes, 1912, page 1256 provides:

"The presiding officer of each house, and the chairman or any member of any committee appointed by either house, or of a joint committee appointed by the two houses of the General Assembly, may administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses called before such house or committee, for the purpose of giving evidence touching any matter or thing which may be under the consideration or investigation of such house or committee."

Paragraph 6 of the same chapter provides:

"Any person may be compelled, by subpoena, to appear and give testimony as a witness, and produce papers and documents before either house or a committee thereof, or a joint committee of both houses. The subpoena shall be signed by the presiding officer of the house, or the chairman of the committee before whom the witness is to appear, and may be served in the same manner as subpoenas from courts of record."

Paragraphs 7 and 8 provide for the arrest of such persons who refuse or neglect to appear, and provide for a penalty to be inflicted for such failure or neglect. See Hurd's Stat., 1912, chap. 63, pars. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

In view of the provisions of the Constitution and the statutes of this State, as above set out, it is my opinion that your honorable body is without authority to punish the said John Hill, Jr., as for contempt of the Senate, under the circumstances set out in Senate Resolution No. 56, passed April 10, 1913, unless the said charges were made in the presence of the Senate, but it is my opinion that your honorable body has full and complete power to compel his appearance before you as a witness, upon an investigation into the truth or the falsity of the charges made by him against the members of the Senate voting for Senate Bill No. 126, and, in case of any contemptuous, disorderly or disrespectful conduct on his part, while present at your deliberations or hearing, he may be by you punished as for contempt, by imprisonment.

Your resolution further requests the Attorney General to draw such forms of procedure and such documents as may be proper to cause the said John Hill, Jr., to either substantiate his charges or retract his accusations or be dealt with as the exigencies of the case may require, and such documents as may cause the said John Hill, Jr., to be brought before your body on April 17, 1913.

In compliance with this request, I will say that paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of chapter 63, Hurd's Revised Statutes, 1912, on pages 1256 and 1257, accurately define the course of procedure, except the institution thereof, of the investigation above suggested, as a means of procuring the presence of the said John Hill, Jr., before your honorable body, and I respectfully suggest that said investigation may be instituted by the passage of a resolution, constituting your entire body, or any number of the members thereof, a committee of investigation, reciting in said resolution the charges that may have been made, by whom made, and requiring such committee to subpoena the said John Hill, Jr., and fixing April 17th as the day upon which his presence is desired and his testimony is to be heard. In advance of the exigency occurring, it would be impossible to determine the forms which your body may require in the conduct of such proceedings.

I herewith respectfully submit to your honorable body a form of resolution which I deem sufficient to initiate the proceedings to investigate into said charges, and to cause the said John Hill, Jr., to appear for examination.

Very respectfully,

P. J. LUCEY,
Attorney General.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Clark offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 57.

WHEREAS, One John Hill, Jr., circulated a letter respecting Senate Bill No. 126, known as the "Board of Trade Bill," and which passed the Senate on March 26, 1913; and,

WHEREAS, The said John Hill Jr., therein in substance charged that said bill had been passed by the Senate through and by corrupt influence, and thereby impliedly accused the forty Senators, who voted for said bill, of being parties to an illegal scheme, and of voting for such bill for personal and corrupt motives, and in violation of their oaths as Senators in the Forty-eighth General Assembly; and,

WHEREAS, The accusations contained in such letter so circulated by the said John Hill, Jr., have been given wide publication in the public prints of this State, and is an intentional, deliberate and unjust attack upon the integrity of a majority of the Senators in this General Assembly, and is calculated to impede and bring disorder in the transaction of the legislative affairs of the State; and,

WHEREAS, It is due the Senate to take immediate and summary action with respect to said charges and accusations made by said Hill; be it, therefore

Resolved, That this Senate, as a committee of the whole, with the Lieutenant Governor, the President of the Senate, presiding, proceed, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning, April 17, 1913, to investigate into the truth or falsity of said charges, and summon and subpoena the said John Hill, Jr., to be and appear before the bar of this Senate at ten o'clock in the morning, April 17, 1913, and to bring with him such letter above referred to, together with all books, papers and memoranda of any kind or character, touching upon the truth or falsity of the alleged charges made by him, and there to speak the truth concerning said charges in so far as the same may there be inquired of him, and that in case of his neglect or refusal so to appear, that compulsory process be issued in conformity to the statute, compelling him so to appear.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Clark, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to the resolution, which was adopted:

"Strike out the second and third whereases of the resolution."

The question then being, "Shall the resolution as amended be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The President of the Senate announced that he had appointed as special Sergeant-at-Arms to serve subpoenas that may be issued in pursuance of the foregoing resolution Thaddeous B. Scouten, in which action and appointment the Senate unanimously acquiesced.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

Mr. Bailey presented a petition from the female employees working in canning factories of the State asking for exemption from the ten-hour law, which, on motion of Mr. Bailey, was referred to the Committee on Labor.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 273, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for and fix the compensation of members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois,' approved December 6, 1907, in force July 1, 1908, as amended by Act approved and in force February 8, 1909,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 19.

A bill for an Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence, approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding section 172a.

SENATE BILL No. 63.

A bill for an Act granting women the right to vote for presidential electors and certain other officers, and to participate and vote in certain matters and elections.

SENATE BILL No. 350.

A bill for an Act making appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 306.

A bill for an Act enabling cities to exercise the right of eminent domain for public hospital purposes.

SENATE BILL No. 154.

A bill for an Act to empower the board of supervisors in counties under township organization, and county commissioners in counties not under township organization, to appropriate county funds to employ, or to assist in employing a county consulting agriculturist, and to defray, or assist in defraying, the expenses connected therewith, for the purpose of the conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Madigan offered the following resolution, which, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 58.

WHEREAS, Section 15, of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, adopted in 1870, expressly provides that "no member of the General Assembly shall be interested, either directly or indirectly in any contract with the State, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof;" and,

WHEREAS, The purpose and meaning of the said provision is to prohibit the representatives and servants of the people, delegated especially to guard the public treasury, from becoming personal beneficiaries in appropriations made by the General Assembly, of which they, themselves, are members; and,

WHEREAS, The statement of amounts appropriated by the Twenty-sixth and Forty-seventh General Assemblies to the single State office of Attorney General (as shown by a transcript of the books of the Auditor of Public Accounts hereto attached and made a part of this resolution) exhibits numerous instances of payments made directly to certain members of the present and other General Assemblies, who, at the time such appropriations were made and at the time of entering into such contract with the State by which they participated in such appropriations, were members of the General Assembly, and as such expressly forbidden from being "interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State," and some of the members at the time of this betrayal of trust were acting in positions of highest influence and power on the Committee on Appropriations, through whose special diligence the public funds are supposed to be safeguarded; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three (3) members of the Senate be appointed, pursuant to the rules of the Senate, to investigate the matter of public expenditures made during the past ten years in the form of payment of money for services to "the State or any county thereof," rendered or purporting to have been rendered by persons who, at the time of such service, were members of the General Assembly of Illinois, with power to take testimony and send for books and papers and to report their conclusions with recommendations for appropriate legislation for the suppression of such practices.

TRANSCRIPT.

Statement of amounts appropriated to Attorney General's office by the 46th and 47th General Assemblies for assistants, office expenses and special appropriations and the amount of Auditor's warrants drawn against said appropriations:

Amount appropriated for office exp. 46th G. A.	\$10,000 00
Amount paid for office exp. 1909 and 1910	10,000 00
Amount appropriated for office exp. 47th G. A.	\$14,000 00
Amount paid for office exp. 1911 and 1912	4,608 89
Balance of appn. unexpended	\$ 9,391 11
Amt. appropriated for salary of 5 Assts. 46th G. A.	20,500 00
Amt. paid salary of 5 Assts. from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910:	
Thos. R. Dempcy, salary 1st Asst.	\$ 5,000 00
Joel C. Fitch, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00
Chas. Woodward, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00
June C. Smith, salary 1st Asst.	3,500 00
Roy Wright, salary 1st Asst.	3,000 00
	20,500 00
Amt. appropriated for salary of 5 Assts. 46th G. A. ..	\$20,500 00
Amt. paid salary of 5 Assts. July 1, 1910-June 30, 1911:	
Thos. E. Dempcy, salary 1st Asst.	\$ 5,000 00
Joel E. Fitch, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00
Chas. Woodward, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00
June C. Smith, salary 1st Asst.	1,166 66
Roy Wright, salary 1st Asst.	1,291 66
Fred H. Hand, salary 1st Asst.	2,291 68
W. Edgar Sampson, salary 1st Asst.	1,750 00
	20,500 00
Amt. appropriated for salary of 6 Assts. 47th G. A. ...	\$24,000 00

Amt. paid salary of 6 Assts. July 1, 1911-Jan. 31, 1912:

Thos. E. Dempcy, 1st Asst.	\$ 2,916 66
Joel E. Fitch, 1st Asst.	2,625 00
Chas. Woodward, 1st Asst.	2,625 00
Fred H. Hand, 1st Asst.	2,041 66
W. Edgar Sampson, 1st Asst.	2,041 66
Thos. E. Gill, 1st Asst.	1,750 00
	<hr/>
	\$13,999 98

Bal. of appn. unexpended Feb. 1, 1912..... \$10,000 02

Amt. appropriated for salary 2 clerks and steno. and
1 janitor 46th G. A. 8,820 00Amt. paid 2 clerks and stenog. and janitor July 1,
1909-June 30, 1910:

John G. Gamber, clerk	\$1,333 32
Thos E. Gill, clerk	666 68
Frances Halder, stenog.	1,500 00
Emma P. Brown, stenog.	1,200 00
Mabel Nixon, steno.	1,200 00
Elizabeth Jarvis, stenog.	1,200 00
Jas. C. Adams, messngr. and clerk	1,000 00
Otto Ohrstrom, janitor	240 00
Anton Peterson, janitor	480 00
	<hr/>
	8,820 00

Amount appropriated for salary 2 clerks, 4 stenogs.
and janitor 46th G. A. \$8,820 00Amt. paid 2 clerks, 4 stenogs. and Janitor July 1, 1910-
June 30, 1911:

Thos. E. Gill, clerk	\$1,000 00
Chas. E. Peace, clerk	1,000 00
Frances Halder, stenog.	1,500 00
Emma P. Brown, stenog.	1,200 00
Mabel Nixon, stenog.	1,200 00
Elizabeth Jarvis, stenog.	1,000 00
Anna Lloyd, stenog.	200 00
Jas. C. Adams, messngr. and clerk	1,000 00
Otto Ohrstrom, janitor	180 00
Anton Peterson, janitor	540 00
	<hr/>
	8,820 00

Amt. appropriated for salary of clerks, stenogs. etc.,
47th G. A. \$16,000 00Amt. paid clerks, stenogs., etc., from July 1, 1911-
Jan. 1, 1912:

John G. Gamber, Inh. Tax. Asst.	\$1,400 00
Judson Harris, brief maker	200 00
John A. Logan, brief maker	200 00
Oris Barth, brief maker	1,000 00
Chas. E. Peace, law clerk	1,166 66
Jacob Grossman, court reporter	1,050 00
Frances Halder, priv. sec. and stenog.	1,050 00
Emma P. Brown, stenog.	700 00
Mabel Nixon, stenog.	700 00
Anna Lloyd, stenog.	700 00
Jas. Adams, index clerk	700 00
Anton Peterson, janitor	466 66
	<hr/>
	9,333 32

Balance of appn. unexpended Feb. 1, 1912 \$6,666 68

Amt. appropriated for salary brief maker 46th G. A. . 2,400 00

Amt. paid salary brief maker July 1, 1909-June 30, 1910:

L. W. Mallory	\$ 400 00	
Roy Semour	1,000 00	
B. H. Taylor	200 00	
Goy B. Hardy	200 00	
W. E. Whiteside	200 00	
Geo. W. Dowell	200 00	
E. R. Branson	200 00	
		\$ 2,400 00

Amt. appropriated for salary brief maker 46th G. A....

\$ 2,400 00

Amt. paid salary brief maker July 1, 1910-June 30, 1911:

W. W. Johnson	\$1,000 00	
Hugh Hunter	200 00	
Thos. E. Gill	1,200 00	
		2,400 00

Appropriation for performance of duties required by law and expenses

\$35,000 00

Aug. 16, 1909 McElvain & Glenn—

Legal services and exp. inheritance tax matters	\$ 81 71
Emery Andrews	116 38
Frank W. Joslyn	78 75
C. P. Gardner, 17 days' legal services in inheritance tax cases	575 00

Aug. 21, 1909 Wm. E. Fisch, messenger

42 00

Aug. 27, 1909 C. S. Wharton—

Services for Aug., 1909, in Inh. tax matters	150 00
F. W. Bull, services for Aug., 1909, in Inh. tax matters	200 00

Sept. 1, 1909 Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Aug. 1909

50 00

11 J. S. Mathew, services as Inh. Tax Atty. for Aug., 1909

125 00

County Clerk Cook Co., copy of record.

5 00

Stanton Ryer, 1 day in Inh. tax matters

25 00

Ed. Thompson Co., law books

5 00

L. C. Smith Bros., T. W. Co., cases

10 00

Emery Andrews, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

108 64

Frank W. Joslyn, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

79 46

Homer W. Hall, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

104 70

Wells M. Cook, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

100 00

Fred H. Snyder, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

93 70

Sept. 16, 1909 W. H. Boys, examining G. A. bills

150 00

28 J. C. Fitch, expenses paid

8 20

30 D. G. Thompson, legal services and exp. in B. & O. R. R. cases

257 50

Thos. E. Dempcy, expenses paid

25 03

Oct. 18, 1909 Wells M. Cook, legal services, Sept., 1909, in inheritance tax matters

100 00

Frank W. Joslyn, same

82 14

W. K. Lincoln, expenses paid

10 50

Emery Andrews, legal services, Aug., 1909, in inheritance tax matters

286 11

Homer Hall, same

104 70

	Fred H. Snyder, same	\$ 90 98
	James E. Cole, expenses paid	32 14
	L. C. Smith Bros. T. W. Co., cabinet and typewriter	197 00
Oct. 22, 1909	D. G. Thompson, expenses paid	18 32
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid	100 55
Oct. 22, 1909	J. S. Mathews, preparing briefs	190 00
29	C. F. Mansfield, legal services and exp. in Klein case	104 93
Nov. 5, 1909	J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
Nov. 8, 1909	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. inheritance tax matters for Oct., 1909	82 34
	Homer W. Hall, same	103 06
	Fred H. Snyder, same	91 92
	Emery Andrews, same	156 98
	J. A. Lambertson, same	37 50
	C. P. Gardner, same (7 days)	372 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	262 80
	G. D. Thompson, same	58 90
	J. S. Mathews, same	100 00
	J. T. Jones, certified copy	4 50
Nov. 26, 1909	D. C. Foley, certified copy	2 00
	H. D. Williams, expenses as witness ..	5 70
	W. H. Stead, exp. as Atty. Gen'l	64 85
Dec. 9, 1909	C. Durfee, services and exp. in inheritance tax matters for Nov., 1909	111 12
	Homer W. Hall, same	101 90
	C. E. Woodward, expenses paid	23 67
	Lucy Bishop, services in inheritance tax investigation for Nov., 1909	80 80
	Stanton Hyer, same	25 00
	F. W. Joslyn, same	79 30
	J. Viterna, same	75 00
	F. H. Snyder, same	92 48
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
Dec. 9, 1909	Emery Andrews, services in Inh. tax investigation for Nov., 1909	116 56
Dec. 21, 1909	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	20 97
	Bessie Peel, stenographer	55 00
	D. G. Thompson, expenses paid	65 61
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid as Atty. Gen	51 60
	Chas. Durfee, services in Inh. tax investigations for Nov., 1909	108 12
	J. Scott Mathews, same	100 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
Jan. 14, 1910	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	32 49
	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog. for Dec., 1909	100 00
	F. H. Snyder, services in Inh. tax investigations for Dec., 1909	88 86
	J. H. Danskin, same	81 19
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	Chas. Durfee, same	108 37
	C. P. Gardner, 9 days' legal services representing the Atty. Gen.	450 00
	F. W. Joslyn, services in Inh. tax matters for Dec., 1909	79 00
	J. C. Smith, expenses paid	10 30
	Emery Andrews, services in Inh. tax matters for Dec., 1909	164 10
	D. G. Thompson, same	62 90

Jan. 17, 1910	J. H. Lloyd, mileage books	\$ 80 00
	Benezetta Williams, services as engineer in drainage cases	150 00
Jan. 26, 1910	C. F. Mansfield, legal services in Klein case	600 00
Jan. 27, 1910	H. H. Heinbaugh, legal services in Inh. tax cases at various times	674 72
	W. O. Potter, 38 days' services in inheritance tax investigations	988 27
	Wilkinson Reckitt & Co., expert investigations of books of I. C. R. R... ..	920 31
	Flannigan & Baxter, services in inheritance tax investigations, Dec., 1909..	100 00
	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	16 06
	Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax investigator, Dec., 1909	100 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
Feb. 1, 1910	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	F. W. Joslyn, same	79 10
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid as Atty. Gen.	52 90
Feb. 15, 1910	C. P. Gardner, 8½ days' legal services in submerged land cases	425 00
	J. H. Danskin, services in Inh. tax investigations for January, 1910	79 64
	Fred H. Snyder, same	88 64
	Chas. Durfee, same	105 62
	J. C. Smith, same and exp.	22 95
	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	38 82
	C. F. Mortimer, services in Inh. tax investigations for January, 1910 ...	100 00
	Samuel A. Ettelsen, legal services in text book cases	1,000 00
	Emery Andrews, services in Inh. tax investigations for January, 1910 ...	367 77
	Benzetta Williams, engineer Spring Lake cases	116 59
	J. C. Fitch, expenses paid Flannigan & Baxter, services in Inh. tax cases, January, 1910	100 00
Jan. 26, 1910	Chas. A. Williams, same	200 00
	H. C. Fring, services Spring Lake case	46 05
	Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax investigations, January, 1910	100 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Jan. and Feb., 1910	150 00
	Thos. E. Gill, services as clerk	56 00
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid as Atty. Gen	78 95
Mar. 4, 1910	Wells M. Cook, legal services in Feb., 1910	600 00
	Emery Andrews, legal services in Feb., 1910	105 60
	Frances Halder, expenses paid	8 19
	J. H. Danskin, services in Inh. tax investigations, February, 1910	86 94
	Fred H. Snyder, same	90 70
Mar. 16, 1910	C. P. Gardner, 6½ days' legal services. Flannigan & Baxter, legal services.....	325 00
	Willis Melville, legal services	50 00
		250 00

Mar. 16, 1910	Anna Lloyd, services as stenographer..	\$ 18 50
	B. F. Williams, services as engineer, Spring Lake cases	266 59
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax in- vestigator for February, 1910	106 02
	C. F. Mortimer, same	100 00
	G. B. Gillespie, legal services I. & L. Ry	35 00
	Frank W. Joslyn, services Inh. tax in- vestigator, February, 1910	79 10
	Walter K. Lincoln, expenses paid	16 80
Mar. 28, 1910	J. G. Gamber, salary special investi- gator, Mar., 1910	200 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
Mar. 31, 1910	W. H. Stead, expenses paid	74 05
	J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
Apr. 5, 1910	Mutual Audit Co., expert services R. R. cases	543 40
	F. H. Snyder, Inh. tax investigator, March, 1910	88 30
	J. H. Danskin, same	78 50
	Wells M. Cook, same	114 40
	C. P. Gardner, same	450 00
	F. W. Joslyn, same	81 44
Apr. 19, 1910	L. E. Wheeler, postage stamps	200 00
	E. L. Meyer, court costs	12 00
	Agnes Heimberger, copy of testimony..	20 10
Apr. 20, 1910	Malcolm Emery Nichols, copy of testi- mony	7 80
	R. P. Morgan, services C. P. & St. L., cases	107 00
	T. E. Dempcy, expenses paid	128 75
	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax in- vestigations for March, 1910	144 56
	O. F. Berry, legal services Coil Co. case	250 00
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax investi- gations for March, 1910	114 15
	Flannigan & Baxter, same	100 00
	W. K. Lincoln, same	15 70
	J. C. Smith, same	74 90
	O. L. Bennett, copy deposition	25 95
	I. N. Phillips, subscription	60 00
	Rough Notes Co., digest	3 50
	Underwood T. W. Co., ribbon	9 00
Apr. 28, 1910	Citator Pub. Co., subscription	15 00
	J. G. Gamber, services as clerk April, 1910	200 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, inheritance tax investi- gator, April, 1910	100 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
	Edward Thompson, Co., law books	5 00
May 5, 1910	W. H. Stead, expenses paid	67 80
	L. W. Brookins, services as Inh. tax in- vestigator for April, 1910	196 92
	J. H. Danskin, same	78 91
	F. H. Snyder, same	92 98
	Wells M. Cook, same	1,118 50
	Mutual Audit Co., auditing C., P. & St. L. cases	900 00
May 6, 1910	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	27 23
	F. C. Dempcy, expenses paid	49 35

May 13, 1910	Stanton A. Hyer, services Inh. tax investigator for April, 1910	\$ 50 00
	Emery Andrews, same	105 85
	F. W. Joslyn, same	79 30
	W. W. Ayer & Son, newspaper annual..	5 60
	West Pub Co., law books	22 00
	Lawyers Co-op Pub. Co., law books	1 00
May 17, 1910	Chas. Durfee, Inh. tax investigator, April, 1910	121 22
	S. A. Smith, stenographer	20 00
May 26, 1910	D. G. Thompson, legal services and exp	172 70
	J. G. Gamber, Inh. tax investigator for May, 1910	200 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	152 10
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
May 27, 1910	J. C. Smith, expenses paid	52 54
	Thompson & Tennant, legal notes	7 50
June 1, 1910	B. F. Lincoln, 58 days' legal services and exp. in State cases	2,932 77
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid	89 75
	June C. Smith, legal services and exp. in C., P. & St. L. suits	356 25
June 2, 1910	Clyde Mitchell, services as investigator	6 00
	C. C. Witt, assisting C., P. & St. L. case	416 50
	E. F. Schwartz, same	196 30
June 3, 1910	D. G. Thompson, same	171 70
June 4, 1910	Mutual Audit Co., auditing in C., P. & St. L. case	1,008 95
June 9, 1910	Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax investigations, May, 1910	100 00
	B. H. Taylor, same	400 00
	Chas. Durfee, same	123 38
	Emery Andrews, same	172 36
	J. H. Danskin, same	79 47
	F. H. Snyder, same	96 26
	Coe Bros., letter files	52 95
	T. C. Wilson, legal services, C., P. & St. L. cases	315 78
	J. G. Gamber, amount paid expenses ..	22 08
June 13, 1910	J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
June 20, 1910	Chicago Law Directory Co., directory..	1 00
	Underwood Typewriter Co., ribbon ...	9 00
	R. H. Wilkin, Applt. Ct. Reports	2 75
	McCoy's Laundry, laundry work	5 00
	F. W. Joslyn, services as Inh. tax investigator for May, 1910	80 20
	E. F. Schwartz, legal services and exp. C., P. & St. L. cases	215 05
	R. H. Wilkin, making briefs	135 00
	Carl C. Witt, legal services and exp. in C., P. & St. L. cases	564 35
June 23, 1910	L. E. Wheeler, postage stamps	25 00
June 27, 1910	Lina Konrad, telephone operator for June, 1910	40 00
	Mayme Fish, clerical services for June, 1910 .....	.....
	J. G. Gamber, Inh. tax investigator for June, 1910	200 00
	Frances Halder, expenses paid	10 05
	June C. Smith, expenses paid	31 85

	T. C. Wilson, services C., P. & St. L. cases	\$ 22 84	
	E. F. Schwartz, services C., P. & St. L. cases	48 95	
	T. E. Dempcy, expenses paid	115 06	
	Fiske & Co., law books	28 25	
June 28, 1910	Thos. E. Gill, amt. paid for cleaning office	20 00	
	Jos. Bonnefoi, services as Inh. tax investigator, June, 1910	100 00	
	J. Scott Mathews, same	150 00	
	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	70 07	
July 6, 1910	C. C. Wilt, legal services C., P., & St. L. cases	78 15	
	Stanton A. Ryer, appraiser Inh. tax cases	35 00	
	C. P. Gardner, 11 days' services in suits for Atty. Gen.	530 00	
	J. C. Fitch, expenses paid	14 65	
	Wells M. Cook, services in Inh. tax matters, June, 1910	100 00	
July 11, 1910	F. H. Snyder, same	94 98	
	Emery Andrews, same	125 50	
	F. W. Joslyn, same	79 10	
	Chas. Durfee, same	100 00	
	R. H. Wilkin, court reports	2 75	
July 12, 1910	Mutual Audit Co., auditing in C., P. & St. L. cases	944 31	
	J. H. Danskin, legal services	77 91	
	Ernest Reckitt & Co., stenog. service in C., P. & St. L. case	78 50	
	Effie Maxon, same	33 00	
	West Pub. Co., law books	32 00	
	C. E. Woodward, expenses paid	82 57	
July 14, 1910	Anna Lloyd, services as stenographer	65 45	
July 20, 1910	Fiske & Co., law books	3 00	
	Moody Manuel Co., manuel services ...	24 00	
	Agnes Heimberger, stenographic work in C., P. & St. L. cases	148 40	
July 27, 1910	J. G. Gamber, services as Inh. tax investigator for July, 1910	200 00	
	June C. Smith, expenses paid	67 24	
	Harry T. Chace, Jr., services as deposit box examiner for July, 1910	100 00	
	Balance of appropriation	117 26	
		<hr/>	\$35,000 00
	Balance of appropriation	\$ 117 26	
	Appropriation 46th G. A., July 1, 1910..	35,000 00	
		<hr/>	
	Total		\$35,117 26

AMOUNT PAID.

July 27, 1910	J. S. Matthews, services Inh. tax investigator for July, 1910	150 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
Aug. 12, 1910	Chas. P. Watson, services as special master and stenog. Spring Lake cases	381 10
Aug. 16, 1910	John G. Gamber, amt. paid exp.	32 63
	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., July	83 19

	Fred H. Snyder, same	\$ 86 30
	Emery Andrews, same	168 52
	Jas. H. Danskin, same	88 51
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	W. K. Lincoln, amt. paid exp. Inh. tax Atty.	13 40
	Mutual Audit Co., auditing accounts C., P. & St. L. Ry.	215 55
Aug. 18, 1910	Eugene Dietzgen Co., maps	1 95
Aug. 29,	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax. in- vestigation, Aug.	200 00
	Wm. Fisch, services messenger, Aug. ...	46 35
Sept. 1, 1910	J. H. Danskin, services Inh. tax investi- gation, Aug.	87 06
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	J. Scott Matthew, same	150 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	90 64
	M. Anna Lloyd, services stenog., Aug. ...	34 56
	June C. Smith, amt. paid exp. as Asst. ...	26 65
	Maurice E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	Edw. Thompson Co., annitated cases..	5 00
	West Pub. Co., digest	8 00
Sept. 9, 1910	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax inves., Aug.	100 00
Sept. 13, 1910	Thos. R. Cheney, copies of evidence ..	217 65
Sept. 17, 1910	Chas. P. Cashel, serving summons ...	7 75
Sept. 20, 1910	Chas. A. Williams, legal services Inh. tax inves.	250 00
	West Pub. Co., law books	12 00
	Matthew Bender Co., book	7 50
	Underwood T. W. Co., bal. on machine, etc.	93 00
	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax in- ves., Aug.	108 29
Sept. 21, 1910	Mutual Audit Co., auditing acct. C., P. & St. L. Ry.	299 65
Sept. 24, 1910	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	19 00
Sept. 27, 1910	B. H. Taylor, legal services for Mo., Sept.	250 00
Sept. 28, 1910	J. G. Gamber, Inh. tax investigator, Sept., 1910	200 00
	W. E. Fisch, janitor services	8 04
	Underwood Typ. Co., ribbon	9 00
	F. W. Joslyn, services in Inh. tax in- vestigations for Sept., 1910	80 46
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	J. S. Matthews, same	150 00
Sept. 28, 1910	C. H. Kenneman, copy of deed	5 00
Sept. 30, 1910	Anna Lloyd, services as stenographer..	6 00
	Fiske & Co., law books	19 50
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services in estate of Chas. C. Tiffany	175 00
Oct. 3, 1910	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	95 85
	C. P. Gardner, legal services, July, Aug. and Sept., 1910	375 00
	Wells M. Cook, legal services Sept., 1910	100 00
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports ...	5 50
	F. H. Snyder, legal services and exp., Sept., 1910	90 42
	J. H. Danskin, same	84 46

Oct. 8, 1910	Roy Wright, amount paid exp.	\$ 15 79
Oct. 12, 1910	Anton Peterson, janitor services	27 00
Oct. 13, 1910	Emery Andrews, services and exp. Inh.	
	tax matters, Sept.	128 49
	Frank W. Joslyn, same	80 30
	Baxter & Flannigan, same	100 00
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as	
	Inh. tax attorney	8 00
	Colville Bros., binding books	2 00
	C. Ross Parkins, transcript of evidence	85 00
	L. C. Smith Bros., exchange typewriters	50 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip Co., clippings ...	22 82
	Jos. Haas, transcript of record	9 25
	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.	83 96
Oct. 21, 1910	Oliver Gamber, clerical services	50 00
Oct. 25, 1910	John G. Gamber, amount paid exp. ...	40 37
	C. F. Hanson, amount paid exp.	27 00
	Thos. Cheney, reporting	53 35
	W. K. Lincoln, exp. as Inh. tax Atty ..	162 40
	Bennett & Co., copies of depositions ...	53 90
	Voight & Brookings, services and exp.	
	Inh. tax matters	558 22
Oct. 28, 1910	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax	
	inves., Oct., 1910	200 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same	150 00
	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	26 75
Nov. 4, 1910	Grace Dickerson, clerical services	7 50
	Myrtle Clayton, clerical services	8 25
Nov. 5, 1910	Fred H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh.	
	tax matters, October, 1910	91 42
	Emery Andrews, same	100 35
	R. L. Polk, directory	5 00
	June C. Smith, amount paid exp.	16 80
	Coe Bros., office supplies	9 80
	Amer. Multi Sales Co., ribbon	1 50
	E. F. Church, repairing multigraph ...	2 25
	20th Cent. Press Clip Co., clippings....	3 06
	West Pub. Co., subscription	7 00
	Wells M. Cook, legal services, Oct. 1910	100 00
	Chas. Durfee, legal services Oct., 1910..	118 72
	J. H. Danskin, legal services Oct., 1910	84 60
	Geo. H. Wilson, legal services Oct., 1910	320 00
	F. W. Joslyn, legal services Oct., 1910..	82 19
	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Oct.,	
	1910	61 60
	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.	41 29
Nov. 12, 1910	Gravel Springs Co., Water	9 00
	McPherson and Edward, muslin, etc. ...	2 83
	Morris E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	S. T. Jones, court costs, People vs. M.	
	O. Williamson	7 75
	Beals & Liebman, card cabinet, Chicago	
	office	17 10
	Marshall Jackson Co., office supplies	
	Chicago office	34 01
	M. H. Vestel & Son, printing, Chicago	
	office	29 10
	Ideal Ventilating Co., ventilators, Chi-	
	cago office	15 75
	Chicago Directory Co., directory	10 00

Nov. 12, 1910	Chas. P. Watson, services and exp. as spec. master and stenog., Spring Lake cases	\$ 315 80
Nov. 17, 1910	Springfield Transfer Co., drayage	2 00
	McCoy Laundry Co., laundry work	3 50
	Capital Plaining Mill, repairing desk ..	3 00
	F. X. Merkle & Son, metal polish.....	1 25
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports....	2 75
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers.....	4 35
	Adam Green, copy of will from Hamilton Co.	15 00
	Eureka Blotter Balt Co., copying cloths	4 50
	Henson Robinson & Co., mops, etc....	2 60
Nov. 28, 1910	Nona Cross, certified copies.....	29 10
Nov. 29, 1910	Central Electric Co., lamps.....	42 08
	Underfanger Bros., drayage.....	8 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1910	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same.....	150 00
	John G. Gamber, same.....	200 00
	June C. Smith, legal services.....	400 00
	West Pub. Co., books.....	6 00
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers.....	4 35
	Underwood T. W. Co., ribbons.....	18 00
	Amer. Multi. Sales Co., ribbons.....	5 00
	C. M. Gillett, clerical services.....	2 00
	Frank Hudson, rubber stamps.....	16 75
	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Nov., 1910	65 45
Dec. 1, 1910	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.....	59 80
Dec. 9, 1910	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.....	71 52
	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax matters, Nov., 1910.....	84 34
	Fred H. Snyder, same.....	92 64
	Emery Andrews, same.....	369 69
	J. H. Danskin, same.....	78 90
	Chas. Durfee, same.....	100 00
	Wells M. Cook, same.....	100 00
	W. O. Potter, legal services and exp..	556 30
	Franklin Desk Factory, filing cabinet.	17 00
	Henry D. Long, copy of report rate cases	87 90
Dec. 14, 1910	B. F. Lincoln, services and exp. as spec. counsel, State cases.....	1,846 44
Dec. 15, 1910	Parke Freark, addressing envelopes...	10 00
Dec. 17, 1910	J. H. Lord, mileage books.....	80 00
Dec. 21, 1910	John G. Gamber, services and exp. Inh. tax Inves., Dec., 1910.....	218 24
	Chas. E. Woodward, amount paid exp..	9 60
Dec. 22, 1910	Grace Dickerson, clerical services....	45 00
	M. Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Dec., 1910	100 00
	Furlong's Secret Service Co., service of operatives Spring Lake.....	305 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings..	3 12
	Phillips Bros., printing	8 00
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., services Inh. tax office, Dec., 1910	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, services Inh. tax matters, Dec., 1910.....	150 00

	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	\$100 00
	Nora E. Folk, services as stenog., Dec., 1910	37 50
	Coe Bros., office supplies.....	4 44
	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.....	22 75
	Thos. E. Gill, amount paid for cleaning office	24 50
	Walter Reid, repair work.....	1 00
Dec. 27, 1910	Eureka Blotter Bath Co., copying cloths	3 00
Dec. 28, 1910	C. F. Mansfield, legal services and exp. various cases	461 64
Dec. 29, 1910	S. A. Ettelson, bal. due from legal services in courts of Cook Co.....	500 00
Dec. 30, 1910	J. R. Slenker, transcribing.....	3 00
	Anson E. Meanor, services as stenog.	30 75
Jan. 7, 1911	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.....	49 55
Jan. 10, 1911	Fred H. Hand, services and exp. as asst. for Dec., 1910.....	218 60
Jan. 10, 1911	Fred H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh. tax invses., Dec., 1910.....	88 30
	F. W. Joslyn, same.....	81 90
	Wells M. Cook, same.....	100 00
	J. H. Danskin, same.....	84 70
	Emery Andrews, same.....	365 92
	Chas. Durfee, same.....	115 49
	Stanton A. Hyer, same.....	10 00
	Coe Bros., office supplies.....	20 30
	H. O. McGrue, repair work.....	70
	Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies	8 75
	E. H. Schuck & Son, lumber.....	22 39
	H. W. Rokker Co., printing.....	33 00
	A. H. Barth Elec. Co., elec. supplies..	26 69
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings..	2 92
Jan. 11, 1911	C. P. Gardner, 14¾ days' legal services	737 50
	Chester Tribune, publishing adv.....	34 50
	Underwood T. W. Co., cushion keys...	3 50
	Ill. State Journal, subscription.....	6 76
	Frank Shepard Co., subscription.....	3 00
	Fiske & Co., law books.....	37 50
	Gravel Springs Co., water.....	9 00
Jan. 14, 1911	G. P. Bishop, filling envelopes.....	3 75
	C. M. Gillett, filling envelopes.....	3 00
	W. B. Mowry, filling envelopes.....	2 13
	Geo. Venable, filling envelopes.....	1 75
	W. B. Reid, filling envelopes.....	6 00
	Grace Dickerson, clerical services.....	2 50
Jan. 19, 1911	W. W. Halpin, gum tape.....	1 00
	Stanton C. Hyer, legal services, Jan., 1910	60 00
	Laura E. Polk, services as stenog., Chgo. office	37 50
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as Inh. tax attorney.....	17 15
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports...	2 75
	R. T. Henskaw, newspapers.....	4 75
	Thompson & Co., circular letters.....	2 10
	Sam'l P. Irwin, advance sheets.....	4 00

Jan. 26, 1911	Underwood T. W. Co., exchange of machines	\$ 25 00
	Striffler Ice & Coal Co., ice.....	40 40
	D. B. Martingale, subscription.....	15 50
	Edw. Thompson Co., annotated cases..	5 00
	J. H. McNamara, bag furnished.....	10 00
	June C. Smith, legal services and exp..	420 29
Jan. 27, 1911	Lena Konrad, switchboard opr. for Jan., 1911	40 00
	John G. Gamber, services as Inh. tax inves., Jan., 1911.....	200 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same.....	150 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same.....	100 00
	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog.....	15 00
	Thos E. Gill, amount paid office exp....	4 00
Feb. 4, 1911	John G. Gamber, amount paid office exp.	8 00
	Chicago Towel Supply Co., towel service	7 70
Feb. 10, 1911	M. H. Vetsel & Son, printing	8 25
	Meyer & Wenthe, supplies	3 50
	Marshall-Jackson Co., stationery	11 90
	McCoy Laundry Co., laundry work	2 56
	Burkhardt & Bugg, toilet supplies	21 45
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers	4 35
	Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies .	5 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip Co., clippings....	3 13
	F. X. Merkle & Son, polish	1 25
	Frank W. Thompson & Addressograph Co., circular letters	223 55
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as Inh. tax Atty.	17 90
	Wells M. Cook, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Jan., 1911	100 00
	Chas. Durfee, same	112 64
	F. W. Joslyn, same	82 09
	Fred H. Snyder, same	94 76
	J. H. Danskin, same	75 00
Feb. 10, 1911	Henry T. Chase, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Jan., 1911	45 00
	Emery Andrews, same	100 00
	Robt. E. Turney, same	80 00
Feb. 17, 1911	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Jan. 24-Feb. 18, 1911	90 00
Feb. 18, 1911	Baxter & Flannigan, legal services, Jan., 1911	50 00
	R. H. Wilkin, Appellate Court reports..	2 75
	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp. as Atty. Gen.	42 70
	Rough Notes Co., subscription	2 00
	Maurice E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	Amer. Multi Sales Co., ribbon	9 50
	Chas. P. Watson, services as spec. master and stenog., Spring Lake cases	600 00
	Stanton A. Hyer, services Inh. tax inves., Jan., 1911	100 00
	Underwood T. W. Co., supplies	13 00
	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., Feb., 1911	200 00
	Lena Konrad, services telephone opr., Feb., 1911	40 00
	F. S. Steckert, legal services, Feb., 1911	375 00

Mar. 1, 1911	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., Feb., 1911	\$ 50 00
	J. Scott Matthews, services Inh. tax inves., Feb., 1911	150 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers	4 35
	Munson Supply Co., cushion keys	7 00
	Fiske & Co., law books	58 75
	Capital Planing Mill, repair work	48 20
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Feb., 1911	320 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	93 32
	Emery Andrews, same	100 00
	Chas. Durfee, same	118 57
	Robt. E. Turney, same	65 00
	Henry T. Chase, Jr., same	60 50
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings ...	3 17
	West Pub. Co., law books	7 00
	L. C. Smith & Bros., T. W. ribbons ...	7 00
	Perkins Ice and Coal Co., ice	2 15
	Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies.	4 25
	Coe Bros., office supplies	8 95
	Gravel Springs Co., water	9 00
	J. C. Fitch, amount paid exp. as Asst.	25 60
Mar. 14, 1911	Flannigan & Baxter, legal services ...	100 00
	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves.	82 80
	L. C. Smith & Bros., exchange of machines	25 00
	Marshall Jackson Co., stationery	24 29
	Smith Myers, stationery	4 00
Mar. 20, 1911	John G. Gamber, amount paid exp.	11 65
Mar. 29, 1911	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	110 00
Mar. 30, 1911	F. S. Steckert, legal services for Mar., 1911	375 00
Mar. 31, 1911	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., March, 1911	200 00
	Lena Konrad, services telephone opr., March, 1911	40 00
	Chas. P. Watson, preparing evidence Spring Lake cases	2,553 98
	Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax inves., Mar., 1911	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same	150 00
	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., Mar., 1911	55 00
	W. E. Morgan, services as stenog., Mar., 1911	70 00
	A. T. Turnbull, services as stenog., Mar., 1911	75 00
	N. H. Shonkwiler, newspapers	4 35
	Von-Albade Press Clip. Bureau, clippings	4 00
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports ...	2 75
	John C. Smith, legal services and exp., Mar., 1911	262 73
	J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
Apr. 1, 1911	Chas. E. Peace, amount paid office exp.	8 00
	John G. Gamber, amount paid exp. ...	17 50
	Annie Carman, services as stenog. during Mar.	7 50
	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog. during Mar.	96 00

Apr. 3, 1911	Annie Riemens Schneider, telephone opr., Mar. 27 to April 1	\$ 8 00
Apr. 10, 1911	Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies.	15 85
	Emery Andrews, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., March	100 00
	Chas. Durfee, same	111 15
	Robt. E. Turney, same	30 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	108 50
	W. Wallace, same	70 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	91 42
	Fiske & Co., law books	3 00
	Edw. Thompson Co., law books	5 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings..	3 98
	McCoy Laundry Co., laundry work	4 50
	Perkins Ice and Coal Co., ice	1 50
	Henry T. Chace, Jr., amount paid exp.	10 50
Apr. 12, 1911	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., March	81 85
Apr. 20, 1911	W. Edgar Sampson, amount paid exp. as Asst.	3 25
	M. H. Vestell & Son, printing	6 25
	Chicago Addressing Co., addressing envelopes	3 25
	H. N. Witt, supplies	8 25
	Thompson & Co., addressing	6 40
	R. S. Henshaw, services	7 20
	Frank Hudson, rubber stamps	1 00
	Gustave Wittmeyer, Jr., services Inh. tax inves.	82 50
	Flannigan & Baxter, legal services ...	100 00
Apr. 24, 1911	Clyde B. Johnson, legal services during Mar. and April	125 50
	Stanton A. Heyer, same	35 00
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. Inh. tax Atty.	33 35
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports.	5 50
	Underwood T. W. Co., coupon book ...	18 00
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers	4 35
Apr. 28, 1911	Lena Konrad, services tel. opr., April, 1911	40 00
	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., April, 1911	200 00
Apr. 29, 1911	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same	150 00
	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., April, 1911	55 00
	Margaret M. Dowling, service as stenog., April, 1911	35 00
	Gravel Springs Co., water	9 00
May 4, 1911	Chas. E. Peace, amount paid office exp.	10 00
	Fred H. Hand, amount paid office exp. as Asst.	24 56
	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp. as Asst	38 40
	June C. Smith, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., April	214 65
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	Perkins Ice and Coal Co., ice	1 50
	Eugene Dietzgen Co., survey	1 95
	Geo. H. Williams, depositions	8 25
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings.	3 09

May 12, 1911	Moody Manual Service, services	\$ 24 00
	Frank W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., April	80 50
	Emery Andrews, same	109 05
	Fred H. Snyder, same	94 98
	Gustave Wittmeyer, same	47 50
	Henry T. Chace, Jr., same	25 00
	Robt. E. Turney, same	10 00
	Flannigan & Baxter, same	100 00
	Rough Notes Co., subscription	3 50
May 12, 1911	Ill. State Journal, printing	18 00
	H. W. Rokker Co., rebinding, etc.	5 00
	R. D. Robinson, 24 days' services and exp. Inh. tax inves.	702 64
	John G. Gamber, amount paid exp.	51 69
May 17, 1911	West Pub. Co., subscription	10 00
	Maurice E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax inves.	100 00
May 18, 1911	Jennie E. Little, copy of testimony ...	6 90
	W. Edgar Sampson, amount paid exp. as Asst.	6 47
May 23, 1911	Joel C. Fitch, amount paid exp. as Asst.	14 90
	Etta Kirby, copy of evidence	10 00
May 29, 1911	Lena Konrad, services as tel. opr., May	40 00
	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., May	200 00
	Wilfred Arnold, services Inh. tax inves., May	125 00
June 2, 1911	Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax inves., May	50 00
	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., May..	55 00
	Josephine Nowak, services tel. opr., May	30 00
June 7, 1911	Stanton A. Heyer, services Inh. tax inves., May	40 00
	Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax inves., May	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, services Inh. tax inves., May	95 58
	John Small, services Inh. tax inves., May	250 00
	J. Scott Matthews, services Inh. tax inves., May	150 00
	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax inves., May	104 18
	F. W. Joslyn, services Inh. tax inves., May	79 30
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax inves., May	114 55
June 13, 1911	B. F. Lincoln, 36½ days' services and exp. in State cases	1,923 33
June 14, 1911	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	114 75
	Flannigan & Baxter, legal services	100 00
	C. P. Gardner, 6½ days' services Inh. tax inves.	325 00
June 20, 1911	W. Edgar Sampson, amt. paid exp. as Asst.	5 86

June 27, 1911	John G. Gamber, services as Inh. tax inves., June	\$200 00	
	B. F. Sager, services as court reporter, June	125 00	
	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp. as Asst., June	13 60	
	W. K. Lincoln, amt. paid exp. as Inh. Tax Atty.	21 20	
	Emery Andrews, amt. paid exp. as Atty	32 73	
	O. A. Krebs, copy of opinion	3 00	
	J. Scott Matthews, services as Inh. tax inves., June	150 00	
June 29, 1911	C. A. Fluegel, serving legal papers	7 40	
	Jacob Grossman, court reporter	5 00	
July 10, 1911	J. H. Lord, mileage books	40 00	
	Balance of appn. unexpended	\$ 63 22	
			\$35,117 26
	Balance of appropriation for legal services and exp...		63 22
	Appropriation by 47th G. A., for court costs in U. S. courts, expenses conducting investigations, preparation and trial of suits and appeals, employment of assistants		24,000 00
	Total		\$24,063 22

AMOUNT PAID OUT.

July 13, 1911	June C. Smith, 87 days' services and expenses in Spring Lake cases	1,223 45
July 14, 1911	S. A. Hyer, services Inh. tax investigation	30 00
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., services and exp. Inh. tax inves. for June	200 00
	F. H. Snyder, same	87 30
	G. A. Wittmeyer, same	10 00
July 24, 1911	John Daily, legal services Henry Wulf case	250 00
July 27, 1911	W. K. Lincoln, legal services and exp. in estate I. Ellwood	1,004 35
Aug. 3, 1911	Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax inv., July, 1911	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	95 48
	C. E. Peace, paid for cleaning office ...	8 00
Aug. 22, 1911	C. P. Gardner, 6½ days' legal services	325 00
	R. H. Wilkin, legal services	45 00
Aug. 23, 1911	Wm. E. Fisch, services as messenger, Aug., 1911	44 52
Aug. 28, 1911	Edith Booth, services as stenog., Aug., 1911	122 25
Aug. 29, 1911	C. E. Peace, paid for cleaning office...	8 00
Sept. 5, 1911	W. E. Fisch, services as messenger for Aug., 1911	30 75
Sept. 6, 1911	Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax investigations, Aug., 1911	100 00
	June C. Smith, legal services Spring Lake cases	300 00
	Fred H. Snyder, Inh. tax inves., Aug., 1911	94 48
	Chas. E. Peace, paid for cleaning windows	2 00
Sept. 19, 1911	C. P. Gardner, 2 days' services as spec. atty.	100 00

Oct. 11, 1911	W. K. Lincoln, expenses paid as Inh. tax attorney	\$ 20 05
	Wells M. Cook, services and exp. in Inh. tax investigations	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	93 70
	Chas. E. Peace, paid for cleaning office	8 00
	F. W. Joslyn, services as Inh. tax inves., Sept., 1911	250 00
Oct. 16, 1911	Clyde Capron, deposition	3 96
Oct. 23, 1911	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax inves., Aug. and Sept.	500 00
	June C. Smith, services and exp. as spec. atty., Aug. and Sept.	295 17
Oct. 25, 1911	D. G. Thompson, same	25 00
	Albert Watson, same	25 00
	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Oct., 1911	25 00
Nov. 6, 1911	Fred H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Oct.	97 48
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
Nov. 14, 1911	Hiram T. Gilbert, legal services and exp. in case Board of Trade v. W. S. Cowan	1,662 50
Nov. 22, 1911	J. T. Jones, copy of complaint	4 00
Nov. 29, 1911	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Nov., 1911	25 00
Dec. 7, 1911	W. M. Cook, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1911	100 00
	F. H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1911	100 79
	June C. Smith, same	368 06
Dec. 15, 1911	B. F. Lincoln, 37 days' services and exp. as spec. atty. State bond cases ..	2,559 40
Dec. 18, 1911	D. B. Blewett, service Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1911	250 00
Nov. 21, 1911	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Dec., 1911	25 00
Dec. 26, 1911	Scott, Bancroft & Stevens, legal services and exp. in Civil Service Com. case..	538 30
Jan. 3, 1912	F. W. Joslyn, services Inh. tax. inves., Dec., 1911	150 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	93 42
	Emery Andrews, same	539 49
Jan. 31, 1912	C. F. Mansfield, same, for Jan., 1912..	143 20
	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Jan., 1912	25 00
Feb. 8, 1912	W. K. Lincoln, Inh. tax inves., Jan., 1912	300 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	F. H. Snyder, same	93 92
Feb. 16, 1912	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as Inh. tax attorney	17 80
Feb. 28, 1912	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Feb., 1912	25 00
		<hr/>
		\$12,944 82
Balance of appn. unexpended		<hr/>
Appropriation to pay Adrian Sizer for services prosecuting Spanish-American War claim by 46th G. A.		\$11,118 40
		<hr/>
		12,400 00

July 26, 1909 R. O. West, Atty. in fact, amount due Adrian Sizer	\$12,400 00
Appropriation to pay taxes on Idaho lands by 46th G. A.	5,000 00

AMOUNT PAID.

Feb. 3, 1910 J. C. Fitch, expenses paid	\$190 15
Feb. 15, 1910 John W. Jones, Asst. Atty. Gen., in Idaho land cases	296 60
	<hr/> 486 75

Balance unexpended (Reappropriated)	\$4,513 25
Appropriation to defray expenses in case of People v. Ill. Steel Co.	3,000 00

AMOUNT PAID.

July 17, 1909 Gustave H. Carlson, for additional sur- vey	\$ 649 70
Feb. 24, 1910 John S. Holland, legal services	1,750 00
	<hr/> 2,399 70

Lapsed into State treasury	\$600 30
Balance of appropriation to employ experts and coun- sel in I. C. R. R. cases (Reappropriated by 46th G. A.)	1,437 85
Appropriation to employ experts and counsel in I. C. R. R. cases and shore and submerged lands by 46th G. A.	55,000 00
	<hr/> \$56,437 85

AMOUNT PAID OUT.

Sept. 28, 1909 B. F. Lincoln, 80 days' legal services and expenses in I. C. R. R. cases	\$4,146 85
Oct. 6, 1909 A. W. Kessberger, photograph work ...	69 49
Oct. 18, 1909 Geo. R. Lawrence Co., photograph work	40 00
Dec. 9, 1909 E. H. Heilbron, services as engineer Spring Lake cases	845 54
Dec. 23, 1909 B. F. Lincoln, legal services and ex- penses in I. C. R. R. cases	364 72
Feb. 2, 1910 Hiram T. Gilbert, 40 days' legal services in I. C. R. R. cases	4,000 00
April 4, 1910 E. H. Heilbron, services as engineer in Spring Lake cases	1,103 70
May 25, 1910 Same	1,220 02
June 22, 1910 R. H. Wilkin, services making briefs..	165 00
July 6, 1910 E. H. Heilbron, services as engineer Spring Lake cases	643 53
Aug. 16, 1910 Same	344 68
Oct. 13, 1910 Same	822 93
Nov. 5, 1910 Same	2,201 92
Dec. 14, 1910 B. F. Lincoln, services as special coun- sel I. C. R. R. cases	100 00
June 2, 1911 W. H. Boys, same	1,200 00
June 16, 1911 H. T. Gilbert, same	600 00
Aug. 22, 1911 R. H. Wilkin, spl. services I. C. R. R. cases	105 00
	<hr/> 17,973 38

Balance of appn. unexpended Feb. 1, 1912	\$38,464 47
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While the appropriation by the 46th G. A. of \$12,400.00 to pay Adrian Sizer for services of prosecuting Spanish-American War claim was made to W. H. Stead, Attorney General, as I am informed, the employment of Mr. Sizer was not made by the Attorney General, but was made by the Governor.

Appropriations for special work, collecting evidence, etc., submerged land cases made by 47th G. A.	\$25,000 00
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AMOUNT PAID OUT.

Sept. 7, 1911 Robt. M. Holt, legal services, July and Aug.	\$ 750 00
Oct. 9, 1911 Robt. M. Holt, legal services Sept.	500 00
Nov. 6, 1911 Robt. M. Holt, legal services Oct.	500 00
Dec. 7, 1911 Robt. M. Holt, legal services Nov.	500 00
Jan. 3, 1912 Robt. M. Holt, legal services Dec.	500 00
Jan. 4, 1912 Richard Yates, legal services from July 1, 1911 to Jan. 1, 1912	1,075 00
Feb. 8, 1912 Robt. M. Holt, legal services, Jan.	500 00
Feb. 16, 1912 A. S. Aloe & Co., blue print furnished..	50
Feb. 16, 1912 T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.	77 55
Feb. 16, 1912 J. C. Fitch, amount paid exp.	79 54
	4,482 59
Balance unexpended March 1, 1912	\$20,517 41

INHERITANCE TAX OFFICE.

Amt. appropriated for office exp. Inh. tax office, Chi- cago, 46th G. A.	\$3,600 00
Amt. paid for office exp. 1909 and 1910	3,600 00
Amt. appropriated for office exp., rent, etc., Inh. tax office, Chicago, 47th G. A.	6,350 00
Amt. paid for office exp., etc., 1911 and 1912	4,263 69
	\$2,086 31
Bal. of appn. unexpended	\$2,086 31
Amt. appropriated for salary of Asst. Inh. tax. atty., 46th G. A.	\$2,400 00
Amt. appropriated for salary of 2 stenogs.	2,400 00
	\$4,800 00
Amt. paid salary of Asst. Inh. Tax Atty. and stenogs, July 1, 1909-June 30, 1910—	
H. F. Hawkins, Asst. Atty	2,400 00
F. E. Raymond stenog.	1,200 00
Abby Short, stenog.	1,200 00
	4,800 00
Amt. appropriated for salary Asst. Inh. Tax Atty. and stenogs. 46th G. A.	\$4,800 00
Amt. paid salary Asst. Inh. Tax Atty. and stenogs, July 1, 1910-June 30, 1911—	
H. F. Hawkins, Asst. Atty.	\$2,400 00
F. E. Raymond, stenog.	300 00
Abby Short, stenog.	1,200 00
Anna L. Mentzer, stenog.	900 00
	4,800 00
Amt. appropriated for salary Asst. Inh. Tax. Attys., 47th G. A.	\$4,800 00
Amt. appropriated for clerks, stenogs., etc., 47th G. A.	7,800 00
	\$12,600 00

Amt. paid Asst. Attys. and Stenogs. July 1, 1911, to
Jan 31, 1912—

H. F. Hawkins, Asst. Atty.	\$1,633 33
J. Scott Mathews, Asst. Atty.	1,166 66
Gustave Wittmeyer, Jr., clerk	1,050 00
Anna L. Metzner, stenog.	875 00
Abby Short, stenog.	875 00
Lyda Grubb, stenog.	700 00
Florence Simmons, stenog.	700 00
Jas. Nowak, messr.	286 70
Alice Furr, messr.	63 30

\$7,349 99

Balance of appn. unexpended	\$5,250 01
Amt. appropriated for special investigations Inh. tax office, 47th G. A.	\$6,000 00
Amt. paid for services—	
July 27, 1911 Jos. Bonnefoi, salary as spec. investi- gator, July, 1911	120 00
Aug. 7, 1911 Robt. E. Turney, legal services rend- ered Aug., 1911	55 00
Henry T. Chace, Jr., legal services rend- ered Aug., 1911	20 00
Aug. 28, 1911 Jos. Bonnefoi, salary as spec. investi- gator, Aug., 1911	120 00
Aug. 30, 1911 S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Aug., 1911	100 00
Sept. 28, 1911 Jos. Bonnefoi, salary as spec. investi- gator, Sept., 1911	120 00
Robt. E. Turney, legal services rend- ered Sept., 1911	7 50
S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Sept., 1911	35 00
Oct. 16, 1911 Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rend- ered Oct., 1911	15 00
Oct. 25, 1911 J. J. Ellias, legal services rendered Oct., 1911	100 00
Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Oct., 1911	100 00
G. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Oct., 1911	125 00
S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Oct., 1911	75 00
Nov. 28, 1911 S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	69 00
Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	100 00
G. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Nov., 1911	150 00
J. J. Elias, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	100 00
Dec. 7, 1911 O. C. Green, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	25 00
H. T. Chace, Jr., legal services rend- ered Nov., 1911	12 50
R. H. Lovett, legal services and exp. rendered Nov., 1911	323 90
F. C. Day, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	50 00
Jas. W. Breen, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	50 00

Dec. 15, 1911	John H. Baiten, legal services and exp. rendered Nov. and Dec., 1911	\$422 32
Dec. 21, 1911	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Dec., 1911	150 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Dec., 1911	100 00
	S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Dec., 1911	39 00
	J. J. Elias, legal services rendered Dec., 1911	100 00
Jan. 11, 1912	O. C. Green, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	80 00
	Jas. W. Breen, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	75 00
	Wm. M. Smith, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	35 00
	H. T. Chace, Jr., legal services rendered Jan., 1912	75 00
Jan. 31, 1912	Chas. T. Mason, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	30 00
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Jan., 1912	150 00
	S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	54 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	100 00
	J. J. Elias, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	100 00
Feb. 8, 1912	H. T. Chace, Jr., legal services rendered Jan., 1912	80 00
	Eliz. A. McArthur, services as stenog..	72 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,535 22
	Bal. of appn. unexpended	\$2,464 78

RECAPITULATION.

Balance of appropriation by 47th G. A. for office expenses available July 1, 1911	\$ 9,391 11	
Appropriation 47th G. A. for office expenses available July 1, 1912	14,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$23,391 11
Balance of appropriations 47th G. A. for salary of assistants available July 1, 1911	\$10,000 02	
Appropriation 47th G. A. for salary Asst., July 1, 1912	24,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$34,000 02
Balance of appropriation 47th G. A., for employees, July 1, 1911	\$ 6,666 68	
Appn. 47th G. A. for employees, July 1, 1912	16,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$22,666 68
Balance of Appn. to pay tax on Idaho lands	4,513 25	
Balance of Appn. for experts and counsel, I. C. cases	38,464 47	
Balance of Appn. for submerged land cases	20,517 41	
Balance of Appn. 47th G. A. for performance of duties required by law—Costs, etc., U. S. courts	\$11,118 40	
Appn. for same, July 1, 1912	24,000 00	
	<hr/>	35,118 40
Balance of Appn. 47th G. A. for Asst. Inh. Tax Attys., etc.	\$ 5,250 01	
Appn. July 1, 1912	12,600 00	
	<hr/>	17,850 01

Balance of Appn., rent and exp. Inh. tax office	\$2,086 31	
Appn. same, July 1, 1912	5,550 00	
		\$ 7,636 31
Balance in appropriations for special investigations		
Inh. tax office	\$2,464 78	
Appn. available July 1, 1912	6,000 00	
		8,464 78
		<hr/> \$212,622 44

Mr. Franklin offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 35.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the two Houses meet in Joint Session, Tuesday, April 29, 1913, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing a representative of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco address the General Assembly and present to them the claims of the Exposition.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Franklin, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 407, for "An Act making an appropriation for the continuance of the work of the State Water Survey,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 408, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Appellate Court of Illinois, for the second district, for the years 1913 and 1914,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 409, for "An Act to amend sections seventeen (17), seventeen B (17B) and seventeen and one-half (17½) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879; as amended by an Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 20, 1907; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 29, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 410, for "An Act to provide for the retirement on pensions of persons who have been in the employ of the State for a period of twenty-five years,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. Barr, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 411, for "An Act to authorize communities to establish vocational schools,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 412, for "An Act to provide for the furnishing and accommodation of reasonable, sufficient and adequate service by common carriers and by persons, associations or corporations, operating or conducting athletic or other exhibitions, performances and other places of amusement, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Beall, the rules were suspended and the bill was read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading without reference and to be printed.

Mr. Compton, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 413, for "An Act to amend sections 12, 18, 19, 20 and 40, of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning land titles,' approved and in force May 1, 1897, as amended by Act approved May 24, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and to further amend said Act, as amended, by adding thereto one additional section to be known as section 108a,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 414, for "An Act to prevent the issuance, transmission or circulation of false statements either orally or otherwise as to banking institutions and providing for a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. Denvir, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 415, for "An Act to establish a State Racing Commission with authority to license incorporated associations, to hold race meetings and to make rules and regulations governing same; and repealing any and all Acts or parts thereof contrary to any and all parts of this Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Roads, Highways and Bridges.

Mr. Denvir, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 416, for "An Act to establish a State Highways and Roads Commission with authority to create, build, maintain, police and light highways, roads,

bridges and power plants, and to make rules and regulations governing same and repeal any and all Acts contrary to any and all parts of this Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Roads, Highways and Bridges.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 417, for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 418, for "An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard, and making an appropriation therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 419 for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899,' and as subsequently amended,"

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Magill, the rules were suspended and the bill was read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading without reference and to be printed.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 420, for "An Act to amend section 19 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the DesPlaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Sanitary District Affairs.

Mr. Olson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 421, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the preparation, manufacture, packing, storing, or distributing of food intended for sale, or sale of food, under insanitary, unhealthful or unclean conditions or surroundings, to create a sanitary inspection, to declare that such condition shall constitute a nuisance, and, to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 422, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the regulation of public utilities,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 423, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate the unemployed of the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Tossey, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 424, for "An Act to purchase and maintain the Old Capitol building and grounds at Vandalia, and to make an appropriation therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Womaek introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 425, for "An Act in relation to firearms,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Womaek introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 426, for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, town and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872: as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 427, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals,' approved May 25, 1877, in force July 1, 1877, by adding thereto two additional sections to be known as sections 1a and 1b,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Keller introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 428, for "An Act to authorize insurance companies, incorporated under special charters enacted by the Legislature of Illinois, and empowered to insure against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind, rain, flood, tornado or by any of said causes, to extend the time of their corporate existence,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Manny introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 429, for "An Act to amend sections 6, 8 and 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for

the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of senatorial committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 430, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own and to lease or operate public utilities and to provide the means therefor,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 431, for "An Act to establish a legislative and administrative reference bureau, and to define its powers and duties,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 432, for "An Act making an appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Legislative and Administrative Reference Bureau,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 433, for "An Act to exempt pensions from attachment and sale of execution,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs.

Mr. O'Connor, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 434, for "An Act making an appropriation for salaries and expenses of the State Tax Commission,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. O'Connor, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 435, for "An Act making an appropriation for salaries and expenses of the State Public Utilities Commission,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 436, for "An Act to amend sections 28, 31 and 35 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, and as amended by an Act approved March 30, 1911, and in force March 30, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 350, for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly."

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cleary,	Gray,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,			

Yeas—42.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

RECALL OF BILLS FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 154, a bill for "An Act to empower the board of supervisors in counties under township organization, and county commissioners in counties not under township organization, to appropriate county funds to employ, or to assist in employing a county consulting agriculturist, and to defray, or assist in defraying, the expenses connected herewith, for the purpose of the conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally."

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 274, a bill for "An Act to establish a Joint Legislative Commission, and to define the powers and duties thereof."

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 32, a bill for "An Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and repealing certain Acts therein named."

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Madigan, Senate Bill No. 328, a bill for "An Act providing for a lien on personal property for repairs and improvements thereon, and for the enforcement of said lien,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following preamble and joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 23.

WHEREAS, An Act was passed by the Forty-third General Assembly amending the general election law of this State, entitled, "An Act to provide for the use of voting machines at elections for casting, registering, recording and counting ballots or votes; also creating a board of voting machine commissioners and defining its duties." (Approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903.)

SEC. 430. SUBMISSION OF QUESTION OF ADOPTING VOTING MACHINE—CONSTRUCTION OF MACHINE—REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED]. SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That anybody or board of public officials, or any officer or officers charged by law with the duty of providing material and supplies for holding an election or elections in any city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division of the State, may at any general or special election submit a proposition to the qualified voters thereof to adopt a voting machine or voting machines, and whenever a majority of the electors of any such city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division voting upon said proposition shall have declared therefor, may purchase or lease a voting machine or voting machines for any or all of the election precincts for which he, it or they are by law charged by law with the duty of providing material and supplies for holding an election or elections, at the expense of the city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division of the State now chargeable by law with the expenses of the material and supplies for holding general elections in such civil division or divisions. If the question of using a voting machine or voting machines be not submitted to the voters by the proper public officials, a petition signed by 10 per cent of the voters of any city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division of the State and addressed to them at least sixty days before any general election asking the submission of the question of adopting a voting machine or voting machines shall compel the submission of the question to the voters at that election. Use of such machines may be discontinued on resubmission of the question and a vote in favor thereof at any subsequent election: *Provided, and however,* That no such voting machine shall be used, purchased, leased or adopted until the board of voting machine commissioners hereinafter provided for, or a majority thereof, shall have made and filed a report certifying that they have examined such machine; that it affords each elector an opportunity to vote in absolute secrecy; that it enables each elector to vote a straight party ticket; that it enables each elector to vote a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from the nominees of any or all other parties, and in part from an independent nomination and in part of persons not in nomination by any party or upon any independent ticket; that it enables each elector to vote a written or printed ballot of his own selection, for any person for any office for which he may desire; that it enables each elector

to vote for all candidates for whom he is entitled to vote and prevents him from voting for any candidate for any office more than once, unless he is lawfully entitled to cast more than one vote for one candidate and in that event permits him to cast only as many votes for that candidate as he is by law entitled and no more; that it prevents the elector from voting for more than one person for the same office unless he is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person therefor, and in that event permits him to vote for as many persons for that office as he is by law entitled and no more; and that such machine will register correctly by means of exact counters, every vote cast for the regular tickets thereon; and has the capacity to contain the tickets of seven political parties with the names of all the candidates thereon, together with all propositions to be voted upon except that it may be so constructed that the names of all candidates for presidential electors will not occur thereon, but in lieu thereof one ballot label in each party column or row shall contain only the words "Presidential Electors," preceded by the party name. That all votes cast on the machine on a regular ballot or ballots shall be registered; that voters may by means of irregular ballots or otherwise vote for any person for any office, although such person may not have been nominated by any party and his name may not appear on such machine; then when a vote is cast for any person for any such office, when his name does not appear on the machine, the elector cannot vote for any name on the machine for the same office; that each elector can, understandingly and within the period of one minute cast his vote for all candidates of his choice; that in case the machine is so constructed that the candidates for presidential electors of any party can be voted for only by voting for the ballot label containing the words "Presidential Electors," by voting an irregular ticket as hereinafter defined the elector may vote for any person or persons he may choose for presidential electors; that the machine is provided with a lock or locks by the use of which any movement of the voting or registering mechanism is absolutely prevented so that it cannot be tampered with or manipulated for any fraudulent purposes; that the machine is susceptible of being closed during the progress of the voting so that no person can see or know the number of votes registered for any candidate: *Provided, also,* that no such machine or machines shall be purchased unless the party or parties making the sale shall guarantee in writing to keep the machine or machines in good working order for five years without additional cost and shall give a sufficient bond conditional to that effect.

Sec. 431. MACHINE MUST MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED.] Sec. 2. The voting machine or machines to be used, adopted, leased or purchased as herein provided must be so constructed as to meet all requirements specified in this Act.

Sec. 432. BOARD OF VOTING MACHINE COMMISSIONERS—TERMS OF OFFICE—EXAMINATION OF MACHINE—REPORT—APPROVAL—COMPENSATION.] Sec. 3. The Secretary of State and two persons appointed by the Governor, who shall be mechanical experts and not members of the same political party, shall constitute a board of voting machine commissioners. Their term of office shall be four years, except that the commissioners appointed by the Governor shall be subject to removal at his pleasure and that any Secretary of State on surrendering the duties of his office shall be succeeded on the board by the succeeding Secretary of State. If the office of Secretary of State for any reason shall become vacant the Attorney General of the State shall be a member of the board until the office of Secretary of State is filled. No member of the board shall have any interest in any voting machine. Any person or corporation owning or being interested in any voting machine may apply to said board to examine such machine and report on its accuracy, efficiency, capacity and safety. The commissioners shall examine the machine and make full report thereon in the office of the Secretary of State. They shall state in the report whether or not the kind of machine so examined complies with the requirements of this Act and can be safely used by voters at elections under the conditions prescribed in this Act. If the report

be in the affirmative upon said questions, the machine shall be deemed approved by the board and machines of its kind may be adopted for use at elections as herein provided. When the machine has been so approved any improvement or change that does not impair its accuracy, efficiency, capacity or safety shall not render necessary a re-examination or re-approval thereof. Any form of voting machine not so approved cannot be used at any election. Each of the two mechanical experts on the board shall be entitled to one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for his compensation and expenses in making such examination and report, to be paid by the person or corporation applying for such examination, which sum may be demanded in advance of making the examination, and which shall be the sole compensation to be received by any such expert. The board may, if it consents to do so, go to any point in the State for the purpose of examining a machine, but it shall not be compelled to make such examination at any place other than the capital of the State: *Provided*, that each of the two commissioners appointed as mechanical experts shall not receive and retain to exceed fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) and reasonable expenses in any one year, and all sums collected for such examinations over and above said maximum salaries and reasonable expenses shall be turned into the State treasury.

Sec. 433. EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMITTED.] Sec. 4. The authorities of any city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division authorized by section 1 of this Act to adopt a voting machine or voting machines may provide for the experimental use, at any election or elections, in one or more election precincts, of a machine which it might lawfully adopt, without a formal adoption thereof, and its use at such elections shall be as valid for all purposes as if it had been lawfully adopted.

Sec. 434. HOW PAYMENT FOR MACHINE MAY BE PROVIDED FOR.] Sec. 5. The local authorities, on the adoption and lease or purchase of a voting machine or voting machines, may provide for the payment therefor in such manner as may be deemed for the best interest of the city, village, incorporated town or county. They may for that purpose make leases, issue bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations, which shall be a charge on the city, village, incorporated town or county. Such bonds, certificates or other obligations may be issued with or without interest, payable at such time or times as the authorities may determine, but shall not be issued or sold at less than par.

Sec. 435. ELECTION PRECINCT IN WHICH MACHINES USED—NUMBER OF VOTERS—RE-DIVISION OF PRECINCTS.] Sec. 6. For any election in any city, village, incorporated town, county, election district or other civil division in which voting machines are to be used, the election precincts in which such machines are to be used may be created by the officers charged with the duty of creating election precincts so as to contain as near as may be six hundred votes each. Such re-districting or re-division shall be made, under such regulations as to time and manner as are now provided by law. Thereafter, so long as voting machines are (are) used, no re-division of such election precincts shall be made until at some general election the number of votes cast in one or more of such precincts shall exceed seven hundred.

Sec. 436. SUPPLYING PRECINCTS WITH MACHINE.] Sec. 7. The local authorities adopting a voting machine or voting machines shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, provide for each polling place a voting machine in complete working order, and shall thereafter preserve and keep it in repair, and shall have the custody thereof, and of the furniture and equipment of the polling place when not in use at an election. If it shall be impracticable to supply each election precinct with a voting machine at the election following such adoption, as many may be supplied as it is practicable to procure, and the same may be used in such election precinct or precincts within the city, village, incorporated town, county, election district or other civil division, as the officers adopting the same may direct.

Sec. 437. HOW MACHINE SHALL BE PLACED IN ROOM—ONE MINUTE FOR VOTING.] Sec. 8. The room in which the election is held shall have a railing separating the part of the room occupied by the judges and clerks of election from

that part of the room occupied by the voting machine. The exterior of the voting machine and every part of the polling place shall be in plain view of the election officers. The voting machine shall be placed at least three feet from every wall and partition of the polling place and at least four feet from any election officer or table used by them, and it shall be so placed that no person on the opposite side of the railing can see or determine from the outside of the room how the voter casts his vote. After the opening of the polls the election judges shall allow no person to pass within the railing to the part of the room where the machine is situated, except for the purpose of voting, except as is provided in the next succeeding section of this Act; and they shall not permit more than one voter at a time to be in such part of the room. They shall not themselves remain or permit any other person to remain in any position or near any position that would permit one to see or ascertain how a voter votes or how he has voted. No voter shall remain within the voting booth or compartment longer than one minute, and if any voter shall refuse to leave after the lapse of that time, he shall at once be removed by the election officers or upon their order.

Sec. 438. WHERE VOTER CAN NOT READ OR IS UNABLE TO USE MACHINE—INTOXICATED PERSON.] Sec. 9. Any voter who may declare upon oath that he can not read the English language, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to use the voting machine, shall, upon request, be assisted by two of the election officers of different parties, to be selected by the judges and clerks of the precincts in which they are to act, to be designated by the judges of election at the opening of the polls. Such officers, in the voter's presence and in the presence of each other, shall register his vote upon the machine for the candidates of his choice, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The clerks of election shall enter upon the poll list after the name of any elector who received such assistance in registering his vote a memorandum of the fact. Intoxication shall not be regarded as a physical disability, and no intoxicated person shall be entitled to assistance in registering his vote.

Sec. 439. WHERE VOTER ASKS FOR INSTRUCTION CONCERNING MANNER OF VOTING.] Sec. 10. In case any elector after entering the voting machine booth shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting, two judges of opposite political parties shall give such instructions to him; but no judge or other election officer, or person assisting an elector, shall, in any manner, request, suggest or seek to persuade, or induce any such elector to vote any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate, or for or against any particular amendment, question or proposition. After receiving such instructions, such elector shall vote as in the case of an unassisted voter.

Sec. 440. BALLOT LABEL.] Sec. 11. That portion of cardboard, paper or other material, placed on the front of the machine and containing the names of the candidates, or a statement of the proposed constitutional amendment or other question or proposition to be voted on, shall be known in this Act as a ballot label. The ballot label shall be supplied by the official or officials charged by law with providing material for the holding of an election or elections and shall be printed in black ink on clear white material of such size as will fit the machine and in plain, clear type, as large as the space will reasonably permit. The party name or other designation shall be prefixed to the list of candidates of such party. The order of the lists of candidates of the several parties shall be arranged as is now provided by law, except that the lists may be placed in horizontal rows or vertical columns, which parties may, if desired, be divided into parallel and contiguous rows or columns, and except that where presidential electors are to be voted for at any election, and the machine to be used will not carry the names of all candidates for such electors, then there may be placed on the ballot label the words "Presidential Electors," under the name of each political party.

Sec. 441. SAMPLE BALLOT LABEL.] Sec. 12. The officers or board charged with the duty of providing ballots and ballot labels for any polling place shall provide therefor two sample ballot labels, which shall be arranged in the form of a diagram, showing the entire front of the voting machine as it

will appear after the official ballot labels are arranged for voting on election day. Such sample ballot labels shall be displayed for public inspection at such polling place during the day preceding election day.

Sec. 442. FOUR SETS OF BALLOT LABELS PROVIDED—DUTY OF OFFICERS IN PUTTING MACHINE IN ORDER, ETC.—DELIVERY OF MACHINE IN ROOM WHERE ELECTION HELD—DUTY OF JUDGES AND CLERKS.] Sec. 13. Four sets of ballot labels for use in the voting machine shall be provided for each polling place for each election by the officer or officers now charged by law with the duty of furnishing such election precincts with ballots. In such manner shall be furnished also all other necessary material for the use of the voting machines. The same officer or officers shall, before the day of election, cause the proper ballot labels to be put on each machine corresponding with the sample ballot labels herein provided for, and the machine in every way to be put in order, set and adjusted, ready for use in voting when delivered at the precinct; and for the purpose of so labeling the machine, putting in order, setting and adjusting the same, they may employ one or more competent persons and cause him or them to be paid in the same manner as other election officers are paid. And the same officer or officers shall cause the machine so labeled in order, set and adjusted, to be delivered at the voting precinct, together with all necessary furniture and appliances that go with the same, in the room where the election is to be held in the precinct, not later than 6:00 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the election. After the delivery of the machine and on the same day the judges and clerks of election of the precinct may meet at said room, open the package containing the sample ballots, and, if necessary, the ballot labels, and see that the machine is correctly labeled, set and adjusted, ready for use in voting; and if the same is not so labeled, set and adjusted and in order, they shall cause it to be done. On the morning of the election the election officers shall meet in the said room at least one hour before the time for opening the polls. They shall see that the sample ballot labels and instruction cards are posted properly, and everything put in readiness for the voting at the hour of opening the polls. The officers shall compare ballot labels on the machine with the sample ballots, see that they are correct, examine and see that all the counters in the machine are set at naught or zero (0) and that the machine is otherwise in perfect order, and they shall not thereafter permit the counters to be operated or moved except by electors in voting, and they shall also see that all necessary arrangements and adjustments are made for voting irregular ballots on the machine.

443. IRREGULAR BALLOTS.] Sec. 14. Ballots voted for any person whose name does not appear on the ballot label on the machine as a candidate for office, are herein referred to as irregular ballots. In voting for presidential electors a voter may vote an irregular ticket made up of the names of persons in nomination by different parties or partially of the names or persons so in nomination and partially of persons not in nomination by any party. Such irregular ballot shall be deposited, written or affixed in or upon the receptacle or device provided on the machine for that purpose.

Sec. 444. WITH CLOSE OF POLLS, MACHINE LOCKED AND COUNTING COMPARTMENT OPENED.] Sec. 15. As soon as the polls are closed, the voting machine shall be locked against voting and the counting compartment opened in the presence of all the judges and clerks of election and all other persons who may be lawfully within the room, giving full view of the numbers announcing the votes cast for each candidate and for and against the various constitutional amendments, questions or other propositions.

Sec. 445. ASCERTAINING NUMBER OF VOTES—WRITTEN STATEMENTS TO BE SIGNED BY ELECTION OFFICERS—IRREGULAR BALLOTS—MACHINE TO BE LOCKED FOR THIRTY DAYS.] Sec. 16. The election officers shall then ascertain the number of votes which the candidates have received both on the machine and by the voting of irregular ballots, if any, and one of the judges shall publicly announce in a distinct voice the total vote of each candidate thus ascertained in the order of the offices as their titles are arranged on the ballot label. He shall then announce in the same manner the vote on each constitutional amendment, proposition or other question. Before leaving the room and

before closing and locking the counting compartment, the election officers shall make and sign written statements or returns of such election, as now required by law. When irregular ballots have been voted they shall be returned, preserved and finally destroyed, as is now provided by law in the case of other election ballots. The written statements or returns so made, after having been properly signed, shall be distinctly and clearly read in the hearing of all persons present, and ample opportunity shall be given to compare the results so certified with the counter dials of the machine. After such comparison and correction, if any such is made, the election officers shall then close the counting compartment and lock the same. Thereafter the machine shall remain locked for a period of at least thirty days unless otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 446. KEYS TO BE RETURNED WITH WRITTEN STATEMENT.] Sec. 17. When the machine is locked at the close of an election in the manner required by this Act, the judges shall place all keys of the machine on a single piece of flexible wire, unite the ends of such wire in a firm knot, label the same with the make and number of the machine and the precinct at which it was used at such election, and return such keys along with the written statements or returns of such election.

Sec. 447. WHERE MACHINE SUPPLIED WITH RECORDING DEVICE.] Sec. 18. A voting machine which possesses all the qualities required by this Act may be supplied in addition with any recording device on which all the votes registered on the mechanical counters will be separately recorded. When a machine is supplied with such device the same shall not be taken out or examined by the election officers who make the return [returns] from the precinct, but such machine shall be locked with such device therein and so remain for a period of at least thirty days unless within that time the machine shall be ordered open by some court of competent jurisdiction. At the end of thirty days such device may be taken out unless otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 448. PENALTY FOR PERSON TAMPERING WITH MACHINE.] Sec. 19. Any person not an election officer or other public officer who shall tamper or attempt to tamper with such voting machine or voting machines, or in any way intentionally impair or attempt to impair its use, and any such person who shall be guilty of or shall attempt any dishonest practice upon any such machine, or with or by its use, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine of from \$100.00 to \$1,000.00, or by imprisonment for a term of from one to five years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 449. PENALTY FOR OFFICIAL TAMPERING, ETC., WITH MACHINE.] Sec. 20. Any clerk or judge of an election or any other public officer authorized to take part in the holding of an election or in preparing for an election, who, with intent to cause or permit any voting machine to fail to register correctly all votes cast thereon; who tampers with or disarranges such machine in any way, or any part or appliance thereof, or who causes or consents to said machine being used for voting at any election with knowledge of the fact that the same is not in order, or not perfectly set and adjusted so that it will correctly register all votes cast thereon; or who, with the purpose of defrauding or deceiving any voter or of causing it to be doubtful for what ticket or candidate or candidates or proposition any vote is cast, or of causing it to appear on said machine that votes cast for one ticket, candidate or proposition were cast for another ticket, candidate or proposition, removes, changes or mutilates any ballot label on said machine or any part thereof, or does any other thing intended to interfere with the validity of the election, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned in the State prison not less than one year nor more than ten years, to which may be added a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

Sec. 450. PENALTY FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY BY PUBLIC OFFICER OR ELECTION OFFICER.] Sec. 21. Any public officer or any election officer upon whom any duty is imposed by this Act, and who shall willfully omit or neglect to perform such duty, or who shall do any act prohibited herein for which imprisonment is not otherwise provided herein, shall, upon conviction, be impris-

oned in the State prison for not less than one year nor more than ten years or be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000 or may be punished by both such imprisonment and fine.

Sec. 451. PROVISIONS OF ELECTION LAW NOT INCONSISTENT WITH ACT APPLY.] Sec. 22. All the provisions of the election law not inconsistent with this Act shall apply to all the elections in the precincts where such voting machines are used. Any provisions of law which conflict with the use of such machine or machines as herein set forth shall not apply to the precinct or precincts in which an election is conducted by the use of such machine or machines.

WHEREAS, Under the authority reposed in them, by this statute, the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago, did, in July, 1911, contract to purchase one thousand (1,000) voting machines for use in the city of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, The extreme dissatisfaction caused by their, the said election commissioners', alleged gross disregard for the provisions of the foregoing statute, and their alleged lack of respect for the rights of the voters of the entire State of Illinois, and the taxpayers of the city of Chicago, in making said purchase; did cause an investigation to be made and a protest to be filed by the "Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency" with the mayor and aldermen of the city of Chicago, as follows:

"To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago:

"GENTLEMEN—Your Honorable Body is again called upon to take official cognizance of the ill-advised and extravagant contract made by the Board of Election Commissioners in July, 1911, for the purchase of 1,000 voting machines, the contract price of which amounts in the aggregate to \$942,500.00. The election commissioners are requesting the council to include in its appropriations for 1913 an item of \$282,750.00 to be used for the payment of 300 of these machines. The first 300 machines delivered, the contract price of which was \$188,500.00, have already been paid for under an appropriation made in 1912. The remaining 500 machines have not been delivered. If these 500 machines are delivered and have to be paid for by the city, it will be necessary for the council to appropriate within the next two years a total of \$754,000.00 (including the appropriation now sought), for the purpose of paying for voting machines, which the Supreme Court of Illinois has recently decided do not comply with the requirements of the voting machine statute."

In compliance with the request of the election commissioners, the Finance Committee has included in the appropriation ordinance submitted to the Council Dec. 30, 1912, the following item:

"Voting machines and trucks—

Three hundred voting machines, at \$942.50 each.....	\$282,750 00
All other items	585 00

Subject to payment by judgments or issuance of certificates \$283,335 00

It further appears from the ordinance that this sum of \$283,335.00 is not appropriated from the corporate fund, but that it is "appropriated subject to judgments or issuance of certificate." No fund, however, is designated from which either judgments or certificates can be paid. Under these circumstances it is not clear in what manner the council intends this \$283,335.00 shall be paid in case judgment is rendered or certificates are issued.

In this connection it should not be overlooked, however, that the contract price of these machines is to be regarded as an "expense" incurred by the election commissioners. This, in the view taken by the corporation counsel in his opinion rendered Jan. 29, 1912. Section 1 of Article VII of the City Election law provides that "such expenditures shall be paid by the city treasurer * * * out of any money in the city treasury not otherwise appropriated." Attention is directed to the fact that the city's traction fund

is "money in the city treasury not otherwise appropriated" and out of which it is possible the holders of voting machine certificates or warrants might enforce their claims.

The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency believes that the council should take notice of this situation and should refuse to appropriate further for these machines, which were purchased by the Board of Election Commissioners without consultation with the council and in utter disregard of the policy of caution demanded by the interests of the taxpaying public.

THE 1911 INVESTIGATION AND REPORT OF THE BUREAU.

When it was learned in May, 1911 that the Board of Election Commissioners was planning to make a contract for the purchase of voting machines, the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency made an investigation of the subject. This investigation disclosed the fact that the voting machine was still in the experimental stage and that there were numerous objections to the purchase of a large number of such machines. In a report issued at that time the bureau stated:

"The Chicago situation presents unusual obstacles to the successful use of voting machines. Among these are the long ballot made necessary by the large number of offices to be filled at some elections; the group voting for certain offices, such as judges and county commissioners; and the system of cumulative voting for members of the Lower House of the General Assembly, which is peculiar to Illinois. The fact that women may vote for university trustees, but not for other officers requires a restrictive device that introduces additional complications. The long ballot necessitates the use in Chicago of a larger and heavier machine than is required in other cities that have adopted voting machines. The size and weight of the machine cause it to present problems of transportation, of storage and of setting up in the voting booth. There are special complexities due to the use of the voting machine at a preliminary [primary] election at which nominations are to be made for a large number of offices.

"Aside from the mechanical operation of the machine itself, there are other elements of uncertainty connected with the use of voting machines that call for experimentation and caution. It cannot be told until the actual trial is made how rapidly the voting can be done by machine, even assuming the mechanism to operate perfectly so far as all except the human element is concerned. This bureau learns that in Minneapolis, where voting machines are in use, the voting has been so much slower than anticipated that it has been found necessary to install two machines to a precinct of 600 voters, instead of one. The Illinois law contemplates a single machine to a precinct of 600 voters. Then there are the problems of transportation and storage and the proper setting of the machines in the booths. Three of these machines will make a truck load and it will require at least three men to handle one. Skilled persons will be required to set them up when taken from the storage room to the voting booth. It would seem that the Board of Election Commissioners ought to acquire experience in handling 50 or 100 machines before undertaking the burden of managing 1,200. This experience, moreover, should be in connection with the most trying elections, such as the primary of April, 1912, and the election of the following November, when the long ballot must be voted."

Inquiries made at that time disclosed the fact also that although the city of Chicago would be expected to make provision for paying for the machines to be purchased, the financial officers of the city had not been consulted in regard to the matter and further, that prior Boards of Election Commissioners had secured appropriations from the city council before taking steps looking to the purchase of voting machines. In this connection it was pointed out that although the plans of the present board contemplated the expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000, no prior board had deemed it wise to consider an initial expenditure in excess of \$100,000.00.

As a result of this investigation, it seemed obvious, in view of the difficulties and uncertainties which existed, that ordinary business prudence

demand a policy of experimentation and caution on the part of the election commissioners. The main conclusions reached by the bureau were summarized in its report, as follows:

1. The number of voting machines to be purchased in the near future should be limited to one hundred at the most; and the purchase of a greater number of machines should be postponed until after trial at the primaries of April, 1912, and at the election of November, 1912, of such limited number of machines.

2. The Board of Election Commissioners should seek to secure the cooperation of the financial authorities of the city in advance of action looking to the purchase of voting machines, whatever the amount involved.

THE CONTRACT OF 1911 AND THE APPROPRIATION OF 1912.

In the face of the situation above set forth, of which they were fully advised, and notwithstanding the adverse comments of the public press, the Board of Election Commissioners and the Empire Voting Machine Company disregarded every principle of business prudence, and in July, 1911, entered into the contract mentioned for the purchase of 1,000 machines.

When the 1912 appropriation ordinance was before the council, that body was asked to appropriate \$188,500.00 for the payment of 200 of the machines. While the matter was still pending, the bureau, on Feb. 5, 1912, petitioned the council not to make any appropriation "unless it (the contract) should be modified (1) to provide for the delivery of not to exceed 100 machines on the first installment, and (2) to relieve the board from the obligation to take 1,000 machines if those delivered on the first installment shall not prove satisfactory when placed in use." This suggestion on the part of the bureau was disregarded. The appropriation asked for was made and the 200 machines were delivered and paid for.

At the time the council was considering this appropriation of \$188,500.00, it had before it, however, the opinion of the corporation counsel in which he advised that it was "incumbent on the city of Chicago to pay the obligations incurred by the Board of Election Commissioners in buying such voting machines." It is perhaps fair to assume that many of the aldermen voting for that appropriation believed it their duty to do so on the advice thus given by the corporation counsel.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The situation at the present time differs radically from that which existed in January and February, 1912. The corporation counsel in his opinion then rendered confined himself to the question of the liability of the city to pay the "obligations" incurred by the Board of Election Commissioners. At that time no opportunity had been afforded to test the machines at either a primary or a general election. He assumed apparently that the voting machines contracted for and to be delivered would meet the requirements of the voting machine law and that, when such machines were accepted by the Board of Election Commissioners, a binding obligation would be incurred.

The voting machine statute is explicit on the point that no voting machine shall be purchased unless it is so constructed as to meet all the requirements specified in that Act, among which is the requirement that "each elector can understandingly and within the period of one minute cast his vote for all candidates of his choice." The Board of Election Commissioners is given no power to purchase any machine which does not meet this requirement and it seems obvious that, if the board were to make a contract for a machine which did not meet the above requirement, the contract so made would not create a binding obligation on the city because of the lack of power in the board to make such a contract. It would seem equally clear that, no matter what may be the terms of the contract made by the board, if the machine itself when delivered does not, in fact, meet the requirements of the voting machine statute, the city would not be bound. Attention is called, however, to the contract under which the machines in question were

purchased. By its terms the company "agrees that each machine so furnished shall in all respects comply with all the requirements of the statutes of Illinois now in force relating to the use of voting machines."

If it be said that the Board of Election Commissioners has accepted the machines and in so doing has found that they meet the requirements of the statute, it is sufficient answer to say that the finding of the board in this respect is not conclusive and that in the case of these particular machines the board has only recently been overruled by the Supreme Court of the State.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

On Dec. 17, 1912, the Supreme Court handed down an opinion in the case of *The People ex rel Hull v. Taylor et al*, in which it holds that the voting machines, for the payment of which an appropriation is now asked, do not comply with the voting machine statute in that they are not so constructed that "each elector can, understandingly and within the period of one minute, cast his vote for all candidates of his choice." Moreover, the decision in this case requires the election commissioners to furnish ballot boxes and paper ballots in all precincts.

In its opinion in the foregoing case the court said:

"It is insisted on behalf of the respondents (the election commissioners) that the action of the Board of Voting Machines Commissioners and the Board of Election Commissioners in determining that the voting machines complied with the requirements of the law in this particular should be held conclusive upon this question; that the powers conferred on these officers require the exercise of judgment and are discretionary in their character, and that their determination of the question of fact is final. If a discretionary power is exercised so as to produce a manifest injustice, the courts may interfere to require its due exercise and prevent a public wrong. * * * If votes cannot, in fact, be cast upon the machines within the time allowed by law, their use will result in some voters being deprived of their votes. Such an injustice, if clearly shown, will justify the interference of the court to afford a remedy by *mandamus*. It is alleged in the answer that the voting machines in question have been in satisfactory use in various cities of different states for a number of years, and that arrangements have been made for the instruction on the day of election, and before that day, of voters in the use of the machine. On the argument of the cause one of the machines was present and demonstrations of the manner of its use were made by various persons. Fifty-three officers were to be voted for besides the presidential electors, and there were three public policy questions and four propositions to issue bonds. There were party nominations by six parties, although one was for a part only, of the offices. It is easy to vote a straight party ticket on the machine. It can be done in a few seconds. An expert in the use of the machine can vote a split ticket, even as large as the ticket at the November election, in one minute. *The requirement of the statute, however, is that 'each elector can, understandingly, and within the period of one minute, cast his vote for all candidates of his choice.'* 'Each elector' does not mean here absolutely every elector, for a voter may be blind or crippled so as to be physically unable to use the machine, and the statute provides for such a condition, but the term does include at least every elector of ordinary intelligence having the reasonable use of his faculties and members. If the voter must be a trained expert—if he must be a man of more than ordinary intelligence, keenness of vision or alertness of motion—in order to be able to vote as he wishes within a minute, then the machine which requires these things of him does not comply with the law. *As a matter of fact, we find that the machine does not comply with the law in enabling the voter understandingly to cast his vote in one minute.* It is not enough that one voter or many voters can possibly, by strenuous effort, vote for the candidates they desire in one minute. It is necessary, at least, that the average voter who wishes to vote for candidates upon two or more or all of the various tickets can by a reasonable effort be surely able to cast the vote he desires to cast, within the time allowed him by law for

doing so. We take into consideration the action and finding of the Board of Voting Machine Commissioners and the Board of Election Commissioners as well as our own observation, and *we are constrained to find that the machines do not comply with the law in respect to the time within which votes can be cast, and that their use, if voters were allowed only one minute to vote, would result in the disfranchisement of many electors."*

CONCLUSION.

In entering into a contract for the purchase and sale of 1,000 voting machines, the Board of Election Commissioners and the Empire Voting Machine Company chose to disregard not only the interest of the taxpaying public, but the counsel of caution and the principles of ordinary business prudence. They acted with their eyes open. There are no equities to be considered or preserved.

It is the opinion of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency that there is no legal liability on the part of the city to pay for the voting machines in question. The bureau believes that any appropriation by the council would not only be illegal, but because of the flagrant wrong resulting to the community from the transaction, would expose the members of the council to severe criticism.

The bureau, therefore, respectfully petitions the city council not to make any appropriation for the payment of said voting machines. It submits that the claim of the Empire Voting Machine Company should not be recognized by a contingent appropriation or in any other form. The bureau further petitions the council to adopt an order directing the corporation counsel to contest vigorously any suit or proceeding which may be brought to enforce payment for any of said machines.

Respectfully submitted,

CHICAGO BUREAU OF PUBLIC EFFICIENCY,
JULIUS ROSENWALD, *Chairman*;
HARRIS S. KEELER, *Director*.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1913.

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners, the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago and the Empire Voting Machine Company, entered into a conspiracy to qualify the Empire Voting Machines, contrary to the provisions of the Election law; and it is further alleged, that the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago and the Empire Voting Machine Company entered into a conspiracy to defraud the taxpayers of the city of Chicago, of a sum of money alleged to fall little short of four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000.00), by agreeing to a purchase price of nine hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$942,500.00) in the aggregate, to be paid to the Empire Voting Machine Company, by the city of Chicago for the delivery of one thousand (1,000) Empire Voting Machines, to the said Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the Empire Voting Machines can be manipulated at will for the purpose of fraudulent voting, and are wholly inadequate for the uses as specified in the statutes, and it is further alleged that after having been used and fairly tried in Omaha, Burlington, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles and in more than fifty cities in New Jersey, these machines have been discarded as inefficient, because wholly unsafe, cumbersome and subject to fraudulent manipulation; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that there exists a gigantic conspiracy, engineered by the shrewd intelligence of powerful and corrupt influences, to use the election machinery of the city of Chicago, through and by the further use of the said Empire Voting Machines, that in the end, city, county, state and national elections may be absolutely controlled or materially influenced; and,

WHEREAS, Great scandal has resulted by these persistent and repeated allegations of fraud, directed at the election machinery of the city of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, The city of Chicago casts approximately forty (40) per cent of the vote of Illinois; the entire electorate of this State stands in eminent danger of disfranchisement in general elections should these allegations be true; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the peculiar political and governmental conditions now existing in the city of Chicago and county of Cook, precludes the possibility of a thorough and impartial investigation as to the facts by the local authorities; and,

WHEREAS, There appears to be ample grounds for a thorough, searching, exhaustive and impartial investigation of the alleged scandalous conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That a joint committee of twelve (12,) shall be appointed; six (6) to be named by the Chairman of the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives, and six (6) to be named by the Senate; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination of the official conduct and acts of the State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners, the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago, and any and all of the official conduct and acts of all of the election officers of the city of Chicago, and the county of Cook in whatsoever capacity heretofore or now employed; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination into the contract entered into between the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago or its agents and the Empire Voting Machine Company, its agents, trustees, assigns, heirs or receivers; that this committee be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination into the organization, creation, incorporation or establishment of the Empire Voting Machine Company, for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of its stockholders, officers, owners, trustees, agents, heirs, assigns, or receivers; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination into its workings, mechanism, efficiency, quality, material, manufacture, cost and sale price of the Empire Voting Machines; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination of any and all matters of whatsoever nature referred to; in the foregoing preamble and this resolution proper; that this committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to issue subpoenas for the purpose of compelling witnesses to attend upon their deliberations and compel said witnesses to answer their inquiry, and to issue subpoenas for the purpose of compelling the production into their hands of any and all books, papers, writings, documents, records, machines, instruments, tools or whatsoever objects, utensils or things that they may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution; that this committee be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such assistance as they deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution, however no State moneys, now or hereafter appropriated for expense incurred under the provisions of this resolution, shall be spent outside the boundaries of this State, except that foreign witnesses coming before this committee may be reimbursed as to their actual transportation expense only, or for the purpose of actual expense incurred in having any depositions taken by others than the members of this committee, outside the boundaries of this State; and, be it, further

Resolved, That this committee be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to make their investigations and examinations to cover a period, dating from January 1, 1903, to and including the conclusion of their deliberations; that this committee, be and is, hereby authorized, empowered and instructed to report its findings with its recommendations to this session of the General Assembly, if within the range of possibility or to any special session of this General Assembly, or, and not later than to the Forty-ninth General Assembly.

Adopted by the House, April 10, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following preamble and joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 26.

WHEREAS, A monument is to be dedicated to Thos. Jefferson, at St. Louis, Mo., on April 30, 1913; and,

WHEREAS, The Honorable David R. Francis, President of the Universal Exposition has invited the Governor of Illinois and his staff, together with a committee representing both branches of the General Assembly, to be present upon that occasion and to assist in the ceremonies; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That a committee of three members from the House of Representatives and three members from the Senate, together with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, be and the same are hereby appointed a committee to represent the General Assembly of Illinois at the dedication of the monument to Thomas Jefferson, at St. Louis, Mo., on April 30, 1913.

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker of the House has appointed as such committee on the part of the House, Messrs: Igoe, McWilliams and J. E. Harriss.

Adopted by the House, April 10, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, Senate Bill No. 207, a bill for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand."

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Labor, April 9, 1913:

Add to bill section 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force on and after January 1, 1914.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 32, a bill for "An Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and repealing certain Acts therein named,"

Which was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading today, for the purpose of amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Juul offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 32 section 13:

By inserting in line seven, between the words "the" and "value," the word "assessed."

Amend section 13, line eleven, by inserting after the word "mature," the following words:

"and said tax to so pay the interest on said bonds as it falls due and to pay said bonds as they mature, shall not be permitted to increase the taxing power of said district as herein provided for."

Amend section 13, by striking out of lines eighteen and nineteen, the following words:

"exclusive of the amount levied for the payment of interest on and principal of bonded indebtedness."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Denvir, Senate Bill No. 257, a bill for "An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of certain employees of street railway corporations, and to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 382, a bill for "An Act to prevent the issuance of free passes, free tickets, and free transportation by steam or electric railroads, railways or common carriers of passengers in this State and to prevent the use thereof by individuals and to prescribe a penalty therefor, and rules of evidence relating thereto,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 265, a bill for "An Act to repeal certain Acts herein named,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Denvir, Senate Bill No. 300, a bill for "An Act to provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or have become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, when such mothers have children under fourteen years of age, and are citizens of the United States of America and residents of the county in which application for relief is made,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 132, a bill for "An Act providing for the creating, locating, constructing and administering of a State Colony for the care and treatment of epileptics,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions April 10, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 132 as follows:

Insert in line 20 of setion 7 of the printed bill, after the word "colony" the words: "Provided that if such alleged epileptic is an adult his consent

in writing shall be first obtained, and if a minor, or under any other disability, the consent in writing of the parent, guardian or conservator shall be first obtained; and,"

Strike out, in said Senate Bill No. 132, the word "State" wherever it appears immediately preceding the words "Board of Administration."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 15, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, slips, wharves, docks, levees, piers, breakwaters and all harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith and for the purpose of carrying out such power to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and to authorize the use, occupation, recovery and acquisition of artificially made or reclaimed lands of the State and the reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State,' and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, wharves, docks, piers, slips and other harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith, to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and the use, occupation, reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State in carrying out such power, and to repeal all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith,' approved June 10, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Canals and Rivers, April 10, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title after the word "a bill," strike out all thereafter and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For An Act to enlarge the power of cities and villages in relation to harbors, canals, slips, wharves, docks, levees, piers, quay walls, breakwaters and all harbor structures, facilities, connections, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith and for the purpose of carrying out such power to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and to authorize the use, occupation, recovery and acquisition of artificially made or reclaimed lands of the State and the reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, wharves, docks, piers, slips, and other harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith, to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and the use, occupation, reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State in carrying out such power, and to repeal all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith,' approved June 10, 1911, and to repeal all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause in section one and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That every city and village in this State shall have the right, power and authority, and such right, power and authority are hereby granted to acquire,

own, construct, maintain and operate anywhere within the jurisdiction or limits of the city or village, or in, over and upon any public waters bordering thereon, harbors, canals, slips, wharves, docks, levees, piers, quay walls, breakwaters and all appropriate harbor structures, facilities, connections and improvements, and in connection therewith to acquire, own, construct, maintain and operate such elevators, vaults and warehouses (including cold storage warehouses), as may be necessary adjuncts or incidental to transportation and railroad terminals, and to acquire, own, construct, maintain and operate all other necessary or appropriate terminal facilities.

Sec. 2. Every such city or village having only a river water frontage, shall have the right, power and authority, and such right, power and authority are hereby granted to acquire, own, construct, maintain and operate any and all railroad or terminal facilities, tracks and connections, necessary or appropriate to connect any such harbor or other utility, enumerated in section one of this Act, with any railroad or railroads entering such city or village, including interurban railroads.

Sec. 3. Every such city or village shall have the power to lease portions of any of the utilities mentioned in section one of this Act, for a period not longer than twenty (20) years on such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by ordinance, and to fix and regulate the rates and charges for the use of such utilities, whether owned and operated by such city or village, or are operated by persons or corporations who are tenants of such city or village or are constructed, owned and operated by any public or municipal corporation as hereinafter provided: *Provided, however*, that except as to railroad facilities at least one-third of the capacity of each such utility shall not be leased for a period to exceed one year and that at least one-half of said one-third shall at all times be reserved by such city or village for general public use, and that not to exceed fifty per cent in capacity of the remaining two-thirds capacity of each such utility shall be leased to any one person or corporation: *Provided, further, however*, that no leases authorized under this Act shall contain conditions which shall admit of any unjust, undue or unreasonable preference or discrimination between lessees.

Sec. 4. Every such city and village for the purpose of carrying out the powers herein granted shall have the power to acquire, by purchase, unconditioned gift, or condemnation, any and all property necessary or appropriate for any of the purposes in this Act enumerated, and in all cases where property is acquired or sought to be acquired by condemnation, the procedure shall be, as nearly as may be, like that provided for in an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the exercise of the right of eminent domain," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all the amendments thereto now in force or which may be hereafter enacted. Nothing in this section contained shall limit or restrict the power of any city or village to acquire by grant from the State submerged lands or artificially made or reclaimed lands as in this Act provided.

Sec. 5. Every such city and village shall also have the right, power and authority and such right, power and authority are hereby granted to use, occupy or reclaim all such submerged lands under the public waters of the State within the limits or jurisdiction of, or bordering on such city or village, as may be necessary or appropriate for any of the purposes in this Act enumerated, and the right, power and authority herein granted to cities and villages to use, occupy or reclaim such submerged lands, shall be superior to and shall take precedence over any similar right, power or authority heretofore granted to any person or corporation, private, public or municipal (other than city or village), in so far as such right has not been exercised, at the time when such city or village by ordinance, as to lands therein particularly described, shall elect or determine to exercise such right, power or authority, and no person or private corporation shall at any time hereafter construct any harbor, canal, slip, wharf, dock, levee, pier, quay wall, breakwater or other harbor structure, facility, connection or improvement, and no corporation, public or municipal (other than a city or village), shall hereafter construct a harbor, canal, slip, wharf, dock, levee, pier, quay wall,

breakwater or other harbor structure, facility, connection or improvement over or upon such submerged lands within the limits or jurisdiction of any such city or village, or over or upon any public waters bordering thereon, without first securing the consent of the city council of such city or village.

Sec. 6. Every such city and village shall also have the right, power and authority, and such right, power and authority are hereby granted, to take possession of, use and occupy any and all artificially made or reclaimed lands (which before the artificial making or reclamation thereof constituted a portion of the submerged lands under the public waters of the State of Illinois) within the limits or jurisdiction of, or bordering on such city or village, the title to which artificially made or reclaimed lands is in the State of Illinois, when and in so far as said lands shall be declared by ordinance of such city or village particularly describing said lands to be necessary or appropriate for any of the purposes in this Act enumerated; and every such city and village shall have the right, power and authority to bring and maintain all necessary suits, actions or proceedings, in its corporate name, against any person or corporation, private, public or municipal, for the recovery of the possession of such artificially made or reclaimed lands, which lands, when so acquired, shall be held, used and occupied by such city or village subject to the conditions in this Act provided.

Sec. 7. Every such city and village shall also have the right, power and authority, and such right, power and authority are hereby granted, to take possession of, use and occupy any and all artificially made or reclaimed lands (which before the artificial making or reclamation thereof constituted a portion of the submerged lands under the public waters of the State of Illinois) within the limits or jurisdiction of, or bordering on such city or village the title to which artificially made or reclaimed lands is in the State of Illinois, when and in so far as said lands shall be declared by ordinance of such city or village particularly describing said lands to be necessary or appropriate as and for approaches to or connections with any harbor or harbor utility or appurtenance in this Act authorized, and to establish, widen, extend, grade, pave and otherwise improve such approaches or connections over and upon such artificially made or reclaimed lands and to vacate the same or any part thereof, and every such city or village shall have the right, power and authority to bring and maintain all necessary suits, actions or proceedings, in its corporate name, against any person or corporation, private, public or municipal, for the recovery of the possession of such artificially made or reclaimed lands, which lands, when so acquired, shall be held, used and occupied by such city or village subject to the conditions in this Act provided.

Sec. 8. Nothing in the three preceding sections contained shall be held to or shall impair the right of any board of park commissioners having jurisdiction over two or more parks bordering on public waters or any shore owner under any contract entered into between such board of park commissioners and such shore owner, where such board of park commissioners has taken any step or steps or begun any proceedings prior to March 1, 1913, to connect by a boulevard, driveway or parkway two or more parks under its jurisdiction and bordering on such public waters, but nothing in this section contained shall be construed to or shall in any wise affect the validity of any of the said three preceding sections.

Sec. 9. Every such city and village may by ordinance authorize any public or municipal corporation (other than a city or village), authorized by law to construct or operate any one or more of the utilities enumerated in section one of this Act, to construct and operate within the limits or jurisdiction of, or bordering on such city or village, any one or more of such utilities on such terms and conditions as such city or village in any such ordinance may determine and on such terms and conditions as may be provided by law.

Sec. 10. Whenever any public or municipal corporation shall have constructed under authority of this Act or any other law of the State any of the utilities mentioned in section one of this Act, within the limits or jurisdiction of any city or village, or in, over or upon any public waters bordering thereon, such city or village shall have the right, power and authority to

purchase the same on such terms and conditions as may be provided by law, and in case no terms and conditions are provided by law, then on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by such city or village and such public or municipal corporation.

Sec. 11. No ordinance of any such city or village providing for the leasing of any portion of any harbor, wharf, dock, pier, quay wall, slip, levee, connection or other harbor utility acquired or constructed under the provisions of this Act (and authorized by this Act to be leased), for any period in excess of five years, shall go into effect until ninety days after the passage thereof, and if within such ninety days a petition shall be filed in the office of the city or village clerk of such city or village, signed by five per cent (5%) of the registered voters of such city or village as shown by the last preceding general election held in such city or village, requesting that such ordinance be submitted to popular vote, it shall be the duty of said city or village clerk within three days after the filing in his office of such petition, to file the same, together with a copy of the ordinance, certified by said city or village clerk to be a true copy thereof, in the office of the officer or officers having jurisdiction over elections in such city or village, and it shall thereupon be the duty of such election officer or officers to submit to the electors of such city or village, in the same manner as is provided by section two of an Act entitled, "An Act providing for an expression of opinion by electors on questions of public policy at any general or special election," approved May 11, 1901, at the first succeeding general or special election occurring more than ninety days thereafter or at a special election called by the city council of such city or village for that purpose in the manner provided by Article IV of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, the question of whether or not such ordinance shall be approved and such ordinance shall not go into effect until it shall have been approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at such general or special election: *Provided, however,* that each ordinance providing for such leasing shall have a true copy of such proposed lease thereto attached.

Sec. 12. Every such city and village may also acquire the lands, whether of natural or artificial formation, property and property rights, including riparian rights, of any owner or claimant, whether a person or corporation, private, public or municipal (other than a city or village), on the shores of public waters in, upon or near which it is proposed to construct any harbor or utility authorized by this Act, and also the title of any such owner or claimant, to the lands lying beneath, adjacent to or adjoining such public waters, without other compensation, by agreeing with any such owner or claimant, upon a boundary line dividing the lands (whether of natural or artificial formation), to be acquired by such city or village and the adjacent, adjoining or submerged or other lands (whether of natural or artificial formation) to be taken and acquired by such owner or claimant. The rights and property to be taken and acquired, respectively, by any such city or village and by any such owner or claimant, shall be specifically described and set forth in the decree to be entered by the court as in this Act provided.

Sec. 13. Whenever any such city or village and such owner or claimant shall have agreed upon a boundary line as aforesaid, such city or village shall file a suit in chancery in the circuit court of the county in which said lands are situated, praying that such boundary line be established and confirmed by the decree of said court. All persons interested as owners or otherwise in said lands, as appearing of record, if known, or if not known, stating that fact, shall be made defendants in said suit. Persons interested, whose names are unknown, may be made parties defendant by the description of the unknown owners; but in all cases an affidavit shall be filed by or on behalf of such city or village, setting forth that the names of such persons are unknown, such city or village shall also give public notice of the filing of each such suit by publication thereof once a week for four consecutive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation regularly published in said city or village, in which said lands are situated, which notice shall

contain the title of the suit and the terms of court at which it is made returnable, the last of which notices shall be published not less than ten (10) days or more than twenty (20) days before the first day of the term of court at which said suit is returnable. If there be no newspaper of general circulation published in said city or village, then such publication shall be in the nearest newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which such city or village is located, and if there is no newspaper of general circulation published in said county, then such publication shall be in the nearest newspaper of general circulation published in the State. The defendants who do not enter their appearance shall be served with process in the suit or suits so instituted in the same manner as in suits in chancery, and the proceedings in said cause shall be conducted in the same manner as other suits in chancery. If upon a hearing the court shall find that the rights and interests of the public have been duly conserved in and by such agreement, then the court shall confirm said agreement and establish such boundary line; otherwise the court shall, in its discretion, dismiss such suit. If the boundary line agreed upon shall be so established and confirmed by the decree of said court, it shall thereafter be the permanent dividing and boundary line of said lands, and shall not be affected or changed thereafter, either by accretions or erosions.

The establishment of such boundary line as aforesaid shall operate as a conveyance and release to such city or village of all the right, title and interest of such owner or owners to any and all lands, property and property rights, including riparian rights, lying upon the outer or water side of said boundary line when so established. Such city or village is hereby granted by the State of Illinois the title to any and all lands, property and property rights, including riparian rights, lying upon the outer or water side of said boundary line when so established. Such owner or owners of said shore lands are hereby granted by the State of Illinois the title to the adjacent, adjoining or submerged or other lands, whether of natural or artificial formation, as specifically and particularly described in said decree, lying upon the inner or land side of said boundary line when so established, and such owner or owners shall have the right to fill in, improve, protect and use, sell and convey said submerged or other lands lying upon the inner or land side of said boundary line free from any adverse claim in any way arising out of any question as to where the shore line was at any time in the past, or as to the title to any existing accretions.

Sec. 14. Every such city or village shall also have the right, power and authority, and the right, power and authority are hereby granted, to cross by roadways or other appropriate approaches, the ways, drives, boulevards, beaches, wharves, docks, levees, piers, breakwaters, retaining walls, lands and submerged lands, or any of them, of any municipal corporation (other than a city or village), whenever any such crossing shall by ordinance of such city or village be declared to be necessary, appropriate, convenient, useful, desirable or advantageous to harbor development and use or the development and use of any of the utilities mentioned in this Act.

Sec. 15. Any artificially made, reclaimed or submerged lands of the State of Illinois which shall be acquired by any such city or village under the provisions of this Act, shall be held, used and occupied only for a public purpose, and if any such city or village shall at any time grant, bargain and sell such artificially made, reclaimed or submerged lands or any part thereof, the same shall thereupon revert to the State of Illinois.

Any accretions or artificially made or reclaimed lands which may be formed or added to any harbor utility constructed by any public or municipal corporation (other than a city or village), under the provisions of this Act, shall not become the property of such public or municipal corporation, but such accretions or artificially made or reclaimed lands shall revert to and become the property of such city or village for the purposes of this Act, subject to such disposition as the city council of such city or village shall direct, but limited, however, by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 16. Every city and village in this State shall have the right, power and authority, and the right, power and authority are hereby granted, to

locate and establish dock lines and harbor lines in the public waters or rivers within the limits or jurisdiction of, or bordering on such city or village.

Sec. 17. Every such city and village owning and operating or owning and leasing any portion of any of the utilities mentioned in section one of this Act shall keep the books of account for such utilities separate and distinct from other city or village accounts and in such manner as to show the true and complete financial standing and results of such city or village ownership and operation and of such city or village ownership and leasing as the case may be. Such accounts shall be so kept as to show the actual cost to such city or village of such utilities owned; all costs of maintenance, extension and improvement; all operating expenses of every description, in case of such city or village operation, whether in whole or of a part of such utilities; if water or other service shall be furnished for the use of such utilities without charge, the accounts shall show, as nearly as possible, the value of such service, and also the value of any service, if any, rendered by such utilities to any other city or village department without charge; such accounts shall also show reasonable allowances for interest, depreciation and insurance, and also estimates of the amount of taxes that would be chargeable against such utilities if owned by a private corporation. The city council of such city or village shall cause to be printed annually for public distribution, a report showing the financial standing and results, in form as aforesaid of such city or village ownership and operation, or of such city or village ownership and leasing. The accounts of such utilities, kept as aforesaid, shall be examined at least once a year by an expert accountant, who shall report to the city council the results of his examination. Such expert accountant shall be selected in such manner as the city council may direct, and he shall receive for his services such compensation to be paid out of the income or revenues from such utilities, as the city council may prescribe.

Sec. 18. The term "utility," as used in this Act, shall mean and embrace every harbor, canal, slip, wharf, dock, levee, pier, quay wall, breakwater or harbor structure, facility, connection or improvement, and every elevator, vault, warehouse or cold storage warehouse, acquired, owned, maintained or operated in connection therewith, and every necessary or appropriate adjunct to transportation, including railroad terminals and terminal facilities as authorized to be used by this Act.

The term "artificially made or reclaimed lands," as used in this Act, shall be held to include all lands formerly submerged under the public waters of the State, the title to which lands is in the State and which have been artificially made or reclaimed in whole or in part contrary to law.

The term "city council," as used in this Act, shall, in addition to its usual meaning, also mean and include board of trustee or other legislative or governing body of any city or village, as the case may be.

Sec. 19. No portion of any harbor, canal, slip, wharf, dock, levee, pier or other harbor utility or improvement (except breakwater) enumerated in this Act shall be constructed within one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile of any intake of water for public consumption, and in constructing such improvements no ashes, cinders or waste shall be dumped into any public waters within four (4) miles from any intake of water for public consumption unless placed behind retaining bulkheads: *Provided, however*, that nothing in this section contained shall apply to any city or village whose water frontage is exclusively on a river.

Sec. 20. The validity of any portion of this Act shall not affect the validity of any portion thereof which can be given effect without such invalid part.

Sec. 21. All laws and parts of laws heretofore enacted conferring or granting police control or other power or jurisdiction upon any municipal corporation other than a city or village, within the area or districts that may be particularly described by ordinance as in this Act provided and authorized, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to or shall repeal an Act entitled, "An Act to amend an

Act entitled, 'An Act to enable park commissioners having control of a park or parks bordering upon public waters in this State, to enlarge and connect the same from time to time by extensions over lands and the bed of such waters and defining the use which may be made of such extensions and granting submerged lands for the purpose of such enlargements,' approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and to amend the title thereof and to repeal the Act herein named,' approved June 11, 1912, in force July 1, 1912.

Sec. 22. An Act entitled, "An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, wharves, docks, piers, slips and other harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith, to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and the use, occupation, reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State in carrying out such power, and to repeal all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith," approved June 10, 1911, is hereby repealed, and all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 23. WHEREAS, As an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this Act, therefore, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 351, a bill for "An Act to amend section 12 of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911; in force July 1, 1911."

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 312, a bill for "An Act to provide for the registration of nurses and to repeal a certain Act therein named,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 218, a bill for "An Act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of wage loan corporations and to allow the loaning of money by such corporations secured by assignment of wages, and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 297, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 121a,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 148, a bill for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the employment of children, in the State of Illinois, and to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Which was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading on April 2, 1913, for the purpose of amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Magill stated that he had no amendments to offer, and, on his motion, the bill was ordered again to third reading.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 154, a bill for "An Act to empower the board of supervisors in counties under township organization, and county commissioners in counties not under township organization, to appropriate county funds to employ, or to assist in employing a county consulting agriculturist, and to defray, or assist in defraying, the expenses connected herewith, for the purpose of the conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally,"

Which was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading today, for the purpose of amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Magill offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 154, by adding the following words after the word "generally" in line eleven (11) "and the employment of such consulting agriculturist."

On motion of Mr. Magill the further consideration of the bill was postponed and it was ordered that it retain its place on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 298, a bill for "An Act to establish a minimum salary for teachers in the public schools of this State."

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Education, April 10, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 298, as printed, by inserting in line 7 of section 1, after the word "per" the word "school."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend by adding the following to section 2, changing the period after "fund" to a comma: "unless it shall appear that such district levies and expends for educational purposes the maximum amount allowed by law."

Mr. Magill offered the following substitute for the committee amendments, which substitute was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 298 by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. That in order to promote the public welfare and provide for a higher degree of efficiency in the public schools of the State, it shall be unlawful hereafter for any board of directors or board of education having control of any public school or system of public schools in this State to employ any teacher at a salary which shall aggregate less than three hundred dollars (\$300.00) for the school year in such district: *Provided*, said teacher is required to devote full time to teaching in said school.

Sec. 2. No school district in this State in which the board of directors or board of education fails to comply with the provisions of section one (1) of this Act shall receive any portion of the State distributive fund, unless it shall appear that such district levies and expends for educational purposes the maximum amount allowed by law.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, the consideration of the special order being Senate Resolution No. 17, initiative and referendum, which was made a special order for this hour, was postponed until Thursday, April 17, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President presented the following communication which was read and ordered spread upon the Journal of today's proceedings:

April 16, 1913.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, President of the Senate:

SIR—I am transmitting you herewith a copy of the cable message received this day acknowledging receipt of copy of joint assembly resolution expressing sympathy to the Greek people upon the assassination of their king.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HARRY WOODS,

Secretary of State.

(Cable Message.)

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Received at Athens, 16th.

The Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, Mr. Harry Woods, Springfield, Illinois:

The cordial sympathy which the Joint Assembly of the State of Illinois expressed to us for the bereavement of our beloved king touched the hearts of the Hellenic people and of their representatives besides the interest which this American people manifested in behalf of our sacred war for liberty renders us more grateful interpreting the sentiments which possess all the Hellenes. I beg your excellency to accept and transmit to the Joint Assembly and to all the people of the State of Illinois the sincere gratitude of the Hellenic people and of the whole nation.

Very respy.

ZAVIZIANOS, 6:35 a. m.

The President presented the following communication which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Barr, leave of absence was granted Senator Maclean for this week:

April 15, 1913.

Hon. Barrett O'Hara, Governor, Illinois:

DEAR SIR—Owing to legislative matters here I will be unable to be present in Springfield this week.

Yours truly,

(Signed.) W. H. McLEAN.

At 12:18 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The President of the Senate announced the special order for this hour to be the consideration of the following resolution reported from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, April 9, 1913, with the recommendation that it be adopted:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 17.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Article IV of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 35, to read as follows:

Section 35. The people reserve power to propose and to enact laws as herein provided. Eight per cent of the electors of the State may propose an Act by initiative petition, verified as to signatures, and filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days prior to the date of convening of any regular session of the General Assembly. The Secretary of State shall transmit a certified copy of the proposed Act to the House of Representatives and to the Senate at the convening of the next regular session of the General Assembly, and the same shall be treated as a bill introduced in the name of the people. Unless such proposed Act shall, without change, become a law by regular legislative enactment within one year after the date of convening of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall submit the same by its title to the electors at the next general election: *Provided*, that if a proposed Act shall be placed upon its final passage in each House, and shall fail in each House to receive the affirmative votes of one-fourth of the members elected, it shall not be so submitted. If a proposed Act, when submitted to the electors, shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition, it shall become a law, and take effect on the first day of January, next, thereafter.

All laws enacted under the provisions of this section may be subsequently amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and they shall be subject to

the same constitutional provisions and limitations as are Acts passed by the General Assembly: *Provided*, such provisions and limitations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

The people reserve power to reject laws passed by the General Assembly, and to stay the time of their taking effect, as herein provided. Five per cent of the electors of the State, by a referendum petition, verified as to signatures and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an Act, may require that such Act shall not take effect until submitted to the electors. The Secretary of State shall submit such Act by its title to the electors at the next general election, and if rejected by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition it shall become void, otherwise it shall take effect on the first day of January, next, thereafter. Acts passed in case of emergency by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each House, and Acts making appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government or of any existing institution of the State, shall not be subject to referendum petition. All Acts shall take effect as provided in section 13 of this Article, except that no Act subject to referendum petition shall take effect within less than thirty days after it becomes a law: *And, provided, further*, that one per cent of the electors of the State, by referendum petition, verified as to signatures and filed with the Secretary of State before the taking effect of an Act, may require that such Act shall not take effect until ninety days after it became a law, pending the filing of a petition supplementing and completing the said referendum petition.

The Governor, Attorney General, and Secretary of State shall constitute a board to pass upon the sufficiency of every initiative and referendum petition, and when approved by them its sufficiency shall not be questioned in any court. A finding of the board that a petition is not sufficient may be reviewed upon a petition for mandamus filed in the Supreme Court within thirty days. The total vote cast at the last general election shall be the basis upon which the required per cent of electors herein specified shall be estimated, and not less than fifty per cent of the signatures required shall be electors residing outside of the county of Cook. This amendment shall be self-executing, but appropriate legislation may be enacted regulating the details of its operation.

The foregoing resolution was read.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Amend Senate Joint Resolution No. 17 as follows:

In line 56 change the word "fifty" to "thirty."

In line 57, after the words "per cent." insert the words, "or more than fifty per cent."

In line 57, after the words "shall be" insert the word "of."

Also in line 57, strike out the words "outside of," and insert in lieu thereof the word "in."

Thus making the clause read, "not less than thirty per cent, nor more than fifty per cent, of the signatures required shall be electors residing in the county of Cook."

And the question then being, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 19; nays, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Brady,
Broderick,
Carroll,

Clark,
Cornwell,
Denvir,
Ettelson,

Forst,
Glackin,
Gorman,
Harris,

Hearn,
Hurley,
Jones,
Juul,

Lundberg,
Madigan,
O'Connor,

Yeas—19.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Barr,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Magill,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Helm,	Manny,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Keller,	Olson,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Haase,			

Nays—27.

Mr. Manny offered the following amendment to the resolution, which was adopted:

In section 35, line 10, strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixty."

Mr. Gorman offered the following amendment, which was lost:

Amend by striking out in section 35, line 56, all after the word "estimated" down to and including the word "Cook" in line 58.

Mr. Dailey offered the following amendment:

Amend Senate Joint Resolution No. 17, by inserting after the word "Cook" in line 58 of the printed resolution, the following:

Not less than thirty (30) days before any general election at which measures are to be submitted to the electors under the provisions of this section, the Secretary of State shall send to each registered voter in the State a pamphlet containing the title and text of each measure so to be submitted, and immediately after the text of each measure may be printed such arguments for or against as advocates or opponents of such measures may file with the Secretary of State.

The question being, "Shall the foregoing amendment be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 19; nays, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Dailey,	Gray,	Hurley,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Denvir,	Haase,	Landee,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Franklin,	Hamilton,	Olson,
Carroll,				

Yeas—16.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Hay,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Piercy,
Beall,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Harris,			

Nays—27.

On motion of Mr. Jones the previous question was ordered.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (two-thirds of the Senators elected voting in the affirmative): Yeas, 40; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Gray,

Nays—1.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 12:00 o'clock m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the Senate went into executive session for the purpose of considering nominations of the Governor transmitted to the Senate on yesterday.

By unanimous consent the rule of the Senate requiring that executive sessions take place with closed doors was suspended for this session.

The Secretary then read the following:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 15, 1913.

To the Honorable Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint James F. Bishop, of Cook County, as Public Administrator for Cook County, vice John F. Devine, resigned.

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Edward W. McDermott, of Lake County, Public Administrator for Lake County, vice James L. Swayner, term expired.

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary:

Omer S. Pace, of Jefferson County, vice Rufus Neely, resigned.

Frank Orr, of Brown County, vice L. L. Emerson, resigned.

C. F. Coleman, of Fayette County, vice H. J. Schmidt, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,
(Signed.) E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45 [44].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,
Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,	Magill,	

Yeas—45. [44]

At 12:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the executive session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, made the following report, which was read:

To the Honorable President and Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

Your Committee on Elections begs leave to report in the case of Brown and Stapleton vs. Harris, that it appointed a sub-committee in said case, and that said sub-committee made a report to the full committee, which report of the

said sub-committee was duly adopted as the report and recommendations of said full Committee on Elections, and which said report is herewith submitted, as follows:

To the Honorable Committee on Elections of the State Senate:

Your sub-committee appointed in the case of Brown and Stapleton vs. Harris, begs leave to report as follows:

Your sub-committee reports that the facts in the above cause are not in serious dispute. The incumbent, George W. Harris, lived in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois from 1885 to 1900, approximately a period of fifteen years. In 1900 your committee finds he took up his residence in the State of Tennessee, and remained therein as a resident of the state of Tennessee until about 1909, at which latter date he returned to the city of Chicago, Illinois. From 1909 up to the present time he has remained continuously a resident of this State. Your committee finds that said George W. Harris has resided in the district from which he was elected State Senator for a period of more than two years continuously next preceding the date of his nomination and of his election as State Senator.

Your committee further finds that said George W. Harris has resided in the State of Illinois for a period of about eighteen years, but that such residence was not continuous, said Harris having resided from about 1900 to 1908, inclusive, in the state of Tennessee.

Your committee further reports that it was not contended on behalf of contestants herein that said Harris did not reside continuously for more than two years in his senatorial district prior to 1912, during which year he was nominated and elected State Senator. The contention, however, of contestants is that said Harris has not resided for five years continuously next preceding his nomination and election, and that the provisions of the Constitution of this State require a five years continuous residence next preceding his election.

The provisions of the Constitution of the State of Illinois in question is as follows:

"Section 3, Article IV, of the Constitution of 1870: No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a Senator or a Representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States or who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected."

Contestants contend that the words "next preceding his election" shall be read so as to modify the words "five years" as well as "two years."

Your sub-committee cannot accede to this view. Such a construction in our judgment does violence to the plain language and plain import of the paragraph in question.

Our conclusion in the matter is that the literal interpretation of the Constitution, the language used by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention when they were considering this subject, the language used in other sections of the Constitution, a comparison of the phraseology of the various Constitutions heretofore adopted in this State, all compel the conclusion that the contention of the contestants should be in this respect overruled.

Contestants have asked this committee to inquire into objections made by them to the nominating petition filed by Harris. In our judgment this committee should not, nor should the Senate be asked after an election has been held to investigate the sufficiency of a nominating petition filed by a candidate for office. If there is, as counsel contend, a hiatus in the Statutes of this State, in relation to this matter, where a senatorial district lies without and within the city of Chicago, then such hiatus should be cured by immediate legislation upon the subject.

The unanimous conclusion of your sub-committee is that the petition of contestants in this cause should be dismissed, and that the right of said Harris to his seat in the State Senate should be sustained.

Your sub-committee therefore reports and recommends to the Committee on Elections that the petitions and objections of contestants herein be dismissed, and that the election of George W. Harris as Senator be declared valid, and his right to his seat in the State Senate sustained.

R. J. BARR,
Chairman.

Mr. Barr moved that the report of the committee be adopted, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny.
Barr,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Beall,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Primary Elections, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 111, for "An Act requiring submission to the voters of cities and villages and incorporated towns of the question of adopting or discontinuing the petition plan of nomination of candidates for city, village and incorporated town offices and prescribing the manner of voting upon such questions,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 214, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved March 29, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 381, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14a of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois, to make an appropriation therefor, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by Act approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by Act approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by Act approved January 8, 1908, in force July 1, 1908; as

amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; and to add thereto three new sections to be known as sections 12a, 12b and 15b,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 383, for "An Act to amend section 72 of 'An Act in relation to the administration of estates,' approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 210, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize judges of courts of record to appoint jury commissioners and prescribing their powers and duties,' approved June 15, 1887, in force July 1, 1887; as amended by Act approved June 9, 1897, in force July 1, 1897; an Act approved and in force April 24, 1899, by amending sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), and by adding thereto two new sections to be numbered four 'a' (4-a) and four 'b' (4-b),"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 340, for "An Act relative to untrue and misleading advertisement,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 342, for "An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to vest the same with full power and control over testamentary trusts,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 356, for "An Act to amend section 66 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by Act approved June 2, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 371, for "An Act to amend section six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to enable cities to establish and maintain public hospitals,' approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891; as amended by an Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 349, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to oil inspection,' approved March 12, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; as amended by an Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 120, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages to prohibit fortune-telling for gain or profit,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 288, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns,' approved April 29, 1887, in force July 1, 1887; as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899,

in force July 1, 1899; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 16, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force April 19, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 165, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to employment offices and agencies,' approved and in force May 11, 1903,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 188, for "An Act to provide for the licensing of mason contractors and employing masons and to regulate the safe and proper construction of buildings,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 117, for "An Act in relation to the payment of wages to employees,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 219, for "An Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiencies in the appropriations to the Board of Commissioners of State Contracts for the purchase of printing paper and stationery, for public printing, and for public binding under contract by the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 249, for "An Act to make provision for the erection of a statute of Abraham Lincoln on the Capitol grounds and to make an appropriation therefor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 332, for "An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines, and to provide for the examinations of persons seeking employment therein in order that only competent persons may be employed as miners, and to create a board of examiners for this purpose and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as coal miners, and providing penalties for the violation of the same,' approved June 1, 1908, in force July 1, 1908; approved June 5, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,'"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Olson, from the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 99, for "An Act providing that all common carriers operating trains within the State of Illinois, and conveying live stock, shall provide a car equipped with passenger accommodations for persons in charge of such live stock, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Olson, from the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 282, for "An Act to amend sections one (1), two (2) and three (3) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals,' approved May 25, 1877, in force July 1, 1877; as amended by Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; and as amended by Act approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Olson, from the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 284, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 8, 9, 10 and 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products, their imitation or substitutes, to prohibit and prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthful, adulterated or mis-branded food, liquors or dairy products, to provide for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner and his assistants, to define their powers and duties and to repeal all Acts relating to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy and food products and liquors in conflict herewith,' approved May 14, 1907, and in force July 1, 1907, as amended by subsequent Acts, and repeal section 17 of said Act,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 359, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to the civil service in park systems,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 400, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,' approved June 7, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 401, for "An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities having a population of less than 50,000 to establish and maintain by taxation public parks,' approved May 13, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 89, for "An Act to enable any board of school inspectors, or any body or board of officials, which govern, or has charge of the affairs of any school district having a population of not fewer than 30,000 and not more than 100,000 inhabitants, and governed by special Acts of the General Assembly of this State and in such other districts as may hereafter be ascertained by any special or general census to have such population and which school districts are also governed by like special Acts, to establish and maintain a teacher's pension and retirement fund,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 297.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force, June 12, 1909, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 121a.

SENATE BILL No. 382.

A bill for an Act to prevent the issuance of free passes, free tickets, and free transportation by steam or electric railroads, railways or common carriers of passengers in this State and to prevent the use thereof by individuals and to prescribe a penalty therefor, and rules of evidence relating thereto.

SENATE BILL No. 15.

A bill for an Act to enlarge the power of cities and villages in relation to harbors, canals, slips, wharves, docks, levees, piers, quay walls, brake waters and all harbor structures, facilities, connections, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith and for the purpose of carrying out such power to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and to authorize the use, occupation, recovery and acquisition of artificially made or reclaimed lands of the State and the reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State, and to repeal an Act entitled, "An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, wharves, docks, piers, slips and other harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith, to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and the use, occupation, reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State in carrying out such power, and repeal all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith, approved June 10, 1911, and to repeal all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith."

SENATE BILL No. 207.

A bill for an Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand.

SENATE BILL No. 32.

A bill for an Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and repealing certain Acts therein named.

SENATE BILL No. 312.

A bill for an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the registration of nurses and to repeal a certain Act therein named."

SENATE BILL No. 132.

A bill for an Act providing for the creating, locating, constructing and administering of a State Colony for the care and treatment of epileptics.

SENATE BILL No. 218.

A bill for an Act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of wage loan corporations and to allow the loaning of money by such corporations secured by assignment of wages, and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid.

SENATE BILL No. 257.

A bill for an Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of certain employees of street railway corporations, and to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation.

SENATE BILL No. 265.

A bill for an Act to repeal certain Acts herein named.

SENATE BILL No. 300.

A bill for an Act to provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or have become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, when such mothers have children under fourteen years of age, and are citizens of the United States of America and residents of the county in which application for relief is made.

And, also, to provide for the probationary visitation, care and supervision of the family for whose benefit such support is provided.

SENATE BILL No. 351.

A bill for an Act to amend section 12 of an Act entitled, "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 298.

A bill for an Act to establish a minimum salary for teachers in the public schools of this State.

REPORTS FROM SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the special joint committee appointed by the Forty-seventh General Assembly to investigate and report concerning public utilities, made the following report, and, on his motion, 2,500 copies of the report were ordered printed.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PUBLIC UTILITIES, CREATED BY HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 24, OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY (KNOWN AS THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION). PRESENTED BY HON. JOHN DAILEY, CHAIRMAN, JOINT COMMITTEE.

To the Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Governor, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

IN THE MATTER OF SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Created by House Joint Resolution No. 24 of the Forty-seventh General Assembly.

The following resolution was adopted at a regular session of the Forty-seventh General Assembly by the Senate and House of Representatives thereof:

WHEREAS, There has been and is now a State-wide agitation for the passage of an Act to create in this State a commission, or commissions, that shall be empowered to regulate the public utilities doing business within this State; or to grant authority to municipalities to regulate such public utilities; and,

WHEREAS, There have been numerous measures presented to this General Assembly, the object of which have been to comply with the general demand for the aforementioned legislation; and,

WHEREAS, These numerous measures contain many, various and conflicting provisions; and,

WHEREAS, These measures have not received favorable consideration, due to a decided difference of opinion as to their efficiency; and,

WHEREAS, The necessity for such legislation is considered imperative and the subject one of wide import, the proper solution of which will require a deliberate and exhaustive research; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That a joint committee of ten be appointed, five to be named by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and five to be named by the President of the Senate, to make a careful and exhaustive investigation of the relations of the public utilities of this State to the people thereof (the words "Public Utilities" as used herein shall be defined as including all corporations, companies, associations, individuals, persons, or their lessees, trustees or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, and all villages, towns and cities that own, operate, control, manage, manufacture, convey, lease, sell or store gas, electricity, water, heat, telephone or telegraph service, subways, conduits, tunnels, docks and wharves, and, in fact, all corporations, companies, associations, individuals, persons or their lessees, trustees, or receivers, appointed by any court whatsoever, and all villages, towns or cities that conduct such business as herein mentioned, under or by grant, franchise or ordinance of any municipal corporation in this State and operating wholly or in part within the corporate limits of any such municipal corporations, for pecuniary profit).

For the purpose of conducting such investigation said committee is hereby empowered to subpoena under the signature of its chairman, place under oath and examine such witnesses and to subpoena such books, documents and papers as they shall deem necessary for their information. To carry out the provisions of this resolution said committee is authorized to employ

such assistance as shall be necessary. The said committee and members thereof shall be entitled to their actual expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

The Attorney General's office of this State and the University of Illinois are requested to furnish to said committee legal and expert assistance as may be required. Said committee shall prepare their findings and present the same with their recommendations to the Governor of Illinois and the next General Assembly of this State, or may present the same to any special session of the Forty-seventh General Assembly, if such should be called, and this subject matter included in the call for the special session; and, be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly proceed to make an appropriation for the ordinary and necessary expenses, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by virtue of the foregoing resolution begs leave to submit the following report:

Pursuant to the foregoing Joint Resolution, which was duly adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh General Assembly, the President of the Senate appointed the following members of the Senate, to wit: Messrs. Dailey, Barr, Potter, Glackin and Denvir; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appointed the following members of the House, to wit: Messrs. Holaday, Church, Scanlan, Gorman and Alschuler.

Immediately after its appointment the committee met and organized, by electing Senator Dailey, Chairman; Senator Potter, Vice Chairman; Representative Holaday, Secretary; T. B. Scouten, Sergeant-at-Arms; William Colvin, Clerk, and William L. Corris, Official Reporter.

ATTITUDE OF PUBLIC TOWARDS UTILITIES.

The creation of a committee to investigate the desirability of a public utility law for the State of Illinois was born out of a desire to render a substantial and lasting service to the people of this State. In the last decade there have been various attitudes of public opinion towards public service corporations. Some years ago the disposition of municipal councils and bodies granting franchises was to stimulate the development of utility companies by granting extensive rights and privileges, with little regard to future conditions, and with little complaint on the part of the public. In many cases these grants were honestly but mistakenly made, in other cases they were subject to suspicion of corruption. The people have witnessed abnormal and unreasonable profits derived by utility corporations, out of the delegation of franchise rights that originally belonged to the people; they have witnessed the evils of the issuance of fictitious securities, and exactions from the public resulting from watered securities, in the form of inadequate service or extortionate rates, in many instances they have witnessed a contemptuous disregard for the rights of the public, unmindful of the fact that these companies owe their right to exist and do business to the State and the municipality.

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS INVESTED WITH A PUBLIC TRUST.

Primarily, there are interested in these questions the great public itself, the patrons of the utility concern, and finally, those having capital invested therein. Too often indeed, the operators, owners and managers of public utilities have forgotten that they are quasi-public in their nature and character that they are performing with private capital a business invested with a public trust.

HOSTILE PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Then another attitude of the public opinion became manifest, the public sentiment of the present time, when there is an agitation for all sorts and kinds and characters of remedies; where attacks are made upon the just and the unjust alike; where every man who has accumulated a dollar invested in public enterprise is suspicioned and accused of being dishonest and corrupt. Utility companies are now reaping the harvest of criticism for the seeds of error sown in former days. Much of the criticism is just, much of it is unjust, but nothing short of a thorough going regulation of public utilities will satisfy the demands of the public.

REASONS FOR APPOINTMENT OF INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

At the last session of the Illinois General Assembly, numerous measures were introduced relating to various phases of public utility regulation. If all the principles and theories of legislation advanced in the form of bills introduced at the last session of the General Assembly were crystalized in the form of law, there would not be a public utility concern in the State of Illinois able to continue its business. And so out of a great confusion of ideas regarding the proper control of public utilities, out of the various methods of legislation proposed, the last General Assembly came to the very wise conclusion that it was unable to solve the question, or to propose any proper remedy which would at once be just and fair and equitable to the people generally, and to those having capital invested in the various public service corporations. From that thought the idea was developed that a commission composed of five members of the Illinois Senate and five members of the House should be appointed with the purpose and object of investigating thoroughly and carefully the methods of control and regulation existing in various states, with the view of recommending such legislation as the commission might deem just and proper for the State of Illinois.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

Following the instructions in the resolution which created it, your committee made a very thorough investigation of this very important subject, during the year and a half which intervened between the *sine die* adjournment of the Forty-seventh General Assembly and the convening of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

This investigation took the committee through the State of Illinois, visiting twenty-nine municipalities, inquiring into conditions existing there, receiving information from the consumer of public utility products, from those who conducted public utilities and from public officials whose duties brought them in contact with public utility companies.

Your committee also gave special consideration to the public utility situation in the city of Chicago, holding many meetings in said city, at which meetings were heard the statements and testimony submitted by the mayor, and other officials of the city of Chicago, the officers and representatives of the public utility companies, members of civic organizations and other citizens who had arguments or evidence to present to your committee.

In order to act with intelligence in making its recommendations for remedial legislation, and in conformity with its instructions, the committee studied the conditions prevailing in other states where legislative effort had been made to regulate public utilities in the interest of the people.

The committee visited some of the principal states in the Union in the course of this investigation. In some states it held joint meetings with local public utility commissions. In this way your committee visited with the public utility commissions of Wisconsin; with the two public utility commissions of the state of New York, one at Albany and one at New York City, and with the three commissions of the state of Massachusetts. It also met Commissioner F. H. Worthen of the New Hampshire Commission.

The investigation was extended into other states, but the ones above named offered the best opportunities for studying the results of efforts which have been made to solve the same problems which we have to meet in Illinois. The regulatory laws on this subject, in other states, as this commission learned, are modeled after those in force in Wisconsin, New York and Massachusetts.

Your committee further reports that pursuant to the joint resolution hereinbefore referred to, we have coöperated with the authorities of the State University; that we have received valued assistance and a vast amount of information from Dean Kinley, Dean Harker and Professor John A. Fairlie. The committee expresses its deep appreciation of the many courtesies extended to its members by these gentlemen and the invaluable aid given the committee by them.

Most of the provisions in the proposed bill submitted by your committee have been submitted to the gentlemen last above named for criticism and suggestion. We have found the criticisms made and suggestions offered to be of great assistance to the committee. Valuable information and data incorporated in this report have been secured through the efforts of these gentlemen.

The members of the committee have unselfishly devoted their time and means to the conscientious performance of the duty imposed upon them by the joint resolution. They have devoted a vast amount of time, thought and effort at the expense of their private affairs in the prosecution of this work.

The efforts exerted by this committee in its investigations may be somewhat realized when it is considered that the records in this investigation comprises about 7,000 pages of typewritten matter. The literature and documents collected by the committee are classified under "Exhibit A," appended to this report; these documents are herewith presented with this report with the recommendation that they be given to the Illinois State Library.

SIXTEEN STATES HAVE COMMISSION REGULATION.

It is now being fully demonstrated by at least sixteen states of the Union that state regulation of public utilities, with due regard to local conditions, is the sane, practical solution for the problems arising out of the American system of private ownership of companies operating public franchises.

The states which have in operation laws providing for public utility regulation by state authority, are: California, Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin.

During the present year utility laws have been enacted for the states of Indiana, Missouri, West Virginia and for the District of Columbia; such laws, at the time of the completion of this report, have been passed by the legislatures of Maine, Montana and Idaho, but have not yet been signed, and legislation is now pending in many of the remaining states.

The states of Wisconsin, New York, Massachusetts and California present four different systems of public utility regulation by commission.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin has one commission which has the power of regulating all public utilities within the state.

NEW YORK.

New York has two commissions, the state being divided on geographical lines. One of these commissions was created for the city of New York and known as the commission for the first district. It has jurisdiction over all the utilities within the municipality except telephone. The other commis-

sion has jurisdiction over the public utilities in the state outside of New York and of all telephone companies in the state. It is known as the commission for the second district.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts has three commissions that are empowered to regulate the utilities of that state and their jurisdiction is fixed as to subject matter, that is to say, one commission regulates the transportation utilities, another regulates the telephone and telegraph utilities and the third regulates the gas, electric and water utilities.

CALIFORNIA.

California adopted a public utilities law in 1912. This law permits cities to surrender powers, respecting public utilities, to the State Commission upon a vote of the different municipalities, and, in the like manner, after the surrender of such power, to re-invest themselves with such power. In most respects the law is similar to the New York and Wisconsin laws.

NEW YORK.

In New York in 1907, Governor Hughes transmitted a message to the New York General Assembly recommending that certain boards exercising control over public utilities be abolished. This system obtaining in New York at the time of such recommendation was somewhat similar to the method of control of public utilities existing in the state of Massachusetts, where public utilities, so far as regulation, were classified according to the subject matter, Governor Hughes regarding this system as archaic and not designed to meet the problems of proper regulation of utilities in a modern and scientific manner.

He enlisted public sentiment in behalf of the New York measure by making a personal campaign throughout the state on this issue, with the result that the present public utility law of New York was adopted, with but six dissenting votes in the General Assembly.

This law is a notable example of the highest constructive statesmanship. The same is true of the Wisconsin law. All other laws have been copies in most parts from the New York and Wisconsin laws, in many regards without regard to local conditions, the constitutions and the statutes of the various states adopting such measures.

The commission for the first district of New York succeeded the Railroad Commission, the Commission of Gas and Electricity, the inspector of gas meters and the Rapid Transit Commission. The function exercised by these boards were transferred with greatly enlarged authority upon the commission of New York.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS OF NEW YORK CITY COMMISSION.

The public utilities of Greater New York not only supply the needs of nearly five million people who live in the city proper, but the many thousands living in the neighboring states who conduct their business affairs in New York City.

According to Commissioner Maltbie of the first district in New York the gas companies of New York City supply more than one-fifth of the volume of gas manufactured in the United States; the electric companies of the same city supply one-thirteenth of the electricity produced for light and power in the United States.

The surface lines, elevated and subway lines of Greater New York carry more than twice as many passengers as all the steam roads of the country combined. One-third of this traffic is carried on during the two hours in the morning and two in the evening.

In 1910 the number of passengers carried by the subway and elevated and surface lines was 1,529,421,000, an increase of 127,000,000 over the previous year.

The increase alone for this one year was greater than the total traffic in the city of Buffalo for the year 1910.

This commission, according to the report of John N. Carlisle, to Governor Dix on May 31, 1911, had under its jurisdiction about 125 corporations with a gross capitalization of to wit:

Street railroads	\$733,635,000 00
Gas companies	210,883,000 00
Electric companies	163,216,000 00
Gas and electric companies	5,424,000 00
Steam railroads on Staten Island	12,700,000 00

Total\$1,125,858,000 00

The receipts of these companies for 1910 were:

Street railways, including subways and elevated.....	\$80,000,000 00
Gas companies	35,000,000 00
Electric companies	24,000,000 00

Total \$139,000,000 00

According to the same authority these public service corporations transacted about one-fifth of the entire public service business of the United States; the gas consumed, according to the above report of Mr. Carlisle, was 43,321,542 feet; the electricity used was 361,920,873 k. w. hours. Since the organization of the commission for the first district to May, 1910, the commission had inspected and sealed 1,174,302 gas meters, and the number inspected in 1910 was over one thousand a day.

The pieces of mail incoming and outgoing amount to over 100,000 pieces a year. The applications for approval of securities up to May, 1910, amounted to \$361,638,840.00. In 1910 there occurred on the transportation lines in New York City 59,575 accidents, an average of about 160 per day. Of this number 379 persons were killed and 14,484 persons and vehicles were struck by cars.

These statistics are given to show the tremendous volume and character of the work of this commission charged with the regulation of the affairs of companies transacting about 20 per cent, in volume, of the public utility business of the United States, and illustrate one of the factors determining the necessity for the establishment of two public utility commissions for the state of New York.

In New York, where exists a situation quite similar to that in Illinois, we found the two commission idea. A separate commission is created for New York City but the commission is appointed by the Governor and is responsible to the state government and not to the municipality. If the appointment of the commission for the city of New York was in control of the local government, argued the New York authorities, then the regulation of that city's public utility companies would not be removed from local politics, and that was one of the strongest arguments advanced for the regulation of their utilities. The city of New York has not indulged in the criticism that this law is an invasion of its right of home rule.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NEW YORK CITY COMMISSION.

The public utilities commission for the first district of New York, is composed of three commissioners who are appointed for five years, by the Governor of the state, the salary of each commissioner is \$15,000.00 per year. The salary of the counsel for the commission is \$10,000.00 and for its secretary \$6,000.00 per year. These salaries are paid by the state of New York. This commission has the handling of the entire transportation question as well as regulating all utilities other than telephones in New York City and because of the immense amount of work being carried on in rehabilitating

the transportation systems of the city, it was employing in 1911, at the time of your committee's visit to New York City, between five hundred and seven hundred men a considerable number of whom were engineers. The salary of all of these employees and all the expense of carrying on the work of the commission was borne by the city of New York, and, according to information furnished by members of the New York commission in 1911, the total annual expense of the commission was \$1,300,000.00, of this amount less than \$100,000.00 was paid by the state and over \$1,200,000.00 was paid by the city of New York for all of the other expenses of the commission.

A classification of the expenditures as between the work of rapid transit proper and regulation proper show the following division:

	Regulation.	Rapid Transit.
1908	365,000	708,000
1909	470,000	710,000
1910	370,000	922,000

The transportation problem in New York City, owing to the density of population in a comparatively small area, surrounded and divided by waterways, and owing to other local conditions, has been most difficult to solve.

TRANSPORTATION—NEW YORK.

New York did not even enter upon a solution of this question until the state commission was created, composed of men qualified to study and handle this problem and clothed with the power to investigate the transportation utilities of the city, and to make rules and regulations governing those utilities and compelling the extension and betterment of their service, and with the power to enforce these rules and regulations. The same situation was true with reference to other utilities, gas, electric light and telephone. Since 1907 the date when the state commission for New York City was created, remarkable strides have been made in the bringing of better and cheaper service to the people of the city, and the public utilities have been almost wholly removed from activity in New York City politics.

REGULATIONS OUT OF POLITICS—NEW YORK.

The chairman of the New York commission, Hon. Milo R. Maltbie, said, in an address to this Illinois Legislative Committee, in the city of New York on Aug. 17, 1911:

"I think that the whole matter of regulation and rate making should be removed just so far as possible from the field of politics and from political influences, and that is what our commission has already accomplished for the city of New York." Pp. 164-165, Vol. 2, Committee Evidence.

SURFACE CAR LINES—NEW YORK.

When the public utilities commission for the city of New York was appointed by Governor Hughes in 1907, and assumed its duties, it was confronted with a condition somewhat similar to the one existing in Chicago a few years ago. The surface transportation lines had fallen into an advanced state of decay. Many of them had been leased and released many times and enormous stock and bond issues made in frantic attempts to pay the rentals on these leases, the interest on bonds and some dividends to stockholders. The rolling stock and general equipment had deteriorated to such an extent that the cars could not be operated at a profit, and, practically all the surface lines at that time were in the hands of receivers.

IMPROVEMENTS OF SERVICE.

The first district commission in New York, in its work of rehabilitating the transportation systems and giving the people of that city better and

more adequate service, has accomplished much. It has made and enforced rulings with reference to the operation of street cars, the number of cars, time of their operation, granting of transfers, making extensions of service, providing for life saving devices and compelling the general improvement of equipment throughout each system. The rapid transit work proper constitutes the greatest volume of work of the commission and engages the service of over 60 per cent of its employees.

ORDERS MADE AND ENFORCED.

This commission has the authority to make orders regarding rates and service and the power to enforce those orders. It also has the authority to make valuations of utility properties when, in the opinion of the commission, such action is necessary in settling a controversy over rates.

Mr. Carlisle in the report before mentioned this feature of the commission's activities as follows:

"Practically all the surface lines in the city of New York have now been appraised or are undergoing appraisal, including the properties of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, the Third Avenue Railroad, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, Westchester Electric Light & Power Company, Bronx Gas & Electric Company, Kings County Electric Light & Power Company, Queensborough Gas & Electric Company and the Brooklyn Borough Gas & Electric Company. The value of these properties as appraised is between \$225,000,000.00 and \$250,000,000.00.

To perform the work required, the department necessarily has in its employ a large number of persons, including inspectors, engineers, accountants and clerks. A great deal of the work when finished will not have to be gone over again. The expense of the bureau is decreasing and undoubtedly will decrease in the future. The demand for relief by the people is so insistent in connection with the congested conditions, that the employment of inspectors is certainly justifiable and has undoubtedly accomplished considerable relief."

POWERS AND DUTIES OF NEW YORK COMMISSIONS.

The main powers and duties conferred upon the New York Commissions are as follows:

1. To examine into the general condition, capitalization, franchise and management of public service corporations.
2. To establish a uniform system of accounts and records.
3. To order repairs or changes in corporated property, the use of additional facilities, or the adoption of improved methods of operation in order to secure safe and adequate service.
4. To test gas and electric meters, approved types of meters, establish standards of quality for gas and electric service.
5. To fix just and reasonable rates to be charged by public service corporations and to prevent unjust discriminations.
6. To entertain complaints and, after due hearing, make such order as will remove the cause of the complaint.
7. To grant or withhold the certificate needed by a public service corporation before it can begin new construction or exercise a franchise or right not already exercised.
8. To approve or disapprove the transfer of a franchise or the making of a contract relating to a franchise.
9. To give or withhold permission for the issuance of corporate securities or for the merger of existing companies; but not to permit the capitalization of any merger or franchise itself.
10. To grant or refuse permission for the transfer of stock in a public service corporation to a similar corporation, or for the acquisition of more than 10 per cent of such stock by any corporation.

Mr. Maltbie, in his work on Public Regulation in New York, makes the following statement regarding the transportation question:

"One would naturally infer that such a field would be the richest in the world. It is somewhat staggering to learn, therefore, that practically all of the surface lines in the very heart of this fertile field have been in the hands of the receivers for about three years. When the commission took office, all the lines in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx were being operated by one company, the New York City Railway Company. The system was in a woeful state of disrepair, the result, in part at least, of decades of "high finance." Leases, bond and stock issues, and dividend guaranties had been piled on each other in a bewildering fashion. Dummy companies had been saddled with the responsibility of operating great systems. Funds which should have been used for maintenance were used to pay exorbitant rentals and dividends on fictitious capitalization. The system was tottering to inevitable bankruptcy, for it could no more continue than a pyramid can stand upon its apex. The real facts were at first not generally known, but after the commission turned on the light, the entire system went into hands of receivers.

There are those who blame the commission for this collapse and the subsequent decrease in stock exchange prices. But the commission was no more responsible for the conditions it found than the doctor who examines a patient, reports the existence of a virulent disease and proceeds to prevent the repetition of an epidemic. The investigation paved the way for the rehabilitation of the system, which has been begun but not yet completed.

It would hardly be possible to enumerate in detail the many improvements in service that have been ordered. A few may be cited to show their general character. At certain connecting points companies have been required either to erect shelters or to keep a stationary car for the accommodation of waiting passengers. The ventilation, heating and lighting of stations and cars have been the subject of numerous orders; and in 1908 a general order was made, applying to all transportation lines in the city and prescribing the limits of temperature to be maintained in the cars. The giving and acceptance of transfers has often been required by the commission in cases in which such action might legally be taken. Additional tracks have been ordered to facilitate the operation of cars. In scores of cases cars have been ordered run further toward the end of the line, for they were often improperly turned back, passengers being ordered to take "car ahead" or "next car," with much crowding and delay as the result.

SERVICE ON RAPID TRANSIT LINES.

The subway service has also been improved in many ways. A new signal system has been installed, upon the initiation of the commission, to facilitate the operation of more trains by reducing the headway. The cars are being equipped with center side-doors to enable persons to enter and leave the cars with greater comfort and speed. The station platforms are being lengthened to permit ten-car trains to be operated instead of eight as at present. When all the changes are completed, which have been ordered by the commission, it is expected that the carrying capacity of the subway will be increased from twenty to forty per cent. Already the headway between trains during rush hours has been reduced sixteen seconds, and during non-rush hours from three minutes to two and one-half minutes—equivalent to an increase in service of from thirteen to twenty per cent. A further reduction of eighteen seconds is expected when all the improvements have been completed.

Many minor improvements have also been made, such as additional stations, stairways, elevators, escalators, guard rails, station signs and car destination signs. The ten-candle-power lights furnished in the cars have been ordered replaced with sixteen-candle-power lights for the benefit of subway readers. Other improvements are under consideration.

Service has been improved on the elevated railroads in much the same manner as on the surface and subway lines. More cars are being operated

in longer trains. Through service has been substituted for stub-end operation. One company has installed an improved type of air brake on its cars. New stations have been erected and conveniences added at existing stations, such as additional platform space, better station signs, better coverings for stations, increased number of stairways, the widening of stairways, the installation of escalators, etc. The third tracking of certain lines, making possible better express service and extensions, are now being considered."

STATEMENT OF MR. CARLISLE.

Your joint committee concurs in the following statement of Mr. Carlisle in his report of an investigation of the affairs of the Public Service Commission for the first district:

"The state of New York by the passage of the Public Service Commission law in 1907 placed itself among the first of the states to legislate in connection with regulating public service corporations. While the passage of the act was bitterly opposed yet it is conceded today by all students of government that it was one of the most constructive pieces of legislation passed in our state in years.

Today it has become recognized that public supervision has come to stay and a great many states in the Union have adopted legislation along the same lines. Most of the officials of public service corporations now recognize that the legislation is proper and the only questions really now at issue arise out of the manner of carrying out of the provisions of law, and the personnel of the men connected with the different commissions.

The commission when organized was required to take up for the first time the solution of new problems never before entrusted to any public officials. While the old Board of Railroad Commissioners, the Commission of Gas and Electricity and the Inspector of Gas Meters had certain limited jurisdiction, yet the Act creating the Public Service Commission provided for new and practically heretofore untried methods of supervision over public service corporations. This work necessarily at first was experimental in its nature, and created some friction between the officials of the operating companies and the commission as to the extent of its authority, and particularly as to how far the commission should go in its work along the lines of orders affecting management and operation. This friction, I think, has gradually decreased.

The operating officials and the commission have come to understand each other, and the nature of their work, and to appreciate that fact that both must work in harmony to accomplish a common end.

The members of the commission have given their entire time to the work; no one has ever questioned their personal honesty and there has been no charge or intimation made that there has been any graft connected with their work or with the subways constructed under their supervision and direction and on account of which nearly \$30,000,000.00 has been disbursed. Necessarily there has been criticism of the work of the commission and it must be expected that in the future this commission with its enormous powers and duties will always be subject to criticism, but fair and legitimate criticism will help the commission in its work.

No one in this country is infallible, and even our courts are, and always will be, subject to fair criticism. The great trouble is that the people of the city of New York have expected too much from the commission. No body of men, no matter how powerful nor how numerous, can ever solve all the problems relating to the methods and operations of public service corporations in the city of New York. There will always be complaints, just and unjust, filed against the companies under their supervision, upon which the commission must act, and those unsuccessful in securing the objects they desire will always feel aggrieved.

After two years and a half of practical working out of the Public Service Commissions Law the same was amended, revised and re-enacted by the Legislature of 1910. Very careful attention was given to the amendments by all persons interested, including the members of both commissions and

the officials of the public service corporations affected, and the bill as finally passed met with practically no opposition. The law is now in fairly good working order, and while there are a few minor amendments that could be passed to strengthen it, yet such amendments should be carefully thought out and full opportunity be given to all persons interested to study their meaning before any new amendments are passed."

SECOND DISTRICT COMMISSION—NEW YORK.

The commissioners of the second district of New York are five in number, appointed by the Governor, and their term of office is for five years. The salary is \$15,000.00 a year. The amount appropriated for the Second District Commission for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1911, was \$380,000.00. The Second District Commission employs about 115 men.

JURISDICTION.

The Second District Commission on Jan. 1, 1910, exercised jurisdiction over eleven hundred and eighty-seven corporations in the state of New York, steam railroad corporations, 199; electric railway corporations, 133; express companies, 7; telephone companies, 142; telegraph companies, 10; electrical corporations, 310; some of these steam and electrical railways were not in operation. The Second District Commission of New York has jurisdiction over all the power companies generating electricity at Niagara Falls on the American side of the river. The jurisdiction of telephone and telegraph companies was conferred upon the commission of the second district alone.

This commission makes an annual report to the legislature the first week in January. This is likewise true of the commission for the first district. In said report they publish all of the orders made by the commission during the year preceding. The business of the commission is divided into matters which are classed as formal and informal. Informal matters are those that are conducted without being based upon formal complaints and which are answered and conducted simply by correspondence. In the four years up to July 1, 1911, this commission had about 4,800 informal complaints. In the same period it had about 2,400 formal cases in which contested hearings were held and decisions rendered. During the year preceding July 1, 1911, the commission conducted between five and six hundred public hearings. These hearings were chiefly on complaints in regard to rates, character of service and issuance of securities.

REDUCTION OF TELEPHONE RATES.

One of the most important decisions of this commission was handed down a few weeks before your committee visited the commission at Albany, resulting in the reduction of toll rates between the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx from 10 cents to 5 cents a message.

The importance of this decision may be seen at a glance when it is known that the number of telephonic messages exchanged between these two Boroughs in one year is in the neighborhood of thirty million. The reduction meant a saving to the patrons of the telephone company of \$1,500,000.00.

The commission accepted the figures of the telephone company as to the valuation of its property as a basis for the establishment of these rates, but the commission entirely excluded from their consideration the valuation of the franchise of the company, which was placed at \$30,000,000.00 by the company. The commission seemed to be satisfied that the valuation of the company was correct. We are of the opinion that the same painstaking care was not exhibited in ascertaining the valuation of the company's property by the New York Commission as is exercised by the Wisconsin Commission in the procedure established by the latter commission in arriving at the value of the tangible and intangible property of public service corporations.

Prior to August, 1911, there had been during the four years existence of this commission, but one reversal of its findings where an appeal had been taken to the courts.

REDUCING CAPITALIZATION BY NEW YORK COMMISSION.

In cases of a consolidation of two or more public utility companies, great pains were taken to squeeze all of the water out of the financial obligations. One case was cited where this commission permitted the consolidation of two gas companies, in which it reduced the capitalization over one-half million dollars and provided a further reduction upon the appraisal of the property. No corporation, subject to the jurisdiction of this commission, can issue any stock or bonds, or evidences of indebtedness of any kind maturing for more than one year from date, without the permission of the Public Service Commission. The company is obliged to report to the commission what it does with the money that they realize on these securities, and bonds are only permitted to be issued for special purposes.

COMMISSION AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN STATE.

This commission has its hearings all over the state where every occasion may demand so that the people will not be burdened with the expense or delay of visiting the state capitol.

The chairman of the Second District Commission of New York, Hon. Frank W. Stevens, is a man of wide experience in dealing with public utilities in the capacity of an official. Their control and regulation had been a subject of intimate study for him for many years. Not only in New York state, but the conditions in other states as well. In the course of his address to your committee, at Albany, N. Y., on Aug. 11, 1911 he, discussed many of the questions which have been made part of the issue in Illinois. In expressing his opinion of the proposition of more than one commission for a state, Mr. Stevens said:

"As to the division into two districts there has been a difference of opinion whether that has been a mistake or a benefit. The reason for it was that they have a very tremendous problem in the city of New York regarding rapid transit matters. * * * Of course, in any state, so far as practicable, there really should be but one commission, there never was any valid reason for the existence of two commissions." PP. 11-17, Vol. 2, Committee Evidence.

In reply to a question asked by a member of the Illinois committee, as to his opinion of the advisability of creating a public utilities commission where the power of appointing the members would lie with the mayor or city council, Mr. Stevens replied as follows:

STEVENS OPPOSED TO LOCAL COMMISSION.

"It may be that local conditions existing anywhere are such as to overcome any general principle, as applied in that specific instance, but speaking without reference to local conditions in your State, and having no knowledge of them, I wish to say that personally I am most decidedly opposed to any local commission governing matters which are not only of importance to the locality, but to the general public. I say that I am a believer in the principle of home rule, but at the same time I think the proposition of home rule should be confined to matters which are in a broad sense exclusively of home interest and concern. However, as to the problems that are presented in the large cities in the state, regarding the railroads and utility matters, I think they should not be settled by local commissions.

"If they are settled in one place by a purely local commission, I do not see any valid reason why you should not settle all questions in every village, and city by judgment and discretion of the local authorities. Now any one can easily see what would come about in the way of results if all questions

were left to the local authorities. * * * My observation has been that it is difficult to get a commission that will occupy an impartial attitude and will not be governed by local pressure. I think you will not be governed by right-minded men. They of necessity will be biased, and I think that you will find that it will be absolutely necessary to get an entirely independent commission which will work with indifference to local pressure which will be brought to bear upon it.

"A state-wide commission will have less temptation to swerve from firm and impartial decision than would a local commission. The reasons for this are obvious, and known to all." Pp. 25-26, Vol. 2, Committee Evidence.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY LESSENED.

Chairman Stevens of this commission and Judge Hale, counsel for the commission, declared that there was a noticeable let-up in the political activity of public service corporations since the commission law was enacted.

OPPOSITION TO REGULATION LAW IN NEW YORK.

In reply to the question as to whether there was general opposition to the passage of the law providing for regulation the New York Commission informed your committee that: "Steam railways and other corporations undertook to organize meetings throughout the state. They got members of the different chambers of commerce to protest against the passage of the bill at that time. * * * "They did not know what was going to happen to them and they were apprehensive. They know now what is happening; they keep themselves informed, and they keep their actions within the limitations that are prescribed by law." Pp. 76-77, Vol. 2, Committee Evidence.

NO EFFORT TO MAKE NEW YORK COMMISSION SELF-SUSTAINING.

The New York Commissions are maintained out of the general funds and no effort is made to compel the public service companies to contribute to their support as is done in Wisconsin. The theory in New York state being that the commissioners should not feel that they are being maintained, and the expenses of their offices met, by the public utility companies which they are regulating.

Chairman Stevens was very much opposed to the Massachusetts law regulating public utilities. He stated with great emphasis that the Massachusetts system of a multiplicity of commissions obtained in New York prior to the adoption of the present law and that such a system proved to be entirely unfitted to the needs of the state. He considered that the adoption of the Massachusetts idea would constitute a retrogressive step and that New York in abandoning what was tantamount to the Massachusetts idea of regulation had advanced to a modern and scientific method of regulation.

According to Chairman Stevens, the tendency in New York state is to place greater control in the commission outside of the city of New York and he cites as an evidence of the fact the recent enactment of New York conferring complete and sole jurisdiction over telephone and telegraph companies upon the commission for the second district of New York.

He stated in his opinion the only reason that two commissions were deemed advisable for the state of New York was the fact of the tremendous propositions involved in the transportation question in the city of New York, which matter has been detailed somewhat at length heretofore in this report.

SPEEDY RELIEF AFFORDED BY COMMISSION.

The following illustration is given as one of the numerous cases which may be cited where speedy relief was given by the New York Commission, Second District:

"Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University had often waited, with from thirty to fifty people, at Saranac Lake for over two hours, to catch trains for Lake Placid. The Delaware and Hudson, on being apprised of the situation, advanced the leaving time of its train from 8:40 P. M. to 7:00 P. M. Complainant had written to the company; nothing resulted. On this matter he writes: 'Evidently after hearing from your commission.... the arrangement took effect. My inference is that the commission had something to do with the matter. This incident comes pretty near making me a convert to the Public Service Commission. I have always been opposed to government by commission, but it has proved effective in this case, when five years of argument, diplomacy and emphasis failed.'"

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION.

Within the last few weeks an order limiting the height of street car steps to 15 inches has been passed by the Public Service Commission for the First District of New York. Some time ago a number of women's clubs complained to the commission that some of the street cars had steps so high that it was difficult for women to board the cars. Investigation showed that the height of such steps varied from 12 to 20 inches, and that a height of 15 inches would be reasonable. Accordingly, most of the street surface car companies of the city have been ordered to put their equipment in such shape that no car step shall be higher than 15 inches from the ground.

COMMITTEE APPROVES WORK OF SECOND COMMISSION FOR NEW YORK.

Your committee cannot express too highly its approval of the work done by the second commission of New York, of the splendid character of the men composing the commission, of the efficiency of the service performed in behalf of the public good. Thousands of cases might be multiplied where speedy relief has been sought and granted to persons having grievances against public utility concerns.

Heretofore such complaints were almost invariably ignored by the public service companies. No complaint is now considered too small for this commission to investigate. The most humble citizens, if his cause is just, can obtain immediate relief without expense and without resort to red tape methods. We think that the work of this commission has met with the hearty approval of all classes of citizens. The same respect is entertained for the judgment, opinions and orders of this commission as is entertained for the opinions of the court of last resort in that state.

WISCONSIN SYSTEM OF REGULATION.

The state of Wisconsin adopted public utility legislation as a result of the agitation for this measure by Senator LaFollette when he was Governor of Wisconsin. In 1904 both political parties of the state were pledged by their platforms to enact public utility commission laws. In this respect the conditions were similar to those existing in the State of Illinois at the present time, the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive State platform of Illinois for 1912 having endorsed this class of legislation.

The constructive features of the Wisconsin law are due almost solely to the efforts of Professor Commons of the State University, while the education of the masses and the consequent public sentiment in behalf of this law were due to the efforts of Senator LaFollette, then Governor of the state. The law of 1905 provided merely for the regulation of the railroads of the state. In 1907 the provisions of the railroad regulation law of Wisconsin were extended generally to public service corporations.

The commission consists of three members appointed by the Governor. Their term of office is six years, arranged so that one commissioner is appointed every two years. The salary paid each commissioner is \$5,000.00 annually.

The Wisconsin law provides that their commission shall be composed of a statistician, a lawyer and a citizen well versed in the subject of transportation utilities.

PHYSICAL VALUE OF PROPERTY IN DETERMINING RATES.

In the first instance the Wisconsin commission determines the physical value of the property of a public utility and with these figures as a basis it determines what is a fair rate for the company to charge to secure a reasonable return upon its investment. Public utilities owned by private individuals and public utilities owned by municipalities are treated the same. The municipality with its municipally owned plant can establish a rate in the first instance but it must file its rate with the public utility commission and upon any complain being made the commission could review that rate of the municipal plant and determine what it should be.

Hon. John H. Roemer, chairman of the Wisconsin commission said at the session of the Illinois Legislative Committee held at Madison, Wis, in July, 1911:

"Municipalities have to come in and file their rates the same as anybody else. We never have any difference with municipalities, * * * * they appeal to us themselves. They don't know anything about scientific schedule of rates and they apply to the commission and that is the way it is usually worked out. We have conferences with the municipal authorities and put experts to work and value their plants, and go through the thing scientifically and establish a schedule of rates." P. 25, Vol. 1, Com. Evidence.

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

There is a right of appeal to the courts under the Wisconsin law from any decision of the commission. During the four years prior to July, 1911, the period during which utilities had been regulated in Wisconsin, there was but one appeal taken from the decisions of this commission and that was a condemnation case regarding a water plant. There had been during that time no appeals from the commission's decision in any rate making case. During the first three years of the existence of this commission it disposed of 207 formal utility cases, in which investigations were made by engineers and experts and contested hearings were had.

EXPENSE.

The expense of maintaining and operating the Wisconsin commission amounts to about \$100,000.00 annually. The commission has between seventy-five and eighty employees.

WISCONSIN COMMISSION SELF-SUSTAINING.

An attempt is made to make the commission self-sustaining on the theory that the investor is benefited and should pay. Under the stock and bond law of Wisconsin the commission is allowed to charge \$1.00 per one thousand for public utility bonds that are issued under its authority.

The stock and bond law of Wisconsin was originally passed in 1907, but owing to serious defects it was amended in the year 1911. The state of New York in respect to the commission's approval of stock and bond issues was greatly hampered by the provisions of its law.

It has been contended that under the New York law the commission merely had power to grant or continue the petition of a utility company for

the issuance of stock or bonds, the commission having no authority to modify the request of the utility company. If a request were made for the issuance of stock to the extent of \$1,000,000.00 and the commission was of the opinion that this amount was excessive and thought a reasonable amount would be \$500,000.00, it has been held that the commission was without authority to modify, alter or change the request of the petitioning company.

The present statute of Wisconsin gives the commission discretion with reference to modifying the requests of petitioning companies in this respect and the additional right to impose such conditions as they deem to be just and proper.

WISCONSIN OPPOSED TO LOCAL REGULATION.

The Wisconsin commission, and those men in the state who were instrumental in securing the passage of this law and who gave years of time and study to this subject, were strongly of the conviction that it would be a serious error to empower local or municipal commissions to regulate utilities. They believe that it would result in no change of conditions from the old system and that the benefits obtained under regulation by the authority that created these corporations, and under whose laws they are operating, namely, the state government, would be wholly lost. Hon. John H. Roemer, chairman of the Wisconsin commission, in addressing your committee on this subject, said:

"I would say that if the city of Milwaukee had the power to appoint its own commission, it would only be a short time before the utilities would be appointing the commission and they would be regulating themselves. * * * The operation of a public utility is not a thing to be settled by votes. It is a business proposition. Common Councils do not always think that way." P. 45. Vol. 1, Committee Evidence.

HOME RULE A POOR HOUSE FOR POLITICIANS.

On the subject of home rule for any particular locality and the theory that a municipality should have and retain the right to regulate public utilities, independent of the state government, the Wisconsin commission was emphatic in its opinion, arrived at after an exhaustive study of this subject. The sentiment of the commission was forcibly expressed by the chairman, John H. Roemer, when he said in his address to the Illinois committee:

"Home rule doesn't mean anything when taken in connection with a public utility it is a poor house for politicians in the community in which they live." P. 64, Vol. L, Committee Evidence.

He further cites a case occurring in Milwaukee where a certain politician who was a candidate for office applied to one of the local utility companies for a campaign contribution. This company had been in the habit of contributing largely to the expenses of candidates for municipal offices. The candidate was informed by the representative of the utility corporation that they were not in politics and were entirely disinterested in what the city council did, that they were subject to regulation at Madison and were not engaged in politics but were engaged in business.

Special emphasis is laid by the Wisconsin law, and the men who administer it, upon the importance of collecting statistics and data as a basis of intelligent action in utility regulation.

Wisconsin more than any other state has developed this idea and the result is, apparently, that the commission of that state has more ready material and facilities for arriving at a fair rate of charge for a utility, or a fair decision with reference to capitalization or bond issue, than the commission of any other state, for its conclusions are based on mathematical calculations carried out to the minutest detail and are reinforced by a mass of information constantly being acquired concerning physical and going values of plants and cost of operation and production.

WISCONSIN COMMISSION AND STATE UNIVERSITY.

In this connection Wisconsin employs a statistical department for its commission. The engineering and statistical departments of this commission work in close conjunction with the University of Wisconsin. In fact the heads of the different bureaus in the engineering department are all men connected with the engineering school of the state university.

A joint library has been established by the commission at the University of Wisconsin in one of the university buildings in which most of the necessary testing and standardizing appliances are found. The university supplies from its departments numbers of young men who are being equipped especially for service appertaining to the regulation of public utilities. The university has been an important factor in the life and development of the commission and much of the excellence of the Wisconsin law and its effective administration is due to this fact.

Insofar as applicable, the bill prepared by your committee provides for cooperation between the University of Illinois and the proposed Utility Commission for this State.

VALUE OF STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

All utility coöperations are compelled to report annually, and at any special time required by the commission, to the statistical department. A complete up-to-date record of each utility is thereby maintained so that the commission or the public can at any time readily ascertain the financial or physical condition of any plant and the improvement or deterioration in its operation. This department offers an excellent opportunity for study to those who are interested in public utilities and who desire to learn the experience of others, thus often times finding new and improved methods of operation that have been devised and finding also where in they have not been getting the best results from their own property.

This statistical department has proved to be of especial value to the large number of municipality owned plants in Wisconsin. The information gained hereby has been of great saving to these plants and has helped in a very large degree to make Wisconsin municipally owned public utilities among the most efficient and economically operated of any in the Union.

UNIFORM ACCOUNTS.

Another feature of the Wisconsin law is its provision requiring a system of uniform accounts to be kept by all utilities. The provisions of the Wisconsin law in this respect is a model and the administration of the law in this regard may well be emulated by other states. It is the opinion of the members of the Wisconsin commission that such a provision in the law is one of the fundamental principles of proper public utility regulation.

PHYSICAL VALUATION.

The Wisconsin law provides for a physical valuation of all public utilities. No valuation of utilities has been made except for the purpose of establishing rates where complaint has been made.

The members of this commission were of the opinion that no public utility law would be effective without conferring upon the commission broad powers with reference to fixing a value upon the properties of public utilities.

The opinions of the Wisconsin commission upon these matters are possibly the best considered of any commission in the country. The men composing this commission from its inception have been men of the highest probity, intelligence and capacity. Their opinions reflect great research, scientific investigation and intimate knowledge of business affairs and a keen sense of justice alike to the state, invested capital and the patrons of public service corporations.

INDETERMINATE PERMITS.

The members of the Wisconsin commission are strongly impressed with the idea that the granting of indeterminate permits to public service corporations is one of the most valuable provisions of their law in conserving the interests of the public.

In the first instance, under the law of 1907, it was optional with corporations to avail themselves of the privileges of the indeterminate permit. Notwithstanding the apparent advantage to public service corporations in accepting the indeterminate permit, less than twenty-five per cent of the public service corporations of Wisconsin availed themselves of this privilege. In 1911 the Wisconsin law was amended so that all public service corporations were compelled to accept the provisions of the indeterminate franchise. These permits are conditioned that no similar concern within a municipality shall be granted a franchise unless the commission certified that public convenience and necessity require the granting of a franchise to the second utility.

The Wisconsin law is based upon the theory of regulated monopoly, that the duplication of public utility plants in a given community ultimately means added burdens to the consumer, and that it involves economic waste.

Another feature of the indeterminate permit is that the municipality reserves to itself the right to purchase the plant of the public utility at a price to be fixed by the commission, subject to review by the courts at the instance of either party.

Much speculation has arisen as to the right of the Legislature of this State to provide for an indeterminate permit similar to that provided for by the Wisconsin law. Your committee sought the opinion of Dean Harker of the law school of the University of Illinois. He is of the opinion that such a law in this State would not violate any constitutional provision. A copy of his opinion is attached to this report and marked "Exhibit B."

FEATURES OF THE WISCONSIN LAW.

The chairman of the Wisconsin commission in an address delivered before the Wisconsin Bar Association at Milwaukee, September 1, 1909, makes the following statements, which are particularly applicable to conditions in Illinois:

"In considering the features of the law, hereinbefore discussed, in their broader aspects it would appear that the unbiased mind must necessarily come to the conclusion that the system of State regulation and aid provided by the Public Utilities Law of this State is capable of producing eventually more permanent and satisfactory results than any system of local control that can be conceived. It recognizes that public utilities are business enterprises requiring a high character of scientific skill as well as business ability for their successful operation and management. Any public control which ignores this fact must of necessity fail. *Local control, as commonly practiced, consists of nothing more nor less than spasmodic attacks upon rates and services of public utilities regardless of the physical conditions of their plants, their financial needs or possibilities.* Because of local attacks public service corporations have not infrequently yielded to local pressure and reduced their charges for the sake of the peace when public interest, if the situation had been properly understood, would have been best served by maintaining the revenues so as to have enabled them to make improvements by adopting new inventions and thereby rendering better service at a permanently reduced cost. To compel a public utility to improvidently curtail expenditures of operation, neglect proper maintenance and improvements and make no provisions for depreciation will, in the end, result in an increased burden upon the public. The time will come when these omissions must be supplied and the public will be obliged to supply them or go without the service. To meet the requirements when they occur is the only economic method that can be adopted in the administration of a public utility. That public regulation which does not deal intelligently with the business

interest as well as the physical property of a public service corporation will prove disastrous in the end. The Wisconsin law is well adapted to a wise supervision of all the affairs pertaining to the operation and business administration of every public utility subject to its provisions."

The following observation by Hon. B. H. Meyer, now a member of the Interstate Commerce commission and first chairman of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Wisconsin, is interesting.

"The commission has no desire to be, and the law does not contemplate that it shall be, general manager, consulting engineer, superintendent of construction, or general auditor for municipal and private utilities; but it is the hope of the commission that managers of municipal and private plants, local officials and interested citizens, will avail themselves freely of the information and services which the commission is in a position to give.

"While the law expressly retains to the municipalities power to control the various kinds and character of service rendered and to be rendered, the power to prescribe conditions under which streets are to be used, extensions made, etc., an appeal lies in all such cases to the commission, whether a municipal or private plant be involved. It has been the endeavor of the commission to coöperate with the local authorities and the companies along all these lines. The law has been in effect only a little more than a year and a half, but even now there exists a steady increase in the lines of communication between the local managements of private and municipal plants and city and village authorities and the commission. The information which has been collected and compiled by the commission is placed at the disposal of all citizens of the State in the most convenient form. The use of this information by local authorities and citizens has, in a number of instances, obviated the necessity of making complaints. In other instances it has led to changes in the plant equipment and service. Various lines of coöperation between the commission and the municipalities are discussed in a paper before the Wisconsin Municipal League in September, 1908, to which reference may here be made.

"The whole state of Wisconsin was literally streaked and plastered with discrimination on the rates of utilities, and in all the rest of the country where the extent of such discriminations has not yet been determined, as it has been in Wisconsin, it is quite probably that discriminations similar in character and extent likewise exist. All rates, rules and regulations in effect in the state are on file with the commission. And these are the only rates and regulations which can be lawfully enforced and collected. Free and reduced rate service has been absolutely prohibited. Thousands of individuals had been receiving free and reduced rate service, and the eradication of all such rates cannot help but serve as a moral tonic and raise the level of public and private morality within the state as a whole. For thirty-two of the reporting companies, eight out of every one hundred subscribers received free or reduced rate service. The process of equalization of rates had been going on for over a year. Consequently the actual extent of the unjust discriminations was doubtless very much greater at the time of the enactment of the law. In the table on the following pages the numbers given under each of the rates represent the number of subscribers who pay the full rate. Similar discriminations exist in other classes of utilities."

MASSACHUSETTS SYSTEM OF REGULATION.

The state of Massachusetts is the pioneer state in utility regulation, although its laws did not cover all public utilities until a comparatively recent date. Massachusetts, as stated before, has three commissions. They are known as the Railroad Commission, Gas, Water and Electric Commission, and the Highway Commission. The headquarters of each is located in Boston.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Railroad Commission of Massachusetts consists of three members. They are appointed by the Governor for a term of three years; the salary of

the chairman of the commission is \$6,000.00 annually, and that of the associate members is \$5,000.00 annually. It has been the custom for many years in Massachusetts to appoint to this board a lawyer, a man of technical railroad experience, and a business man. This commission has twenty-one employees including engineers, accountants and clerks. The clerical force only is under civil service.

JURISDICTION.

The jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission extends over the steam railroads, street railways, electric railroads, express companies. It has a very limited jurisdiction over steamboat lines operating within the waters of the Commonwealth. This commission had no power, up to the year 1911, to fix rates of the transportation companies of the state. Some authority regarding rates has since been conferred. The jurisdiction of this commission consists chiefly in power to make regulations concerning operation and in supervision over the issues of capital stock and bonds and other financial obligations of these companies. Its power is somewhat analagous to that of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission although less extensive in some particulars.

EXPENSE.

The annual expense of maintaining the Railroad Commission of Massachusetts amounts to about \$85,000.00. This expense is assessed back on the railroads, the street railways and other companies under the supervision of the board so that the taxpayers do not pay the expense of this commission.

UTILITIES ASSESSED FOR EXPENSES OF COMMITTEE.

This assessment is made on a basis of their gross earnings. The commission estimates each year what its annual expenses will be and gets an appropriation for that amount. An assessment is then made on the basis of the gross earnings of each company during the previous year for its pro rata share of the total amount appropriated.

VALUATIONS STOCK AND BOND ISSUES.

This commission is empowered to make valuations of properties and franchises in a case of a merger or consolidation, where there is to be an additional stock or bond issue. The company desiring to make an additional issue of stock or bonds must state to the commission for what purpose the proceeds of the stock and bond issue are to be used. If this appropriation for an increase is approved by the commission an order is issued authorizing the same and stating that the proceeds will be applied to those purposes only.

MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS.

The Massachusetts law provides that any misapplication of the proceeds realized from the issuance of stocks or bonds, thus authorized, is a criminal offense and makes the directors of the company liable therefor. The commission may, however, revise its previous order and authorize the application of these funds to another purpose.

SENTIMENT FOR MORE EXTENSIVE POWER.

The supervision of the Railroad Commission over the transportation companies of that state seemed to meet with general approval, with the possible limitation that there was a feeling prevalent in Massachusetts, and expressed by the commissioners themselves, that their authority over these companies

did not extend far enough, and that the broader principles of the Wisconsin and New York laws, which enable the making and enforcing of orders in regard to rates and service rather than the making merely or recommendations, would bring more effective regulation over this class of public utilities in the state of Massachusetts.

GAS, ELECTRIC AND WATER.

The Gas, Electric and Water Commission of Massachusetts is composed of three members appointed by the Governor of the state for three years.

JURISDICTION.

This commission has greater regulatory powers over utilities coming under its jurisdiction than the Railroad Commission. Gas, electric light and power and water companies are under its jurisdiction. It has the power to establish rates. Also to make and enforce regulations with reference to operation and quality of service to be rendered. It has also the power to determine the amount of stock to be issued and the price at which it is to be sold as well as supervision over bond issues.

Massachusetts has twenty-nine municipally-owned electric lighting plants and three municipally-owned gas plants. Practically all of these plants are being conducted in a very successful manner under state commission regulation. The price of gas has been reduced to 75 cents in some municipalities and that is a flat rate. There is no discrimination in rates recognized or permitted in any way under the Massachusetts commission.

VALUE OF CONTROL OVER STOCK AND BOND ISSUES.

The value of supervision, by the commission, over stock and bond issues is shown by the statement made to your committee by Hon. Morris J. Schaff, member of the Gas, Water and Electric Commission, at Boston:

"Commissioner Schaff—We have one plant where they are desirous of issuing some more stock. We have gas down to a price of 75 cents in one place and the company is desirous of issuing some more stock. Before we grant them leave to do that, we are going to squeeze them down to 70 cents." Vol. 2, P. 275, Committee Evidence.

COMPLAINTS.

Where complaints are lodged with the commission from any part of the commonwealth the commission holds public hearings in that town at which all parties to the controversy are given ample opportunity to be heard. The jurisdiction over stock and bond issues is the same as that exercised by the Railroad Commission.

Twenty persons must join in a complaint to this commission in order to invoke its jurisdiction in matters pertaining to rates or service.

When twenty or more consumers in any city petition this commission protesting as to quality or price of gas or electricity the parties so protesting are accorded a public hearing in that city. At this hearing both parties to the controversy may present their cases personally or by counsel. The commission takes the evidence submitted together with information which it gathers with reference to the financial condition of the utility company and makes its decision as to a change of rates or improved service.

This commission is the only one of the three in Massachusetts which has absolute power to finally determine rates. The other commissions can merely recommend, but, as stated to your committee by members of those bodies, recommendations thus made were usually followed by the companies against whom they were directed.

The Gas, Electric and Water Commission cited an instance to your committee wherein they had raised the rate formerly existing. It was an

unusual case where the plant had been destroyed by fire and the company had to rebuild and the commission authorized an increase of rates for the time being.

NO APPEAL TO COURT.

Unlike Wisconsin and New York there is no appeal in Massachusetts to a court to review the findings of this commission. The only method by which a corporation may take the matter into court is under a constitutional provision regarding the confiscation of private property.

The orders of this commission are enforced through the judges of the superior courts of Massachusetts in the same manner as any order made by the court.

VALUATIONS NOT ALWAYS MADE.

Neither this commission nor the other commissions of Massachusetts carry out the idea of making valuations of utility plants to the extent that is done in Wisconsin and New York. They only make valuations in exceptional cases and consequently do not carry as much statistical work as those other states where valuations are first made before any investigation or further hearing is had in a rate or service case.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONER FAVORS ONE COMMISSION.

Commissioner Schaff, of Massachusetts, in answer to a query put to him by the chairman of your committee stated that he was decidedly of the opinion that where a commission was capable of handling all of the business that was brought before it he believed that it was more desirable to have one commission regulating all public utilities of an entire state (page 300, Vol. 2) Commission Evidence.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—"If a commission was capable of handling all the business that was brought before it, say gas, electric light, and so forth, in a certain state, don't you think that one commission for the entire state would be more desirable than to have a geographical division?"

COMMISSIONER SCHAFF—"Yes, most decidedly, I do." P. 300, Vol. 2.

The above statement coming so decidedly from a man who has served for fifteen years as a member of a commission in a state where the opposite system is in force, namely that of several commissions, is worthy of serious consideration.

The expense of maintaining this commission is assessed against the public utility companies coming under its jurisdiction, as in the case of the railroad commission.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

The highways commission of Massachusetts is the third body that is empowered to regulate public utilities. It consists of three members, appointed by the Governor for a term of three years.

JURISDICTION.

Its functions are similar to those of the Highway Commission of Illinois, and, in addition, it is given jurisdiction over telegraph and telephone companies within the State. One of the reasons given for vesting this power in the highway commission was that the work to be done was not sufficient to warrant the creation of a new board. It was, therefore, necessary to vest the authority in some existing body. As the telephone and telegraph companies operate franchises over highways and run their

equipment along and upon the highways, it seemed appropriate for the Massachusetts legislature to confer the power to regulate these utilities on the State Highway Commission.

VALUATION AND POWER IN MAKING RATES.

This Highway Commission gives more attention to the matter of valuing utility properties, in determining questions regarding rates or service, than does either of the other Massachusetts commissions. This commission has not the power to establish rates absolutely, but only to recommend a schedule to be adopted by utility companies.

RATES RECOMMENDED BY COMMISSION ADOPTED.

According to the best information obtainable by your committee, the recommendations of the highway commission with reference to telegraph and telephone rates, are generally observed. One of the most important cases decided by this commission was that of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company, in which hearings were held throughout the State of Massachusetts and in investigation carried on which lasted nearly four years, and called for special appropriations by the legislature to meet the expenses thereof, before the commission rendered its final decision. Although these hearings were contested throughout, when the commission made its final recommendations as to rates and service they were accepted and followed by the corporation with very little protest on its part. Vol. 2, P 325-335, Committee Evidence.

Massachusetts has, as a result of the exhaustive investigations cited above, probably one of the best regulated telephone systems in the country. It was the first time that a scientific adjustment of telephone rates had ever been made in the New England states, if not in the entire Union.

EXPENSE.

The annual expense for maintenance of the work of this commission amounts to about \$10,500.00. In addition, special appropriations were sometimes made as cited above. The expense of this commission work in exercising its jurisdiction over telegraph and telephone companies is assessed back against the companies in the ratio that their several gross earnings bear to the gross total amount. P. 346, Vol. 2, Committee Evidence.

The chairman of your committee interrogated the Highway Commission of Massachusetts on the subject of the advisability of one or more commissions.

The acting chairman of the Massachusetts commission replied as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS ON ONE OR MORE COMMISSIONS.

COMMISSIONER KEMP—"My view of it is that one commission could handle all of the work in a state the size of Massachusetts, including the railroads, but in a State the size of Illinois, where you have already the Railroad and Warehouse Commission my suggestion would be that you put all other utilities excepting steam railroads under the jurisdiction of a strictly public utility commission, and allow the Railroad Commission to handle steam railroads alone * * * all other utilities companies, including express companies, should properly come under one purely public utility commission." P. 349, Vol. 2, Committee Evidence.

This commission has established a uniform system of accounting for the companies under its jurisdiction. Members of this commission when asked as to the objects of a uniform system of accounting which they had prescribed, stated to your committee as follows:

UNIFORM ACCOUNTING.

COMMISSIONER KEMP—"The object of the recommendations (for uniform accounting) was to supply a system as far as possible. * * * There were certain items that from the point of view of an accountant were not properly allocated. To make a cost system that would be of the utmost efficiency was a difficult thing to do until proper allocations were made." P. 352, Vol. 2, Committee Evidence.

COMMISSIONER BIENLER—"It was partly because of that reason and also in part because it was the scheme generally in use throughout the country, that is, the different telephone companies now keep their books practically on the same basis, so that we may arrive at a comparison, if we would like to have it, from the reports of other states. We can compare all their reports in Massachusetts with the reports of the companies in the other states, which is of considerable value to the commission in making up their data." P. 352, Vol. 2, Committee Evidence.

COMPLAINT.

Complaint in writing in regard to rates or service may be made to this commission by the mayor of a city or the select men of a town or by twenty consumers of a utility product.

There is a limited jurisdiction vested in the State Board of Health of Massachusetts over municipal water plants. This jurisdiction enables this board to exercise a certain limited power of regulation chiefly regarding questions of sanitation in the operation of a plant and is not pertinent to this inquiry.

NO POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

A careful inquiry into the situation by your committee demonstrated the fact that Massachusetts state public utilities commissions are wholly removed from politics and political influence.

Commissioner White of the Railroad Commission informed your committee that there had not been an instance where a man had been removed from the commission, or retired because of politics for more than fifteen years. The Republican commissioners had been reappointed by Democratic governors and Democrat commissioners by Republican governors. The Railroad Commission at the time of your committee visit to Massachusetts consisted of two Republicans and one Democrat, although Massachusetts then had a Democrat governor. The chairman of the Railroad Commission was a Democrat.

The Gas, Water and Electric Commission consisted of two Republicans and one Democrat, the Democrat being Commissioner Schaff, who had been a member of the commission for fifteen years. The chairman of this commission, a Republican, had been a member of this body since it was first created in 1885.

The Highway Commission consisted of three Republicans then holding office under a Democrat governor. So far as your committee could learn, this commission appeared to be wholly outside of political influence. It appeared from information gained from members of that commission, as well as others, that there had been no removals from that board for political causes during the eighteen years of its existence.

Massachusetts is the pioneer state in the Union in public utility regulation. While its laws have been longer in force governing this subject, they do not go quite so far as some other states in granting authority to her respective commissions, for utility regulation. Massachusetts laws seem to be carefully interpreted and fully enforced by her commissions. There is a prevailing sentiment in the city of Boston and throughout the commonwealth that great benefit has been brought to the people through the enactment and enforcement of these laws. There is also a prevalent belief, as your committee ascertained, that the public utility laws of Mas-

sachusetts should be amended to such an extent as would confer greater mandatory powers upon her public utility commissions, and make them in this respect more in conformity with the laws of Wisconsin and New York.

REPORT TO GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In a report on the policies and administrative work of the commission regulating public service companies in Massachusetts, submitted to Governor Foss, the following summary is made:

"1. In the regulation of public service corporations in Massachusetts, as now carried on by the several commissions, which at present share the responsibility of this work, there is a conspicuous lack of uniformity. In many instances there is an equally conspicuous lack of efficiency, according to the better standards which have been established in other states. The regulation of railroads, in particular, is inadequate and does not sufficiently safeguard the public interest.

"2. The lack of efficiency we find, is largely the result of restrictions imposed by limited appropriations and authority from the legislature, and the resulting limitations in the organization and the scope of the commissions' work in comparison with the volume of public business which might properly be the subject of their consideration.

"3. We have reached the conclusion that the policy of Massachusetts in this respect is narrow, short-sighted, and not in accordance with modern thought [thought] when compared with the legislative enactments and the organization of public service commissions in other states.

"4. In this report we consider topically the main duties of public service commissions, commenting on the present practice in Massachusetts, making numerous contrasts with the work in other states, and, so far as possible, specific recommendations for future procedure in this commonwealth.

"5. We have also attempted to define the general policy of regulation of this State, as indicated by various public documents from which we have made extensive quotations on the subject-matter of this report. In this connection we have also made numerous comparisons with the established policy in other states, endeavoring to point out the necessary changes in Massachusetts, if this State is to maintain her formerly acknowledged leadership in this important department of government, involving, as it does, broad questions of economic policy and the equitable adjustment of public and private interests.

"6. Finally, we have considered how the necessary reform in Massachusetts may be accomplished, reaching the conclusion that it will be for the best interests of this commonwealth to combine the supervision of public service corporations in the hands of one strong commission, securing in this way a uniformity which, it is expected, cannot be otherwise attained, together with some important economies in organization and administration."

The following excerpt from the same report represents the views of your committee and is presented for earnest consideration:

"We believe that the best modern thought on the problem of regulation of public service companies concedes that the best results are obtained when, in the organization of a regulating commission, judicial functions are separated from administrative functions. This is to say, the sole duty of the commissioners should be to exercise judicial functions in determining questions of fact and conclusions of law, leaving to their subordinates the detail work incidental to enforcement of law, and the commissions' decisions which are, in effect, legislative. But, in whichever way a commission is organized, it is essential that it has at its command, within its own organization, full information of the affairs of the companies under its own control, as follows:

- I. The law and its interpretation.
- II. The construction, maintenance, and operation of properties.
- III. The tariffs and rules made by companies for the regulation of their business.

IV. The administration of finances as represented by the accounts of the companies."

SUMMARY OF LAWS.

A summary of the principal features of the public utility laws of all the states having such laws is attached to this report, marked "Exhibit C."

ILLINOIS.

Your committee spent considerable time studying the conditions in Illinois with reference to public utilities. It visited many cities and towns in the State where meetings were held, at which appeared municipal officials, representatives of utility companies and private citizens. Vol. 3, Committee Evidence.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS.

Among the officials of the different municipalities your committee visited in the State there was some sentiment expressed against vesting the power of regulation in a State commission. In most of these cases, however, this sentiment seemed to be based on a fear of a loss of local political power over these companies rather than upon a definite conviction as to the best method of regulating these utilities in the interest of the general public. Vol. 3, Committee Evidence.

OFFICERS OF UTILITIES.

Among the officers and representatives of public utility corporations in Illinois, appearing before your committee, there was a great division of sentiment. Many were strongly opposed to State regulation and preferred to deal with the local authorities. Others were noncommittal and apparently did not know which system ultimately would prove best. A few representatives of these best companies expressed the preference for State regulation. Vol. 3, Committee Evidence.

CITIZENS.

Among those citizens who appeared in their private capacity, before your committee, the sentiment was largely in favor of regulation by State authority. This condition existed even in municipalities where there had been no recent conflict between the utility and the municipality. The only probable exception to this general statement was in the city of Chicago. Vol. 3, Committee Evidence.

Almost without exception outside of the city of Chicago the municipal authorities freely admitted their inability to deal intelligently with questions pertaining to rate-making, valuations of utility properties, application of the principles of depreciation, the compulsion of proper and adequate service, and the many scientific, technical engineering and accounting questions necessary to the proper regulation of public service corporations.

COMPLAINTS.

Many complaints were made to your committee as to character of service and as to rates, and in some instances, complaints were made by public utility owners that the rates they were permitted to charge were not sufficient to provide a fair earning on their investment.

To set forth all of these complaints would unnecessarily encumber this report, as they may be read in detail, by referring to Volume 3 of your committee's evidence herewith submitted.

PRESENT METHOD UNJUST.

One case in particular, however, we would cite as showing the need for an intelligent and scientific method for establishing rates and regulating service.

The Cairo Water Company rates were reduced 30 per cent in January, 1910, by the city council. The company claimed it was operating at a loss. No expert investigation had then been made and no one could accurately tell whether a great injustice had been done this utility company. The matter had not then been taken into court. When the representatives of this utility company appeared before your committee the following testimony was adduced showing the manner in which these rates had been established.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—Let me ask you what investigation did the common council make for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of furnishing water to citizens of Cairo?

MR. THOS. W. GANNON (General Manager Cairo Water Co.)—They employed a man named Mr. Gallagher to get the rates from the different cities and compile them and make a statement of the rates, of the different cities. That was brought before a committee and that committee was in session about three months and the company asked for a hearing and it was never granted. The committee sent out notices to consumers to send in the amount of their present rate.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—You say the company was denied the opportunity of a hearing before the council?

MR. GANNON—Yes, before the committee.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—Did you tender and offer the testimony of the witnesses to the council?

MR. GANNON—We were there personally and could not get before the committee. We could not go before the council and we tried three months to have a hearing and we never could get a hearing before the committee.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—Who was this man Gallagher?

MR. GANNON—He was a man in the ice business, the Stillwater Ice Company.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—Had he ever had any experience in the operation and control of water companies?

MR. GANNON—No, sir; he never had in the world.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—Did they take any further testimony upon this question?

MR. GANNON—No, sir; they did not. P. 45-46, Vol. 3, Committee Evidence.

As to the method adopted in determining these rates by the city council, a man who was a member of that body and a member of the committee which handled that particular subject, testified as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE GORMAN—What was the basis of your calculation on the figures that you arrived at as a basis of charges?

FRANK C. GANNON (Member City Council)—Their present franchise called for the average rate of five cities named in the franchise, but I can not name them, and we used them as a basis.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—That is not very clear; do you mean the original franchise?

MEMBER CITY COUNCIL—Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—When was that granted?

MEMBER CITY COUNCIL—In 1885, I believe.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—And the basis of rates provided for in the original franchise, was that the rate provided for in the five cities?

MEMBER CITY COUNCIL—The average of those five cities.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—You did that regardless of present conditions in the city of Cairo?

MEMBER CITY COUNCIL—We took the average price regardless. (The cities referred to are Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Nashville.)

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—Did you do it regardless of whether or not this would yield any return at all upon the capital invested?

MEMBER CITY COUNCIL—We were unable to ascertain whether it would or not.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—Did you ask the company to submit testimony to you upon the question as to whether or not they would operate at a loss or profit, under the circumstances?

MEMBER CITY COUNCIL—I don't think we did.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—You didn't consider the question of the possibility of its driving the company into bankruptcy?

MEMBER CITY COUNCIL—No.

Page 62-64, Vol. 3, Committee Evidence.

The condition cited above is characteristic of the antiquated and wholly unjust method employed by many Illinois municipalities today. It needs no further argument to discredit it. Even the man who revealed this condition to your committee repudiated the system, as the following will show.

SENATOR DENVIR—I would like to ask this question. The question of home rule is a great proposition. The city council would not like to have the power of regulating utilities in Cairo taken away from them. You would not want to have the utilities taken away?

MEMBER CITY COUNCIL—Yes, I would.

CHAIRMAN DAILEY—I understand, from your general knowledge of this public utility matter, that you would consider a State Commission that made a business of the investigation of these questions, assisted by its staff of engineers and experts, would be better qualified to do justice than an ordinary common council in the cities of the State?

MEMBER CITY COUNCIL—Yes, sir; I would favor that kind of a law. Page 74-75, Vol. 3, Committee Evidence.

CHICAGO.

Most of the men representing public utilities in Chicago who appeared before your committee were in favor of leaving the matter with the local authorities.

Among the representatives of those companies the following expression of sentiment was obtained:

UTILITY OFFICIALS.

General counsel for Chicago Telephone Company was personally opposed to State regulation, but admitted the Wisconsin Commission had accomplished much good.

Page 75-130, Vol. 5, Committee Evidence.

General counsel for the People's Gas Light and Coke Company was opposed to State regulation. He believed the present system with final recourse to the courts was the best method.

Page 194-240, Vol. 5, Committee Evidence.

General counsel of the Commonwealth Edison Co. was non-committal, but inclined to favor some system of commission regulation.

Page 240-277, Vol. 5, Committee Evidence.

The president of the Chicago City Railway Co. favored local registration, although admitting that if a public utility commission was created with a personnel similar to the Wisconsin Commission he thought "perhaps there might be fewer appeals to the courts and less delay in reaching decisions in matter of rates."

Page 420, Vol. 5, Committee Evidence.

LABOR.

Labor organizations showed an interest in this subject. A representative of the Association of Stationary Engineers informed your committee that his organization had spent considerable time and some money on the study and investigation of this subject, particularly in the investigation of discriminations in charges. He declared the association was in favor of one commission for the entire State.

Page 62-63, Vol. 5, Committee Evidence.

The Chicago Federation of Labor had a representative at some of the meetings, but its attitude on the question was not officially stated.

Members of the Chicago City Council and other city officials, appearing before your committee, were generally opposed to a State Commission and favored retaining control in the present local authorities.

CITY COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS.

The individual views of those aldermen and officials may be ascertained by referring to the testimony of:

Alderman Cullerton, page 132-152, vol. 5.

Alderman Richert, page 152-176, vol. 5.

Alderman Block, page 176-182-483-491, vol. 5.

Alderman Mayer, page 183-191, vol. 5.

Alderman Bauler, page 366-428-443, vol. 5.

Alderman Long, page 482-483, vol. 5.

Alderman Schaefer, page 511-520, vol. 5.

Alderman Burns, page 522-526, vol. 5.

M. C. Buckley, Traction Expert, page 501-508, vol. 5.

Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor, page 445-481, vol. 5.

They contended that the recent improvements in service of some of the utilities, notably transportation, demonstrated the fact that city officials, with the aid of experts, could handle these questions more satisfactorily and would be more responsive to *local sentiment*.

The line of demarkation between *local sentiment* and *political influence* may be difficult to define.

SEVENTY CENT GAS LEAGUE.

An organization known as the "Seventy Cent Gas League" was created in Chicago just prior to a recent municipal campaign. Seventy cent gas was made a campaign slogan and efforts made to secure pledges to such a program. Shortly after the election the city council passed a seventy cent gas ordinance. An expert, Mr. Hagenah, of Wisconsin, with a corps of assistance [assistants] and accountants, employed by a preceding administration, had spent many months investigating this subject. He recommended in his report a price of 77 cents for gas.

EXPERT REPORT IGNORED.

But there had been an agitation for 70-cent gas and, regardless of the report of this expert, the city council passed the 70-cent ordinance, apparently in response to *local public sentiment*.

Public sentiment in that instance was represented by a so-called "League" started by four or five men, in a certain section of the city, wholly in the interest of a then pending local campaign, and none of the men instigating this movement, so far as your committee could learn, was familiar with the manufacture and distribution of gas or had ever made any investigation or inquiry into the subject. The 70-cent ordinance is now in litigation in the courts.

MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison stated to your committee that he was opposed to State regulation of the utilities of Chicago; that he believed it to be a matter which the local authorities could and should handle. He expressed the opinion that "The entire question of dealing with public utilities is rather in a formative period and we are rapidly drifting toward the point where we can make up our minds with full information as to the best method of handling the matter."

Page 447-481, Vol. 4, Committee Evidence.

Ex-Alderman W. J. Pringle, who for several years was a member of the committee in the city council which dealt with public utility regulation, was strongly in favor of one State Commission. He did not believe the questions involved were purely of a local nature, but were of interest to the environs of the city and to the general public in the State as well. He also believed that the expense of a public utility commission should be borne by the State and not by the utility regulated.

Page 279-341, Vol. 5, Committee Evidence.

CHICAGO'S METHOD OF REGULATION DISADVANTAGEOUS.

It is apparent that Chicago has been constantly agitated by disputes of this character, yet this controversy and litigation has brought comparatively little relief to its citizens, speaking generally. While Chicago has controlled matters of this character as well as, and in many instances better than some of the larger cities in the country, yet the cost to the community has been fearful. It is no reflection upon the integrity of the officials supervising public utilities to ask for a comparison of the abilities and results accomplished by them with the abilities and results accomplished by such men as Maltbie and Stevens of the New York commissions, and Meyer, Erickson and Hagenah of the Wisconsin commission and Eshelman of the California commission.

It cannot be said that the aldermen of Chicago possess the same mental grasp, the same freedom from political influences as the members of the various state public service commissions. Who for a moment would compare the well equipped departments, the engineers, statisticians, accountants and economists of the New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin commissions with the experts in charge of the various utilities in Chicago? While some representatives of public utilities in Chicago had words of praise for the Chicago experts, the most casual observation demonstrated to the committee that no matter how well meaning and honest these experts might be, they were lacking in the skill, technical equipment and fundamental knowledge required to cope with the representatives of utility companies. The citizens of Chicago are almost without redress in securing relief against utility companies, where they have just grounds for complaint. Complaints are made to the alderman of a particular ward. The alderman in turn brings these complaints before the proper committee. The committee beseech the utility company to redress these grievances, thus leaving those making complaints practically at the mercy of the utility companies. The citizens of Chicago are not receiving the same protection as the citizens of the cities in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and the states having public service commissions. The citizens of Chicago can obtain adequate relief only through the medium of a commission with facilities, information, instrumentalities and agencies equal in efficiency to those of the utility corporations. Without such equipment the citizens of Chicago will ever be at a disadvantage in dealing with these corporations.

In the excellent work on regulation on Municipal Utilities by Clyde Lyndon King, the following quotation on page 379 is applicable:

"The attempt to regulate million-dollar corporations through men of wee calibre is but another way of saying that the million-dollar corporations

may do the regulating. The highly paid, well-fed corporate expert must be met with a highly paid, highly equipped civic expert. The commissioners themselves need not be technical experts, but they must be sufficiently trained to supervise the most technical of experts. My [By] this method the community can protect itself against the most cunning and greedy of its serving concerns."

JUDGE MCPHERSON ON NECESSITY OF REGULATION.

The argument contained in the opinion of Judge McPherson in the case of Des Moines Water Co. vs. Des Moines, Vol. 192, Federal Reporter 193, at pages 194 and 195, is particularly appropriate to conditions existing in Illinois cities and especially in Chicago. In the course of his opinion, Judge McPherson says:

"This case illustrates the evils in connection with the fixing of rates by municipalities to govern public utility corporations. Neither party is properly chargeable with any dereliction; and yet the fact remains that by the time this case is decided by an Appellate Court at least four years will have elapsed from the passage of the ordinances until the matter is put at rest by the courts.

"It is utterly impossible for a court to hear all cases similar to this, which require from one to three months to hear the evidence, after the issues are formed. If this court were to do nothing else, it could not personally hear all such cases. * * * *

"The present expensive chaos should be brought to an end. It is known by all informed men that city councils necessarily adopt rates with but little or no investigations as to what rates ought to be fixed. The result is that we have ordinances fixing rates based upon but little intelligent effort for the ascertainment of the facts. Some of the states, like New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, have state commissions of competent men, who give public hearings, and who do nothing behind doors, nor in secrecy; a commission with no member interested as a taxpayer of the city and with no member subject to influences other than the ascertainment of the truth and the facts. Rates are thus fixed with which most fair-minded people are ready to acquiesce. It is strange that we have no such legislation, and no such commissions in Iowa."

RECURRING QUESTIONS OF RATE AND SERVICE.

There still remain many unsettled questions with reference to these various companies and there still remains much improvement of service to be sought. The question concerning rates and character of service are never permanently settled. They are naturally recurring as the years advance, population increases, new methods of operation and improvements in machinery are devised, and extension of franchise rights are sought by the utility companies.

Chicago has recognized the importance of expert information and scientific investigation as an aid to the common council in rate making. But it has refused to adopt the report of its own expert. The Chicago City Council is probably composed of a better class of men than is usually found in large cities. But they demonstrated one of the weak points in the theory of exclusive local rule and regulation of utilities when they passed a 70-cent gas ordinance in response to local sentiment, against the recommendation of the city's own expert.

REDRESS BY LITIGATION.

The effort of the city of Chicago as well as many other cities of the State is to regulate rates and services of utility companies by law suit. The purpose of litigation is merely to redress wrongs and not to afford a system of regulation. The method of thus supervising utilities is unsci-

entific, expensive, vexatious and cumbersome. It does not afford the individual citizen the opportunity of redress for wrong suffered by him. The expense attendant upon securing redress on the part of the individual for inadequate services or extortionate rates amounts to a denial of justice. The facility with which these matters are disposed of by State commission is evidenced by the fact that the New York commission tests over one thousand gas meters in a single day.

The termination of such litigation between municipalities and utility companies merely affords temporary relief. The principle of the permanent and efficient service and rate making as applied to a utility company is not contemplated by decisions of courts and is not permanently secured even though the municipality is successful in such litigation.

The courts are lacking in power and also in the necessary training and information to establish a constructive policy for the proper and permanent regulation of utility companies.

In Chicago there has been almost constant litigation between the city and utilities, resulting in heavy burdens of taxation being placed upon its citizens and an extraordinary expense being incurred by utility companies, which expenses are borne in the first instance by the public through the medium of taxation and in the second instance by the patrons of utility companies either in diminished service or increased rates. The economic waste thus occasioned has been staggering. The present method of regulation as applied to the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois is disastrous alike to the public, to the utility companies and their patrons.

HOME RULE.

The relation of the city to the State is somewhat analogous to the relationship existing between the State and Federal Government, except that the State retains all power not ceded to the Federal Government, and the cities have only such powers as are expressly conferred upon them by the statutes of the State. Upon the State devolves the duty of protecting its citizenship, and while matters solely concerning the city may be absolutely left to local regulation, yet, where the scope or sphere of influence of any agency, moral, financial, or in any manner extends beyond the limits of a municipality, the State should, under the exercise of its police power, exercise such supervisory control as will inure to the benefit of the State as a whole.

The authority of the State in the conservation of the public good should not yield to mere phrases or irrelevant axioms. The incitation of the doctrine of "home rule" should not preclude the sovereign state from the exercise of rightful authority. If the intrusion of those interested in public service corporations into the domain of municipal and State politics is patent, the State ought to and should, by appropriate action, invoke its authority to avert such malign influence. If municipalities are incapable of protecting their citizens for any reason from unjust exactions of public service corporations, it is the duty of the State to protect them in such manner as it deems right and proper.

Conversely, if the citizens of any municipality, through their representatives, take such action as will destroy or confiscate public utility investments, it is likewise the duty of the State to assert its paramount authority to the end that justice may be accorded to citizens interested in such concerns, whether their interests be large or small.

It is the well settled policy of this and all states to provide a state system of education, leaving details to local authorities. The same considerations should apply to public utilities. This principle is fully recognized in the bill accompanying this report.

So, likewise, the matter of bank regulation is considered not a proper matter for municipal control, but should in the interests of the general public, under the police power of the State, be subject to State control.

The recent agitation in the city of Chicago for State supervision of private banks, notwithstanding the fact that Chicago possesses plenary authority in the matter of such regulation, illustrates the preference of the citizens of Chicago to State as opposed to local control regarding private banks. The euphonious expression of "home rule" has not been invoked in the city of Chicago as an argument against the rigid control of purely local Chicago private banks by the State, nor in [is] the consent of Chicago demanded as a condition precedent to such legislation.

Matters pertaining to the supervision of health, whether applied to Cairo or Chicago, are supervised by the State authorities. Matters pertaining to insurance, and the regulation of the professions of law, dentistry, pharmacy, medicine, architects and certified public accountants, and the control of occupations, such as barbers, etc., are all considered proper subjects of State control. The care of the insane and defectives have, in the evolution of affairs, been removed from local to the sphere of State control.

It is unnecessary to multiply instances to illustrate this doctrine. Not only is it established by the settled policy of this State, but its application has been extended to the regulation of public utility companies by practically all the progressive states of the Union.

(A) RAILROADS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The operation of these utilities cannot be said to be proper subjects of municipal control. It would be retrogressive to extend to municipalities supervision over railroads.

Railroads, telegraph and telephone companies are in reality engaged in interstate business and should be controlled by federal authority, acting in conjunction with the State authority.

The telephone and telegraph companies have outgrown the territorial limits of cities, and counties. The city of Chicago should be precluded from such regulation of telephone companies as might inflict an unjust burden upon the smaller cities of the State. These utilities are in no sense local and no city in the State should have the right or power, either directly or indirectly, to place the burden of increased rates or diminished service upon another locality. Each community should receive equitable treatment without bearing the burdens of other communities. In the very nature of things the telephone and telegraph companies of Illinois should be regulated by State and not municipal authority.

The principle, as applied not only to telephone but to other utilities, is stated with such perfect accuracy by the Honorable John M. Eshleman, President of the Railroad Commission of California, that his language on this matter is quoted in *extenso*.

"In the fixing of rates, a knowledge of the fair value of the property which is properly attributable to the portion of the rate bearing public for which rates are desired to be made must be known, and likewise the amount of operating and other expenses incident to the furnishing of the utility must be considered. In by far the majority of the cases where a utility does business in two or more municipalities, or in one municipality and outlying unincorporated territory, it is practically impossible to determine the proper value of the property of the utility within the city which is necessary to its service without the city, and the same may be said for the distribution of the operating expenses and revenue. How difficult it is to determine what portion of a telephone line, for example, serving municipal territory and territory without, shall be apportioned to the city, and what portion to the unincorporated territory, can only be realized by the person who has tried to perform the operation. Someone may think, superficially, that the division should be in proportion to the number of miles or feet of line within or without the municipality, but such person is overlooking the fact that all of the line within the municipality is necessary for the service without the municipality, and the portion of the line outside the municipality is also necessary for all service from points without to points within the municipality. The same may be said for income and operating expenses. The

same practical difficulty suggested here is presented by every aspect of regulation where we have divided authority such as exists in this State. The only possibility of arriving at a near approximation of correct results is by taking all or a sufficiently large portion of a utility business, preferably the former. The exchange apparatus of a telephone company is necessary to its toll business, and vice versa."

(B) ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The increased uses of generating plants and the increased territory over which electricity is generated has caused this agency no longer to be properly considered of a purely municipal character.

The development and extension electric companies in Illinois, now reaching the smallest hamlets, covering the northern part of the State as in a net work, extending from Chicago, reaching down into the State and gradually approaching the power plant at Keokuk on the Mississippi River, demonstrate most clearly that the agency of electric supply has evolved from purely local to State limits.

We have an instance in our own State of one organization dominated by a master mind which will, in the course of time, furnish electric current for a large number of cities in the State and a large part of the State. It is not too much to say that the companies thus controlled will, in the course of time, absorb a greater portion of the smaller companies of the State and that they need have no fear of competition on the part of municipalities; that they will be able to distribute electric current cheaper than it can be generated by any of the municipalities of the State; and that even municipal ownership will not be a proper solution of this question. The necessity of State control of such organizations is so obvious as to require no argument. The only authority competent to control such utilities is the State.

The character of the development of electricity is referred to in an address by Mr. C. P. Steinmetz, printed in the *Electric World* of November 2, 1912. He discusses the question of the centralization of the manufacture of electricity and assigns as a reason therefor what is termed the "diversity factor" by which a large central plant can develop so many kinds of uses as to bring the load at any one moment of time much nearer the peak load than in the case of a smaller lighting plant.

On this point Mr. Steinmetz says:

"Evidently the territory served will increase in size. Some may be counties, some parts of states, and some the small states, and so on. Big cities have an advantage in this respect, of course, because they have as a nucleus their own large demand. The outcome must be the replacement of village and small city generating plants by the sub-stations of big cities. Old machinery will thus be replaced by modern types. These big generating systems will tend to approach one another, then will come, no doubt, an era [era] of coöperation and it is not too much to expect a network of energy-transmission wires covering the country just as the railroads do today. Energy will be transmitted in the one cause as freight is transmitted in the other. The right of condemnation which is given to railroads should be given to the owners of great transmission lines also, and the recalcitrant village or small city should not stand in the way of a great sectional or even national development. But before this privilege of condemning the statute books some laws in relation to coöperation and the relation of utilities corresponding with the spirit of the twentieth century instead of the present statutory mixture inherited in some respects from the time of Alfred the Great. Responsibility must come with authority in the case of the transmission systems. The latter should have power given to them but should not be allowed to abuse this power.

"Generally where freight is high and the grade of coal poor it ought to pay to use the coal to make electricity at the coal mine, the energy then being transmitted electrically. However, where the coal is of high grade and, say, water transportation is available it will, undoubtedly, be found cheaper to ship the actual coal."

(C) MANUFACTURED GAS.

The centralized plant development as pertains to manufactured gas, the same principle does not apply to the same extent as to electricity. The question of serving the suburbs from gas plants in large municipalities demonstrates that the rights of the people in the suburbs should be subserved with reference to franchises, rate regulation and character of service.

The judgment of the President of the California Railroad Commission upon the principles involved in this question is stated as follows:

"Referring again to the moral aspect of the question, even a superficial view will show that the city which regulates but a part of a utility has it in its power so to act as to affect other territory. Under similar circumstances the rate in a city should be the same as the rate without the city, or the rate in one city should be the same as the rate in another, and the standard of efficiency should likewise be the same. Therefore in every instance where a city authority fixes rates without adequately considering the entire business of the utility, on the hit or miss plan, which has heretofore been an absolute necessity in most cities by reason of the facts to which I have already referred, such city may, and often does, by chance fix a rate which is not just to the outlying territory, and which will yield an amount less than should be yielded for the service, thereby decreasing the revenue of the utility, and this decrease will affect the entire revenue, and when the larger authority considers the business of the utility operating within this city for rate-fixing purposes, in outside territory, it will be presented with a revenue which will be less than it should be by reason of the too low rate within the city, and thereby, if it is just to the utility, it must fix a rate which is on the average too high for the outlying territory. Thus the very inability of the municipality adequately to determine the questions of rates and service in many cases works an injustice to other consumers of the utility, and until these cities are prepared to deal with this question as its importance demands, they should not in justice desire to deal with it at all. The careless attitude of the cities, particularly the smaller, and I have urged that some of the larger ones are sometimes likewise careless, necessitates in many instances either an injustice to consumers outside the cities or upon the utilities themselves, and when we consider also the attitude of the city authorities, very few in number, I am glad to say, who believe that their city should get all it can out of a utility, even at the expense of other consumers, we have plainly presented to us a moral reason, in addition to the very cogent practical reason, against dual regulation."

(D) WATER SUPPLY.

The pollution of the supply of water by great cities affecting the health and sanitation of other communities in many instances demonstrates the necessity of some control other than mere municipal control. No great city can supply itself with water, or provide for sanitation without invading other local jurisdictions.

The application of the doctrine of "home rule" to larger cities without redress from State authority would subject smaller communities at the mercy of larger communities. These difficulties between localities should be arbitrated by the State.

(E) ELECTRIC INTERURBAN RAILWAYS.

While the supervision of electric interurban railways is vested in the Railroad and Warehouse Commission and the legislation recommended by your committee contemplates the continuance of that authority, over such utilities, yet the operation of electric interurbans exhibits a striking example that they should not be subject to local regulation.

DIFFICULTY OF LOCAL CONTROL.

As an illustration of the difficulties confronting local authorities who seek to regulate rates or service, without expert aid, we would cite the following extract from an address by the chairman of the Wisconsin commission, delivered before the Illinois Gas Association on March 16, 1911, showing the exhaustive method employed, under State Commission regulation, to establish rates on a scientific and equitable basis:

INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR WORKING OUT A SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES.

I. General Information.

1. Location of plant.
2. Population of city supplied.
3. Municipal or private plant.
4. Method of generation.
(a) Steam. (b) Hydraulic. (c) Gas. (d) Combined.
5. Is utility operated singly or in combination with a water gas or other utility?
6. Branches of service rendered.
(a) Lighting.
Municipal lighting.
Street lighting.
Arcs. Incandescents.
Public buildings.
Arcs. Incandescents.
Commercial lighting.
Residences. Business houses. Factories.
(b) Commercial power.

II. Valuation of Plant.

1. Book value.
2. Original cost.
3. Additions of extensions since plant was first built by years.
4. Cost of reproduction new.
5. Present value.
6. Going value.
7. Working capital.
8. Details of investment.
A separation of investments into land buildings, power plant equipment, distribution system, etc. Statement of equipment-inventory.
9. Apportionment of investment.
Where plant is a combined water and electric plant, gas and electrics, etc., the investment should be apportioned between the several utilities according to actual use where this is feasible or on some reasonable basis.
Where street lighting, commercial lighting, and commercial power or other classes are served, an apportionment of the investment between these classes is necessary.
10. Unit cost of investment.
For purposes of comparison, analysis and as a basis for analyzing expenses, a number of unit costs of investment should be obtained, as illustrated below. Power plant equipment kw. of generator capacity consumer.
Distribution system per mile of main, per consumer. Services per consumer, etc.
11. Percentage distribution of investment.
Proportion of total plant investment represented in land, buildings, power plant, equipment, distribution, system, etc.

12. Physical Data.
 - No. of boilers and rated capacity—h. p.
 - No. of engines, turbines, water wheels, etc., and rated capacity of each in kws.
 - No. of generators and capacity of each, kws.
 - Miles of wire—different systems of circuits.
 - No. of services and meters, etc.
- III. Consumer Data and Operating Statistics.
 1. Connected load.
 - (a) Total.
 - (b) Of each class of service.
 2. Maximum demand.
 - (a) Peak load on station.
 - (b) Demand of each class of consumers or branch of service, and time of such demand.
 3. Output.
 - (a) Current generated.
 - Total.
 - For each class.
 - (b) Current sold.
 - Total.
 - For each class.
 4. Detailed consumer data.
 - (a) Current sold to, and installation of each consumer for year.
- IV. Earnings and Expenses.
 1. Statements of earnings and operating expenses each year from date of installation.
 2. Indebtedness and interest rates.
 3. Stock issues and dividends paid.
 4. Unit costs.

This should show the unit costs of operation each year per kw. hr. output. Principal items, such as fuel, labor and repairs should be computed on basis of unit cost per unit generated, per kw., generator capacity, per consumer, per meter, per mile of wire, etc.

Percentage distribution of operating expenses. Proportion of total operating expenses each year which is represented in generation, distribution, consumption, commercial, general, and undistributed expenses and taxes.
 6. Normal year.

The year selected as that whose expenses shall be the basis of the rates must be a normal year. This may be determined by comparison of total cost and unit costs of several items with the same items for other years. Curves showing the variations of the chief items of expense year by year may be constructed.
 7. Depreciation.
 - (a) "Straight lines" basis.
 - (b) "Sinking fund" basis.
 - (c) Per cent of total property.
 8. Reasonable return.
 - (a) Interest earned.
 - (b) Local conditions as affecting rates of return to be allowed.
 - (c) Condition of plant.
 - (d) Service.
 - (e) Probable future growth of utility.
 - (f) Competition.

RESULTS OF OPERATION OF UTILITY LAWS.

The methods employed by the states which lead in the subject of public utility regulation are in the main quite similar. The chief point of difference which they have is in the question of jurisdiction.

SUMMARY.

Taken as an entirety, however, the results sought and accomplished by each state, excepting California, is the same, whether one, two or three commissions are employed, namely, the control and regulation of all public utility companies operating within each state. And in the case of each of the states discussed in this report, whether it be one commission acting for the entire state, or a commission limited to subject matter, or a commission along geographical lines, having authority over the utilities of a single city, the method by which they are created and vested with power is identical. Each is a state commission, created by state legislative enactment, vested with plenary power, and the members of each commission are appointed by, and responsible to their respective state governments.

In the states of Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin these are some of the most important results of the operation of Public Utility laws:

First—The removal of the control of public utilities from the domain of politics.

Second—Funds have been eliminated. The fact that a citizen can redress his grievance before an impartial and competent tribunal, causes him to accept the decision of the commission with confidence in its integrity and fairness. When controversies arise between utility companies and the municipality both sides are frequently unjust, prejudiced and blinded.

Third—The administration of these laws on the high plane of justice and fair dealing to both sides has served as a moral tonic.

Fourth—These laws have revolutionized business methods. Many of the utilities did not formerly operate in a business like manner. These companies have been advised, assisted and educated as to the best methods, appliances and the adoption of business like methods.

Fifth—Public utility investments have not been considered of stable character, but in these states having control of public utilities the securities of utility companies are considered of the highest order. The rigid control of stock and bond issues has much to do with this. The consumer is protected on one hand from over charges and unjust discrimination, on the other hand, the investor is protected from unreasonable and unjust regulation and control.

ANALYSIS OF LAWS OF OTHER STATES.

In analyzing the public utility laws and the workings of the commissions in the different states we found that there were certain features emphasized alike in the systems adopted in each of the states. For instance, the laws of Wisconsin, New York and Massachusetts, as well as those of other states, recognize the following as essential features of public utility regulation:

- I. UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING.
- II. SUPERVISION OF CAPITALIZATION AND FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS.
- III. AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE UTILITIES BY EXPERT AID.
- IV. JURISDICTION OVER UTILITIES THAT WILL ENABLE THE MAKING AND ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS CONCERNING THEIR MANAGEMENT AND CHARGES FOR SERVICE.

UNIFORM ACCOUNTING.

A uniform system of accounting simply means uniformly compiled information of earnings properly credited and expenses properly charged from which can be readily obtained the knowledge of the net cost of operating utilities. This knowledge is essential in arriving at an intelligent decision regarding the rates to be charged, extension of service, improvement of equipment, and all questions relating to the bond issues or other financial obligations to be issued by the company. To the municipally owned plants this means

the enforced use of a uniform bookkeeping system, which expert inquiry has shown to be the best method of recording this business for the municipality, making it readily ascertainable, whether the utility has operated within the budget allowance, if one be made, and showing the necessity of retrenchment and saving.

To the privately owned plants the information from a uniform system of accounting is quite essential in substantiating arguments either for or against an extension of service or lower rates. It gives the investor a detailed, accurate financial statement, without any of the embellishments or concealment of facts often found in a published report to stockholders. To a commission empowered to regulate utilities, to secure adequate service, reasonable rates and to supervise the issuance of stocks and bonds, the information of a uniform accounting system is indispensable.

A uniform accounting system means absolute publicity of the financial condition of public utility companies, whether they be privately owned or municipally owned plants, and this publicity is one of the most effective aids to State regulation.

SUPERVISION OF STOCK AND BOND ISSUES.

Supervision over the issue of capital stock and bonds is made one of the principal features of the Wisconsin, New York and Massachusetts laws, and has been copied from them by other states which have adopted public utility regulation laws. With this authority the commission can prevent over-capitalization, thus protecting the investor and making it easier to estimate a fair anticipated earning power for the company in establishing rates and providing for extension of service. Supervision of bond issues gives the commission power to control the mortgaging of a plant and prevent its being done except in emergencies where an extension of service demands it and the financial condition of the company will permit of its being done.

AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE.

Authority to investigate the affairs of the utilities by the aid of engineers and accountants, carries with it the power to make an accurate physical examination of the property, to determine its present value and the depreciated or appreciated values, and to examine, in detail, the management and operation of the plant.

POWER TO MAKE AND ENFORCE REGULATIONS.

Jurisdiction over utilities enabling the commission to make and enforce regulations concerning rates and service is the final object and the conclusion of a public utility law. It is the authority to accomplish regulation, in the interest of the general public, for which the three preceding subjects are necessary, but only preliminary, aids.

ARGUMENTS FOR STATE REGULATION.

The chief arguments in favor of regulation are: To secure the best possible service to the public for the most reasonable price consistent with a fair earning on the invested capital and with due provisions for maintenance, depreciation and renewal of the property; the taking of public utilities out of local politics as far as possible so that the character of service or price of the commodity sold shall not be determined as the result of a political campaign by local officials incompetent, or without the means or authority intelligently to investigate thoroughly the cost and manner of production and distribution and the valuation of utility plants and kindred questions, and, to install, instead, a system whereby an expert commission, created and authorized by the State, shall investigate and regulate these

affairs, with full power conferred on it by the State, to determine the capitalization and the amount of bond issues, to investigate and pass upon as experts the character of service rendered, to make valuations and to determine the earning power of the property, to establish a uniform system of accounting and to hear and determine all complaints as to service and rates.

Regulated public utilities mean:

Better service for the people.

Cheaper service for the people.

No watered stock or over-capitalization.

Taking public service companies and their business out of local politics.

Conserving the interest of the investor.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After an exhausted inquiry on this subject in Illinois and in other states of the Union your committee is firmly convinced that State regulation of public utilities would bring the best service to the citizens of Illinois.

A majority of your committee believes that there should be but one commission for the entire State, exercising jurisdiction over all utilities enumerated in the bill presented herewith.

Your committee is strongly opposed to two commissions for the reasons heretofore assigned and for the further reason that two commissions would inevitably lead to conflict of authority. Single utilities companies ascertaining beyond the limits of a municipality would in all probability be subject to the conflicting orders and policies of two commissions. Two commissions would make uncertain the decisions of the commissions, since in rendering opinions upon same subjects, they would frequently disagree or pursue different policies, and therefore, like opinions of the appellate courts of this State, their findings would not serve as precedents, but would lead to constant embarrassment of both municipalities and public service corporations. It would be as logical to establish two Railroad and Warehouse Commissions, two Boards of Administration, or two taxing bodies for the State of Illinois, or two Interstate Commerce Commissions for the Nation. The establishment of two commissions for the State would be a serious error.

PRINCIPLE OF PERMITTING CITIES TO CONFER UPON OR WITHDRAW POWER FROM COMMISSION NOT RECOMMENDED.

The California law permits municipalities to confer upon, or, after it has been conferred, to withdraw power from the State Commission, *ad libitum*. This provision of the California law is uniform in that it applies to all municipalities of the state, regardless of size. This feature of the California law is experimental. The excerpts, heretofore given from an address of the president of the California Commission, indicate that this division of authority does not meet with his approval.

Under such a system of regulation it is likely that a condition of chaos will arise. Prudence should dictate that such a provision, repugnant to efficient regulation, should not be incorporated in the proposed Illinois law. The suggestion has been made, and has been strongly advocated, that all utilities in Illinois cities under a certain population should be regulated compulsorily by a State Commission; and that all utilities in cities above such certain population should be regulated either by the city or by the State Commission as may be determined by the electors of such city—the right to confer upon or withdraw power from the State Commission to be optional with such municipalities.

Under such a form of regulation single interurban utilities, such as gas, electric light and water companies, supplying suburban communities and adjoining municipalities, could be subjected to the regulation of the State Commission and various cities acting independently of the State Commis-

sion. This would, of necessity, destroy all uniformity of regulation, and tend to defeat the very purposes for which such legislation is proposed. The larger cities of the State contain plants for supplying outlying territory and municipalities with public utility commodities. This condition applies not only to Chicago, but in a lesser degree to Peoria, Springfield and the other large cities of the State. If these larger cities of the State do not accept the authority of the State Commission, and the smaller communities supplied therefrom are compelled to accept State regulation by a mandatory law, or do so under permissive authority of law, the smaller communities will be placed entirely at the mercy of the larger cities. By rate restrictions and other means of regulation of the larger cities, decreasing the earning power of utility companies, burdens in the form of excessive rates or diminished service, or both, will be imposed upon the smaller communities of the State. Thus, in an effort to secure local control over utilities serving different localities, the right of invasion of outside territory and the rights of citizens therein will be established by the Legislature. The remarks of the president of the California Commission upon this question are applicable here: "If the inhabitants of a city were wholly devoid of selfishness and also omniscient, then those people who are so unfortunate as to live outside the boundaries of such city might have no fear that any act performed by the governmental authority of such city would be detrimental to the interest of any one. But I have a suspicion that the same selfishness which we find in the individual permeates aggregations of individuals, and that a city may sometimes do those things within its boundaries which, although advantageous to its inhabitants, are detrimental to others. We have heard much in our history of taxation without representation. Regulation by a city which directly or indirectly serves to regulate the affairs of others without the city is as to these others regulation—which is a form of taxation—without representation, and has the same injustice inherent therein as taxation without representation. Therefore we must be very slow to make up our minds that a city should have the right to regulate the affairs of a utility operating within the city, but likewise serving its commodity to other sections, until it appear that the action of such city cannot work injustice to the other patrons of the utility to be regulated."

The smaller municipalities of the State would, by basing their rights with reference to public utility regulation solely upon the question of population, be deprived of privileges conferred upon the larger cities of the State. The rights of patrons of public utilities, whether residents of large or small cities, are identical; the right of a citizen to the cheapest and best service from a public utility company, compatible with a fair return to the investor, should not be made to depend upon the size of the city where he lives, or whether he lives in a metropolis or a village. Any arbitrary and discriminatory method or regulation between the citizens of the State, because of residence, would, in the judgment of the committee, be repugnant to the Constitution, and render any law containing such provision void in toto.

Even though such a law gave all cities the same option to confer upon or withdraw authority from the State Commission, it might result in the creation of very expensive machinery for the administration of the law, with very few cities choosing to come under the provisions of the law. Again, part of the cities of the State would have the bond and stock issues of utility companies regulated by the State Commission, while the utility stocks and bonds of other cities would not be regulated by State law. It cannot be conceived that legislation will be urged which will provide for the regulation of stock and bond issues of all utility corporations by a State Commission, leaving part of the companies to have rates regulated by cities, and another part to have rates regulated by city councils. Such a division of authority would be inconsistent, illogical and unscientific.

Such a system of regulation is subject to the further objection that it will be possible to have a commission, the majority of the members of

which, if not all, might come from cities of the State which had chosen to withhold regulation of their utilities by the State Commission. This would be more than probable if the larger cities of the State should decide to continue local control of utility companies. This would be the field from which members of the commission would naturally be drawn, because men who have given utility questions special study are those who have been brought personally in touch with these questions. Cities, not adopting State regulation, would not only have the advantages already enumerated, but the officers of the commission would, for the most part, be selected therefrom.

PROVISIONS OF PROPOSED LAW.

The bill herewith presented contains the cardinal and essential features which we consider necessary for the adequate and proper regulation of public utility companies. Pursuant to the ideas hereinbefore expressed in this report, this bill provides for uniform accounting, the supervision of stock and bond issues, preventing the watering of stock, the granting of plenary power to investigate the affairs of utility companies, the power to make physical valuations and rules and regulations necessary to conduct a thorough, just and equitable system of regulation. Provisions are made for the investigation of accidents, the compulsory use of equipment and exchange of service, for the adoption by cities upon the vote of the people of an indeterminate franchise for utility companies, with proper reservations to the city to ultimately establish municipal ownership by purchase. In order that the business management of these companies might not become stagnant, the policy adopted by other states and commissions is recognized, conferring upon the commission the right to grant rewards to companies adopting economies. Local control, not inconsistent with the best service for the citizens of the State, is specially reserved upon such questions as to the length of franchises, the occupation and use of streets and alleys, the imposition of occupation taxes, and matters pertaining to public health and safety. These are necessarily the subjects to review by the commission upon the question of the reasonableness of exercise of such authority.

Even municipalities owning utilities are compelled to treat citizens fairly, the courts are given summary power, provisions for eminent domain make possible the practical operation of the ideas of the law, consolidation, properly safeguarded, is permitted. The principle of natural monopolies is recognized. No right nor the life of any existing company is extended, the extension of grants to street car companies is prevented. This bill provides for the absolute control of utilities and embraces the best provisions of the laws of other states insofar as they are applicable to conditions existing in Illinois.

The bill presented does not affect the existence of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The policy of this commission has been well settled and we believe it would be a mistake at this time to impose its duties upon the utility commission proper. In the first few years of the life of the utility commission, the entire time and attention of its members will unquestionably be occupied. When the policy of the utility commission shall have been firmly established, we believe that the Railroad and Warehouse Commission should be abolished and its functions and authority conferred upon the Utility Commission.

MAINTENANCE OF COMMISSION.

Your committee holds that the cost of maintaining this commission should not be borne by those not receiving public service accommodations. It is difficult to approximate what the cost of maintenance of this commission will be. The annual cost of maintaining the Wisconsin Commission is about \$100,000.00, the commission for the second district of New York about \$300,000.00 annually and the First Commission of New York about \$1,300,000.00 annually. It is the judgment of the commission that a single

commission for Illinois would require about \$400,000.00 annually for its maintenance, being slightly in excess of the commission for the second district of New York. This burden should not be imposed upon the farmers of Illinois nor upon persons who do not receive the accommodations of utility service. The cost of maintenance should be imposed in the first instance, upon the utility companies; this cost will necessarily constitute part of the operating expenses of the company to be considered in the rates established for the particular class of service. Accordingly, your committee has provided for a tax of \$100.00 upon each utility company in the State of Illinois and an additional imposition of one mill upon the gross earnings of each of such companies in the State.

EXHIBITS.

In addition to the exhibits heretofore referred to and attached to this report are the following:

Exhibit D—Recommendations of Hon. E. F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois, to the General Assembly concerning Public Utility regulation.

Exhibit E—Remarks of Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, to the General Assembly of Illinois, upon the same matter.

Exhibit F—Central Electric Stations of Illinois, capital stock and location.

Exhibit G—Electric Railways in Illinois, capital stock and location.

Exhibit H—Gas Companies in Illinois, capital stock and location.

Exhibit I—Telephone and Telegraph Companies in Illinois, capital stock and location.

Exhibit J—Water Works, owned by private companies, capital stock and location.

Exhibit K—Water Transportation Companies in Illinois, capital stock and location.

Exhibit L—Water Power Companies in Illinois, capital stock and location.

Exhibit M—Subway Companies in Illinois, capital stock and location.

Exhibit N—Miscellaneous Public Utilities, capital stock and location.

Exhibit O—Recommendations of Governors made in 1913 to the various State Legislatures on the subject of Public Utility Regulation.

Exhibit P—Excerpts from message of Hon. Robert La Follete to Wisconsin legislature.

Exhibit Q—Excerpts from message of Hon. Woodrow Wilson to the New Jersey legislature.

Exhibit R—Excerpts from message of Hon. James O. Davidson to the Wisconsin legislature.

Exhibit S—Excerpts from message of Hon. Charles H. Hughes to the New York legislature.

Exhibit T—Memorandum on the matter of Franchises, submitted to the Illinois Legislative Public Utilities Commission by Dean Kinley of the University of Illinois.

Your committee has earnestly, faithfully and conscientiously devoted itself to the performance of its duties. We believe that the legislation recommended will prove to be a lasting benefit to the State of Illinois and we earnestly urge the adoption of such legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN DAILEY, *Chairman;*

R. J. BARR,

W. O. POTTER,

Senate Committee.

T. N. GORMAN,

W. P. HOLADAY,

CHESTER W. CHURCH,

WILLIAM M. SCANLAN,

House of Representatives Committee.

The minority report and bill presented by Senator Glackin and Representative Alschuler were not submitted to the committee until April 16, 1913, after

the report and committee bill were printed. No criticisms were made to the committee as to specific sections of the committee bill notwithstanding the fact that the tentative bill and report were in the hands of Senator Glackin for three weeks.

The criticisms of section 64 and subsection 64 i of the proposed law were evidently made without a knowledge of the fact that the portions criticised are copied verbatim from Hurd's Illinois Statutes (1912) Title Corporations, sections 163 and 166.

The criticism of section 67 is captious. The portion criticized would be a correct construction of the law without such express provision.

[Signed] JOHN DAILEY, *Chairman*.

April 17, 1913.

ADDENDA.

EXHIBIT A.

COLLECTION OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DOCUMENTS, DEALING WITH THE SUBJECT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, SECURED BY THE COMMISSION IN ITS INVESTIGATIONS.

No. 1. Annual report, of the Public Service Commission, for the First District of New York, 1909-1910-1911, five volumes.

No. 2. Annual report, of the Public Service Commission, for the Second District of New York, 1909-1910-1911, five volumes.

No. 3. Compilation of reports by corporations to Public Service Commission, Second District, New York, 1909-1911, three volumes.

No. 4. Cases brought before Public Service Commission, Second District, N. Y., 1907-1909, and decisions, one volume.

No. 5. Cases brought before Public Service Commission, Second District, N. Y., 1910-1911, and decisions, two volumes.

No. 6. Investigation, telephone and telegraph companies joint legislative committee, N. Y., 1910, two volumes.

No. 7. Report on the indeterminate franchise for public utilities by Public Service Commission, First District of New York.

No. 8. Regulations regarding filing of freight tariffs, Public Service Commission, Second District of New York.

No. 9. Laws of New York, four volumes.

No. 10. Rules of practice, New York Public Service Commission, two pamphlets.

No. 11. Decisions, opinions and rulings, New York, First and Second Districts.

No. 12. Report of Hon. John N. Carlisle, to Governor Dix upon investigation of Public Service Commissions, New York.

MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 13. Massachusetts Railroad and Railway Laws, two volumes.

No. 14. Report of Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, 1899 to 1910, twelve volumes.

No. 15. Annual reports, Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners, 1910.

No. 16. Laws of Massachusetts Highway Commission.

No. 17. General Laws of Massachusetts relating to manufacture and sale of gas and electricity, three volumes.

No. 18. Blank form for corporation report, Massachusetts.

- No. 19. New legislation recommended to general assembly, Massachusetts, 1911.
No. 20. Massachusetts Highway Commission report, 1910-1911-1912, four volumes.
No. 21. Report on policies and administrative work of the commissions regulating public service companies in Massachusetts.

WISCONSIN.

- No. 22. Report of Wisconsin Railroad Commission, for years 1905 to 1911, inclusive, four volumes.
No. 23. Uniform classification of accounts, for electric railways, Wisconsin.
No. 24. Uniform classification of accounts, for gas utilities, Wisconsin.
No. 25. Uniform classification of accounts, for water utilities, Wisconsin.
No. 26. Uniform classification of accounts, for telephone utilities, Wisconsin.
No. 27. Uniform classification of accounts for electric utilities, Wisconsin.
No. 28. Compilation of laws, affecting regulation of public utilities, Wisconsin, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, five volumes.
No. 29. Report of Railroad Commissioner, Rhode Island, 1910-11.
No. 30. Rules of Practice, Public Service Commission, Maryland.
No. 31. Report of Public Service Commission, Maryland, 1910.
No. 32. Telephone Rates, Public Service Commission, Maryland, 1911.
No. 33. Report of Railroad Commission, Mississippi, 1909-10.
No. 34. Public Service Laws, Vermont, 1911.
No. 35. Report, Public Service Commission, North Carolina, 1909-10.
No. 36. Laws affecting Utilities, South Carolina.
No. 37. Report, Railroad Commission, Tennessee, 1909-10.
No. 38. Report, Railroad Commission, Louisiana, 1910 and laws (2).
No. 39. Laws governing common carriers, Virginia, 1911.
No. 40. Railroad Laws, Kansas. Board of Railroad Commissioners.
No. 41. Assessment Laws, West Virginia, 1911.
No. 42. Proposed Utilities legislation, Oregon, 1911.
No. 43. Railroad Commission law, Pennsylvania, 1908.
No. 44. Proposed utilities legislation, Pennsylvania, 1913.
No. 45. Laws governing railroads and utilities, North Dakota and rules of Railroad Commissioners, 1911.
No. 46. Railroad and Warehouse Laws, and rules, South Dakota, 1909.
No. 47. Report on Railroad and Utility Commissions of various states, to California R. R. Commission, 1911.
No. 48. Laws of Nebraska, re Common Carriers, 1909.
No. 49. Law creating Public Service Commission, state of Washington, and Rules of Practice (2), 1912.
No. 50. Law creating Railroad Commission, Texas. Rules of Practice, and Corporation Laws, 1910, three pamphlets.
No. 51. Railroad Laws, Missouri. Board of R. R. and Warehouse Commissioners, 1911.
No. 52. Report of State Auditor, Wyoming, 1909-10.
No. 53. Rules of Practice, Railroad Commission, Montana, 1909.
No. 54. Twenty-third Annual Report, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1909.
No. 55. Analysis, Public Utility Laws, National Civic Federation.
No. 56. Discrimination in Rates and Service. Nat'l Civ. Federation.
No. 57. Railway Business Association, Bulletin 9. Railway Policies.

CHICAGO.

- No. 58. Passenger Subways for Chicago.
No. 59. Reduction of Rates, Chicago Edison Co. and Commonwealth Electric Co. Report to Council Committee.

- No. 60. Report of Commonwealth Edison Co., Dec. 31, 1911.
- No. 61. Ordinance, Maximum Rates, Electricity, Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago, 1908.
- No. 62. Report, Cost of Telephone Service, Chicago Telephone Co. to City Council, 1910.
- No. 63. Report, Investigation of Chicago Telephone Co. to Council Committee, (Bemis), 1912.
- No. 64. Report, Investigation Chicago Telephone Co., (Hagenah) to Council Committee, 1911.
- No. 65. Ordinance, Franchise, Chicago Telephone Co. and Rates.
- No. 66. Proceedings, Council Committee, Gas, Oil and Electric Light (3).
- No. 67. Telephone Statistics of World, 1912; American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
- No. 68. Annual Report, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 1910, 1911, 1912 (3).
- No. 69. Report of Council Committee, and Ordinances, Chicago City Ry. Co. and Chicago Railways Co., 1907.
- No. 70. Joint Report, Subways, Harbor and Subway Commission and Council Committee, 1912 and supplement. (2).
- No. 71. Brief and argument for appellee, and petition for rehearing Chicago vs. Peoples' Gas, Light & Coke Co. (2).

ST. LOUIS.

- No. 72. Report, Public Service Commission, on amendments to ordinance Southern Traction Co. of Illinois, 1911.
- No. 73. Report, Public Service Commission, on ordinance re use Municipal Bridge.
- No. 74. Report, Public Service Commission, re Transfer System United Railways Co., 1911.
- No. 75. Report, Public Service Commission, electric rates, 1911.
- No. 76. Report, Public Service Commission, electric rates, 1911.

PEORIA.

- No. 77. Brief of Appellee, Peoria Ry. Co. v. Sheridan, 1908.
- No. 78. Ordinances, Danville, Ill., 1905.
- No. 79. Ordinances, Decatur, 1900.

ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES.

- No. 80. Engineering Valuation of Public Utilities, H. A. Foster, 1912.
- No. 81. Transit Problems. M. R. Maltbie, 1909.
- No. 82. Public Utility Commissions, N. Y. City. M. R. Maltbie.
- No. 83. Fruits of Public Regulation, N. Y. M. R. Maltbie, 1911.
- No. 84. Public Utilities Law of Wisconsin. J. H. Roemer, 1911.
- No. 85. State Regulation of Utilities. J. H. Roemer, 1909.
- No. 86. Utilities Law of Wisconsin, and Results. J. H. Roemer, 1911.
- No. 87. Causes and Effects of Public Utility Commission. J. H. Roemer, 1911.
- No. 88. Regulation of Public Utilities. W. J. Hagenah, 1912.
- No. 89. Intangible Values, Electric Companies. W. J. Hagenah, 1912.
- No. 90. Public Utilities Law of Wisconsin. B. H. Meyer, 1909.
- No. 91. Ethics of a Franchise. A. S. Huey.
- No. 92. N. Y. City Public Service Commission. T. H. Whitney, 1909.
- No. 93. Regulation of Public Utilities. H. Erickson, 1911.
- No. 94. Statistical Review, Supreme Court Decisions, Ill., 1900-1910.
- No. 95. Public Service Regulation (24 Vols.) National Assn. of Ry. Commissioners.

EXHIBIT B.

OPINION OF O. A. HARKER, DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

To the Legislative Committee on Public Utilities:

GENTLEMEN—Your chairman has submitted to me for legal opinion the following questions:

First—Would an indeterminate franchise, such as is provided by the Wisconsin law, be constitutional in Illinois?

Second—(a) What power and authority, if any, could be conferred by the General Assembly of Illinois upon a Public Service Commission to regulate and control rates and the operations of a public utility under an unexpired franchise?

(b) To what extent could such control and regulation be exercised?

I am pleased to express my views on each question in the order named.

I.

In answering the question whether "an indeterminate franchise, such as that provided by the Wisconsin law," would be constitutional in Illinois, I assume that the question applies to a public utility act relating to gas, water, heat, power, telephone or telegraph service, subways, conduits, tunnels, docks, and wharfs, and not to steam railroads. The language employed in the joint resolution under which you were appointed seems to justify the assumption. The regulation of utilities strictly municipal is the matter on which the General Assembly appears to desire light. It is not the Wisconsin Act of 1905, creating the railroad commission and giving to it certain powers of regulation over railroads and express companies, but the Wisconsin Act of 1907, which extended the powers of the commission to the other public utilities that I shall consider in answer to the question; therefore:

The only provisions of the constitution of Illinois that need be considered in this connection appear in the Bill of Rights, Article II, sections 2 and 14. Section 2 reads: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Section 14 reads: "No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed."

Violation of the first quoted section would most probably arise, if at all, in provision for taking over property or in regulating rates where franchises had already been granted. I do not mean to intimate that the Act may not legally contain provisions for regulating rates for utilities where franchises have already been granted. In the celebrated case of *Munn v. The People*, 69 Ill., 80, it is held that this clause in our Bill of Rights does not deny the Legislature power to make all needful and reasonable regulations respecting the use and enjoyment of property and that while all regulations of the use of public commodities may, to a greater or lesser degree, impair the value of property, they do not come within the constitutional inhibition unless they take away and destroy rights in which property consists.

That part of section 14 which inhibits the passage of a law impairing the obligation of contracts is intimately connected with section 2, and in almost every reported case where the constitutionality of a law has been questioned because of interference with property rights, the sections have been invoked together.

Much, therefore, that is said in *Munn v. The People*, and the cases following in trend, concerning section 2, may be applied to section 14. In the respects mentioned, I see nothing in the Wisconsin Act of 1907 that would, if embodied in an Illinois Statute, violate the Illinois Constitution.

We will next consider whether an indeterminate franchise could be granted without violating that part of section 14 which declares that no

law "making an irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed." Of course, it is understood that the "Special Legislation" provision of section 22, Article IV, prohibits any direct legislative grant to corporation or individual of a special privilege, immunity, or franchise. But the pertinent inquiry here is, whether an Act authorizing a municipality or commission to make an irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities would be constitutional and whether an indeterminate franchise is such a grant. It is clear that an Act authorizing a municipality or commission to make such a grant would be invalid, because what the Legislature is forbidden to do directly it is without constitutional power to do indirectly, so the inquiry is really limited to the question: Is an indeterminate franchise an irrevocable grant of privileges or immunities?

Indeterminate franchises are of two kinds:

1. A franchise granted without mention of term limit, but subject to revocation at any time by act of the municipality or authority granting it, on payment for the plant according to value or at a price agreed upon prior to revocation.

2. A franchise granted for a certain term with a condition that it shall be renewed unless the municipality at the expiration of the term shall purchase the plant or secure another as purchaser. In treating the subject, it should be understood that the word "Franchise" is used in the broad sense given it by the United States Supreme Court and text book writers, and not in the restricted sense given it by the Supreme Court of Illinois. In its broad sense, a franchise is a particular privilege which does not belong to the corporation or individual as of right, but is conferred by the government upon and vested in the corporation or individual as grantee. The power to grant it is sovereign, and, in Illinois, is vested in the Legislature although it may be delegated to a municipality, a creature of the Legislature. Ignoring the principle that the power may be delegated to municipalities, the Illinois Supreme Court in *Chicago City Railway Company v. The People, ex rel.*, 73 Illinois, 541, held, that a grant, by city ordinance, to a street railway company to construct and operate its railroad through the streets of the city is a mere license and not a franchise. Although the decision is a clear departure from the meaning of a franchise as announced in other jurisdictions, it has been tenaciously adhered to in subsequent cases, especially where there hinged upon it, the determination of whether an appeal lie to the appellate court or to the Supreme Court. But, whether the grant be regarded as a franchise or a mere license, it is controlled by the inhibition contained in section 14, *supra*.

A grant is not irrevocable, within the meaning of the section, because no time limit is fixed for its enjoyment. In the view taken by our courts, "irrevocable" applies not to time, but to the observance of the conditions on which the franchise rests. A grant without time limitation, however, will end when the corporate life of the grantee or the municipality ends.

St. Clair County Turnpike Co. v. Illinois, 96 U. S., 63;

Blair v. Chicago, 201 U. S., 400;

Snell v. Chicago, 133 Ill., 413;

People v. Chicago Tel. Co., 220 Ill., 238;

Venner v. Chicago City Ry. Co., 236 Ill., 349.

In the light of these authorities and others that could be cited, the "irrevocable grant" which the framers of the Constitution had in mind is one against which a forfeiture or annulment cannot be declared by the State or municipality on the failure of the grantee to fulfill the conditions of the grant. Therefore, a franchise may be indeterminate and not in violation of the Constitution.

II.

A. In giving an opinion as to what powers can be conferred by the General Assembly upon a public service commission to regulate and control rates of a public utility operating under an unexpired franchise and to

what extent such regulation and control may be exercised, one must necessarily be embarrassed if he undertake to enumerate the powers that may be conferred, or specify in a concrete way the extent to which the regulation may be exercised. I shall content myself, therefore, with an expression of view, as to the power which the General Assembly may confer and as to the extent to which regulation may be exercised quite general in character.

I see no constitutional objection to the General Assembly conferring upon a public utilities commission, the power to regulate the rates of a public utility, as was done when the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission was given power to regulate rates of railroads. It has been repeatedly held by the United States Supreme Court that no express constitutional reservation is necessary to create or preserve the legislative power to regulate public service corporations and prescribe the reasonable maximum rates which they may charge for service.

Spring Valley Water Works v. Schottler, 110 U. S., 347;

Stone v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 116 U. S., 307;

W. St. L. & P. Ry. Co. v. Illinois, 118 U. S., 557;

C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. v. Minnesota, 134 U. S., 418.

The Legislature may directly exercise the power of rate regulation

Munn v. Illinois, 94 U. S., 113;

Ruggles v. Illinois, 108 U. S., 526;

C. & G. T. Ry. Co. v. Wellman, 143 U. S., 335.

Or, it may confer such power on commissioners or municipalities.

Spring Valley Water Co. v. Schottler, 110 U. S., 347;

C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. v. Minn., 134 U. S., 418;

Reagan v. Farmers' L. and T. Co., 154 U. S., 362.

It makes no difference that the franchise may have been granted by a municipality. The right of a municipality to grant a franchise is obtained from the State, and, the State may at pleasure withdraw it. A power to regulate rates which has been conferred may be modified or entirely withdrawn, due regard being observed, of course, to the constitutional provisions with reference to the impairment of contracts, the taking of property without due process of law, and the taking or damaging of property without just compensation.

B. The power to regulate rates is governmental in its nature, and is intended to be exercised for the benefit of the inhabitants of the city which grants [grants] the franchise. It is not exhausted by the initial exercise of it. It is continuing in its nature, and may be exercised from time to time to prevent abuses and extortion.

Rogers Park Water Co. v. Fergus, 178 Ill., 571;

Danville v. Danville Water Co., 180 Ill., 235;

Freeport Water Co. v. Freeport, 186 Ill., 179.

The courts hold that a power delegated to a municipality to prescribe rates must be exercised in good faith and carries with it the duty of ascertaining that the prescribed rates are just and reasonable, due regard being had to the value of the plant and the cost upon a commission into whose hands the State might place the power after withdrawing it from the municipality. The power to regulate rates is only intended to secure to the public their right to service and the power must be limited to ascertaining and prescribing what are reasonable rates. The commission could not exercise the power arbitrarily, and without reference to what is just and reasonable, both as to the public requiring the service and the corporation furnishing it. Should it do so and fix the rate so low that the commodity could not be manufactured and furnished without loss, there would be a violation of the constitutional provision against taking or damaging private property without just compensation. I am quite convinced, also, that the corporation should have notice and an opportunity to be heard. Its right in that regard is constitutional and comes within section 2 of the bills of rights.

I would suggest, therefore, that in a bill putting the public utilities of the State under the control and regulation of a State commission, the part relating to the regulation of the rates be so drafted as to require the commission to make fair investigation and exercise fair judgment, to give notice to the corporation, and to give the corporation an opportunity of being heard.

Although a court of equity, in the absence of a right of appeal, could and would restrain the enforcement of a rate so low that the commodity could not be furnished at a profit, upon the ground that the rate fixed amounted to taking property without just compensation, I think it advisable for the bill to provide for an appeal *de novo* to the circuit court of the county in which the utility is located.

Finally, whoever drafts the bill should keep constantly in mind, sections 2, 12 and 14 of the bill of rights.

(Signed) O. A. HARKER.

EXHIBIT

THE PUBLIC

State and year estab- lished.	Title.	Num- ber of mem- bers.	Elected by—
California, 1912.	Railroad Commission.	5	Governor.
Connecticut, 1911.	Public Utilities Commission.	3	Governor and legislature.
Georgia, 1907.	Railroad Commission.	5	People.
Kansas, 1911.	Public Utilities Commission.	3	Governor and senate.
Maryland, 1910.	Public Service Commission.	3	Governor.
Massachusetts, 1885.	Gas and Electric Light Commission.	3	Governor and council.
Massachusetts, 1906.	Highway Commission.	3	Governor.
Nevada, 1911.	Public Service Commission.	3	Railroad board.
New Hampshire, 1911.	Public Service Commission.	3	Governor and council.
New Jersey, 1910.	Board of Public Utility Commissioners.	3	Governor and senate.
New York, 1907.	Public Service Commission.	Each dist. 5	Governor and senate.
Ohio, 1911.	Public Service Commission.	3	Governor.
Oklahoma, 1907.	Corporation Commission.	3	People.
Oregon, 1912.	Railroad Commission.	3	People.
Rhode Island, 1912.	Public Utilities Commission.	3	Governor and senate.
Vermont, 1908.	Public Service Commission.	3	Governor and senate.
Washington, 1911.	Public Service Commission.	3	Governor and senate.
Wisconsin, 1907.	Railroad Commission.	3	Governor and senate.

C.

UTILITIES COMMISSION.

Removed by—	Term— years.	Annual salary.	Annual expenditures.
Two-thirds of all members of both houses of the legislature.	6	\$6,000.	\$175,000
Superior court.	6	\$5,000 and expenses.	100,000
	6	Chairman, \$4,000.	20,000 limited
	3	\$4,000.	55,000 appropriated
Governor.	6	Chairman, \$6,000; others, \$5,000.	75,000 limited
Governor and council.	3	Chairman, \$4,000; others, \$3,500.	55,600 appropriated
Governor and council.	3	\$1,500.	10,500 limited
Railroad board.	3	Chairman, \$5,000; others, \$4,000, \$2,500.	25,000
Governor and council.	6	Chairman, \$3,500; clerk, \$3,200; others, \$3,000.	21,200 appropriated
Governor.	6	\$7,500.	100,000 limited
Governor, statement filed with secretary of state.	5	\$15,000.	350,000 2d Dist.; no limit
	6	\$6,000.	150,000 appropriated
	6	\$4,000.	115,000 appropriated
Governor, secretary of state and treasurer.	4	\$4,000.	
Governor and senate.	6	Chairman, \$4,000; others, \$3,500.	22,000 limited
	6	Chairman, \$2,200; others, \$1,700.	10,000 appropriated
Governor.	6	\$5,000.	120,000 limited
Governor.	6	\$5,000.	150,000 no limit

JURISDICTION OF

State and year estab- lished.	Urban utilities regulated.	Issue of securities.
California, 1912.	Gas, electricity, water, warehouses, street railways, telephones.	Controlled by commission; purposes specified.
Connecticut, 1911.	Street railways, telephones, gas, electricity, water.	
Georgia, 1907.	Street railways, docks, wharves, terminals, telephones, gas, electricity.	Controlled by commission.
Kansas, 1911.	Street railways, trolley lines, heat, light, power, water, telephones.	Controlled by commission; purposes specified.
Maryland, 1910.	Street railways, telephones, water, gas, electricity, dams, heat, refrigerating.	Controlled by commission; purposes specified.
Massachusetts, 1885.	Gas and electricity.	Controlled by commission.
Massachusetts, 1906.	Telephones.	Subject to approval by the commissioner of corporations.
Nevada, 1911.	Heat, light, waterpower, sewerage, telephones.	
New Hampshire, 1911.	Telephones, electricity, gas, heat, water, street railways, ferries, toll bridges.	Controlled by commission; purposes specified.
New Jersey, 1910.	Street railways, subways, electricity, heat, power, telephones, water.	Controlled by commission.
New York, 1907.	Street railways, light, heat, power, telephones.	Controlled by commission; purposes specified.
Ohio, 1911.	Street railways, telephones, electricity, gas, water, messenger companies.	Controlled by commission; purposes specified.
Oklahoma, 1907.	Street railways, telephones.	
Oregon, 1912.	Street railways, telephones, light, heat, water, power.	
Rhode Island, 1912.	Street railways, gas, electricity, telephones, water, light, heat, power.	
Vermont, 1908.	Street railways, gas, electricity, telephones.	Controlled by commission.
Washington, 1911.	Gas, electricity, water, telephones, street railways, wharves.	
Wisconsin, 1907.	Street railways, heat, light, water, power, telephones.	Controlled by commission; purposes specified.

THE COMMISSIONS.

Valuation.	Accounting uniform.	Rates.
Commission may value all utilities.	Commission may require.	Public and uniform; commission may fix rates. Commission may fix maximum rates upon complaint.
Commission may value all utilities.	Commission may require.	Commission may fix rates.
Commission values specific utilities for rate making.	Commission must require.	Commission may fix rates; rate public and uniform.
Commission may value all utilities.	Commission may require.	Commission may fix maximum rates; rates public and uniform.
Commission values specific utilities for rate making.	Commission must require.	Commission may fix maximum rates upon complaint.
Commission values specific utilities for rate making.	Commission must require.	Commission may recommend rates.
Commission may value all utilities.	Commission must require.	Commission may fix rates upon complaint; public and uniform.
	Commission may require.	Commission may fix maximum rates; public and uniform.
Commission may value all utilities.	Commission may require.	Commission may fix rates; public and uniform.
Commission values specific utilities for rate making.	Commission may require.	Commission may fix maximum rates; public and uniform.
Commission may value all utilities.	Commission may require.	Commission may fix rates; public and uniform.
Commission must value all utilities.	Commission has required.	Commission may fix rates.
Commission must value all utilities.	Commission must require.	Uniform and public; commission may fix rates. Public and uniform; commission may fix rates in specific cases. Public and uniform commission; may fix rates.
Commission must value all utilities.	Commission may require.	Public and uniform; commission may fix rates.
Commission must value all utilities.	Commission must require.	Commission may fix rates; public and uniform

JURISDICTION OF THE COMMISSIONS.

State and year established.	Service.	Franchise.	Competition.	Municipally owned utilities.
California, 1912.	Commission may fix standards, make tests, order adequate service and betterments.	New franchise requires commission's approval.	Commission's consent required.	Not in jurisdiction of commission.
Connecticut, 1911.	Commission may fix standards, make tests, order adequate service and betterments.			Not in jurisdiction of commission.
Georgia, 1907.	Commission may order reasonable service.	Not valid unless approved by commission.		
Kansas, 1911.	Commission may fix standards and order reasonable service.	Merger or franchise requires commission's approval.	New company cannot begin business without certificate from commission.	Not in jurisdiction of commission.
Maryland, 1910.	Commission may fix standards, order reasonable service and improvements.	Merger or franchise requires commission's approval.	Commission's certificate of public convenience and necessity required.	Not in jurisdiction of commission.
Massachusetts, 1885.	Commission may fix standards, make tests, order adequate service.	Merger or franchise requires commission's approval; franchises revocable.	Only with consent of board, mayor and council.	Within jurisdiction of commission.
Massachusetts, 1906.	Commission may recommend charges.			Not within jurisdiction of commission.
Nevada, 1911.	Commission may fix standards, make tests, order changes.			
New Hampshire, 1911.	Commission may make tests, order improvements.	Merger or franchise requires commission's approval.	New company cannot begin business without certificate from commission.	Not included.
New Jersey, 1910.	Commission may fix standards, make tests, and order betterments.	Merger or franchise requires commission's approval.	Only with approval of commission.	Uniform accounts required.
New York, 1907.	Commission may fix standards, make tests, and order improvements.	Merger or franchise requires commission's approval.	Only with approval of commission.	Commission may require reports, file of schedules, inspect utilities.
Ohio, 1911.	Commission may make tests and regulate service upon complaint, may fix standards.	Merger requires commission's approval.	No telephone franchise where a company is giving adequate service, unless commission consents.	Not within jurisdiction of commission.

Oklahoma, 1907.	Commission may order improvements and require reasonable service.	Franchises granted by cities with appeal to commission.	Not within jurisdiction of commission.
Oregon, 1912.	Commission may fix standards, make tests, require reasonable service and improvements.		Not within jurisdiction of commission.
Rhode Island, 1912.	Commission may fix standards, make tests, order reasonable service upon complaint.	New franchise granted by cities subject to appeal to commission.	Not within jurisdiction of commission.
Vermont, 1908.	Commission may fix standards, make tests, order reasonable service.		Within jurisdiction of commission.
Washington, 1911.	Commission may fix standards, order adequate service and improvements.		Within jurisdiction of commission except as to rates.
Wisconsin, 1907.	Commission may fix standards, make tests, order reasonable improvements.	All franchises indeterminate.	Within jurisdiction of commission.
		Commission cannot prevent or restrict competition.	
		Only with approval of commission.	

PROCEDURE AND

State and year estab- lished.	Initiation of proceedings.	Enforcement of commission's orders.	Court of first instance.
California, 1912.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Supreme court.
Connecticut, 1911.	On complaint.	By court proceedings.	Superior court.
Georgia, 1907.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Superior court of Fulton County.
Kansas, 1911.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	District court.
Maryland, 1910.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Circuit court.
Massachusetts, 1885.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Superior court.
Massachusetts, 1906.	On complaint.	Commission cannot make orders.	
Nevada, 1911.	On complaint.	By court proceedings.	District court.
New Hampshire, 1911.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Superior court.
New Jersey, 1910.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Supreme court.
New York, 1907.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Supreme or other court of competent jurisdiction
Ohio, 1911.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Court of common pleas.
Oklahoma, 1907.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	Commission enforces its own orders.	Supreme court.
Oregon, 1912.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Circuit court.
Rhode Island, 1912.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Supreme court.
Vermont, 1908.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Supreme court.
Washington, 1911.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Superior court.
Wisconsin, 1907.	On complaint or commis- sion's motion.	By court proceedings.	Circuit court of Dane Co.

JUDICIAL REVIEW.

Reviewable questions.	Effects of commission's findings.	Stay of commission's orders.
Legality and regularity of orders.	Final as to facts.	Only by giving bond to refund overcharge if commission's rate is sustained.
Legality and propriety of orders.	Same as findings of inferior court.	By appeal to court.
Law and facts.		By appeal to court.*
Legality and reasonableness of orders.	Prima facie valid.	By injunction.
Legality and reasonableness of orders.	Prima facie valid.	By injunction after notice and hearing.
Law and fact.	Same as findings of inferior court.	By appeal to court.
Legality and reasonableness of orders.	Prima facie valid.	By injunction; commission's rates cannot be suspended.
Legality and reasonableness of orders.	Prima facie valid.	Only by giving bond to refund overcharge if commission's rate is sustained.
Lack of evidence, without jurisdiction of board.		By order of court.
Legality and reasonableness of orders.		If order is not obeyed commission brings action to enforce same.
Legality and reasonableness of orders.		Only by giving bond to refund overcharge if commission's rate is sustained.
Legality and reasonableness of orders.	Prima facie valid.	Only by giving bond to refund overcharge if commission's rate is sustained.
Legality of order.	Prima facie valid.	By court with bond to refund overcharge if commission's rate is sustained.
Legality and reasonableness of orders; errors of law.	Same as findings of inferior court.	By appeal to court.
Judgment and decrees on facts found by commission.	Final as to facts.	By appeal to court.
Legality of orders.	Prima facie valid.	Only by giving bond to refund overcharge if commission's rate is sustained.
Legality and reasonableness of orders.	Prima facie valid.	By injunction after notice and hearing.

EXHIBIT D.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF HON. E. F. DUNNE, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS, TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The day of competition in the supply of gas, electric light and power, street railways and other public utilities, has passed. Monopoly in these matters has come to stay.

In these modern days no municipality can tolerate the tearing up of its streets, every few months or years, by rival water, gas, electric light, heating or telephone companies in the laying of pipes, wires and conduits.

Only one utility producing concern should be allowed that privilege for each utility in each city.

That concern must be either the municipal corporation itself, or a private corporation.

The sole aim of a public corporation is to operate to the satisfaction of the community, which is always assured by giving the best service at the lowest rate.

The sole aim of all private corporations, unregulated by law, is to make money for their stockholders, and the most money can be made by poor service at a high rate to the consumer.

The only question then, is whether the public shall own and operate through State or local agencies, or whether it shall allow these utilities to remain in the ownership and control of private corporations and regulate them by law.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

After a careful investigation, through funds contributed by various vested interests, the Committee on Municipal v. Private Operation of Public Utilities, appointed in 1906, by the National Civic Federation, reported nineteen to one.

To protect the rights of the people, we recommend that the various states should give to their municipalities authority, upon popular vote, under reasonable regulations, to build and operate public utilities, or to build and lease the same, or to take over works already constructed. In no other way can the people be put upon a fair trading basis, and obtain from the individual companies such rights as they ought to have.

In other words, this commission, of which a majority at the start were strongly in sympathy with, or identified with private ownership, held the *right* of municipal ownership to be more important than any form of regulation.

While most cities of Illinois may not be ready, as yet, to undertake municipal operation of other than waterworks, legislation should be enacted immediately, giving all cities the right to build or buy, and to operate their utilities. For this purpose, cities should be empowered to issue bonds, subject to a referendum and such other reasonable safeguards as may be necessary. If such rights are given, it will force private corporations, now furnishing these utilities, to give decent service at decent rates, or face the alternative of public ownership.

STATE REGULATION.

Important as it is to give cities the right to manage their own public utilities, it is also important to give to State and local bodies large powers of regulation of the public utilities that remain in private hands.

These utilities may be broadly classed as "intra-urban" and "inter-urban." In other words, they are either local in character, confined to a city and its suburbs, or they run through country districts and connect one place with another.

In the latter class are included interurban electric railways, natural gas mains, electric transmission lines, and a considerable portion of the telephone systems of the State.

In the other class are included city gas, electric light and power, heating, and street railway companies, and such parts of the telephone system as are operated within cities by virtue of franchises granted by such cities. Waterworks in private hands, and, doubtless, some other public utilities, could be included in this class.

The interurban utilities can only be regulated by the State, for that purpose a well-equipped Public Utilities Commission should be created with large powers. It should control the issue of securities, the character of service, the rate of charge, etc. It should be appointed by the Executive with the approval of the Senate.

With respect to intra-urban, or strictly city utilities, it might be well, at the start, to give to the proposed State commission control of the city utilities when requested by any of the several cities of the State. The commission, however, should be empowered to secure uniformity of accounting and full publicity with respect even to the city utilities, and should be prepared to furnish this information in tabulated form in its annual reports, and in further detail to public officials.

The commission should also be equipped with funds and authority, so that it can employ and furnish competent expert help to cities seeking advice and assistance from this State commission.

When requested to do so by any municipality, the commission should also supervise the service of these city utilities.

It would also be well to give the State commission full control of all new issues of stock, bonds and notes, and other evidences of indebtedness of all the public utilities of the State, including those within the cities. If this were done, the commission should be equipped with resources and power to make a physical valuation of such properties. No additional securities should be permitted to be issued save for additional physical property and legitimate brokerage. It should be distinctly provided that future issues of securities, when approved by the commission, should be clearly separated by serial numbers, or otherwise, from existing securities, to the end that purchasers might always know whether they were buying new securities, approved by the State, and issued for an increase of physical investment, or, whether they were buying securities issued prior to the enactment of the law, and that had not in any way passed under the scrutiny of the State.

LOCAL REGULATION.

In addition to a law conferring the right of municipal ownership, and another creating a State Utilities Commission, we need legislation conferring upon cities that choose to exercise it, the same rights of control over all their city utilities that they now possess with respect to water companies. Chicago secured such a right with respect to gas and electric companies about six years ago. A similar law, with perhaps some additional powers, should be passed for all cities.

After some experience with the legislation, recommended above, we shall be in better position to determine whether the powers of the State commission should be further increased. It is, of course, desirable, and in accordance with democratic policy, to confer as much home rule as possible upon cities, and to concentrate in State and national hands only such powers as are State or nation-wide in their scope.

EXHIBIT E.

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, BEFORE JOINT ASSEMBLY, MARCH 18, 1913.

The Governor of this State has presented a program and, so far as I have been able to read the program it is expressive of this fundamental doctrine, that the people rule. Take, for instance, in the matter of public utilities. I believe he has recommended a public utilities board. I know of no argument that can be made against it that will bear the light. I know of no argument that would present or suggest itself to the disinterested mind as against it. We all recognize that these corporations are created by the public and we must assume that they are created on the belief that they will advance the public welfare, but we must also assume that those who run them will look out for the interests of the stockholders rather than the interests of the people, and, therefore, there must be someone that will look out for the interests of the public. And, I believe that experience has demonstrated the wisdom of a public utility board, before which corporations must go for permission to do those things, which if done without public approval might be done to the injury of the people of the country.

I ask you to remember the difference between the corporation and the individual. Sometimes I hear a Democrat invoke the maxim of Jefferson, "Legislate as little as possible." I have heard that maxim invoked when a request was made for regulating corporations. I want to remind you that if you are going to apply that maxim you must go back to the time before these great corporations were created. You cannot create a corporation and then resort to the maxim that would lead you not to regulate after it is created.

Remember the difference between the God made man and the corporate man. There are several differences that are very marked. Here are a few. Man was made by the Creator. The corporation was made by man. Man has a higher origin than the corporation. God created man for a divine purpose. Man created the corporation to make money. A difference in the purpose of the creation. When God made man he put a limit to his existence and man does not know when the time will expire, and, therefore, he is under restraint that the corporation is not. Not only that, but God breathed into man a soul and warned him that in the next world he would be held accountable for the deeds done in the flesh, while the corporation recognizes that if they can escape punishment here it need not worry about the hereafter.

Then, there is a difference also in the size of the thing created. When God created man, he did not make the tallest man much taller than the shortest man, and did not make the strongest man much stronger than the weakest, but when man made the corporation, the corporate man, that corporate man was made a hundred, a thousand and a million times stronger than the God made man. Therefore, the God made man has a right to insist that as the government created this giant, the government shall control this giant and not permit it to trespass upon the right of the individual. It must be understood, therefore, that a corporation has no natural rights. It has no rights except those given it by the government, and as the corporation has rights that the natural man does not enjoy, if you insist that it also has every right that the natural man enjoys, you make it necessarily more potent than the natural man can be.

I ask you, therefore, to be careful and don't permit a corporation to be created without providing a means for restraining it and regulating it. And, as the people create corporations through government, I suggest that you require by law that every corporation shall put up a motto in its chief place of business, "Remember Now Thy Creator."

The public utility board is one of the means employed for the regulation of corporations, and, so far as I know, no substitute has been found for it. Nothing better has been proposed. I feel sure that when you come to examine the situation, if you will let the people's interest be paramount in

your thought, you will gladly approve of the creation of a board that can exercise a restraining influence over corporations for the protection of the helpless and unorganized public.

If it were necessary to re-enforce what I have said by additional argument, I would remind you that when the government takes from the individual his club and says to him "you shall not protect yourself and your own rights by physical force," it assumes the solemn obligation of protecting the unarmed, the disarmed individual from every arm uplifted for his injury.

I believe the Governor has also recommended the giving to cities of the right to own and control their utilities. Why not? Is there anybody that has a better right to decide that question than the people themselves. If we abandon hereditary government and rule by divine right in order to substitute a kind of rule more obnoxious than hereditary rule, the rule of money is the most hateful that can be imagined and infinitely more oppressive than any hereditary rule, and when you say that the people of a city shall not own their utilities, you say someone has a right to own and operate them regardless of the people's wishes.

Is there any power in any city with a right so sacred that that right should be given precedence above the right of the people themselves? Are you afraid to trust the people to decide this question? Then, how dare you defend the principles of popular government. If the people cannot decide a question in their midst, how can they decide a question far away from them?

Do you mean to say that the people lack capacity for self-government? If you do, you assail the foundation principles upon which our institutions rest. Do you say that people will make mistakes? That is no objection. You cannot escape mistakes by escaping popular government or the rule of the people. It is not a question of who shall make mistakes. Haven't the people the right to make their own mistakes? Has anybody a God-given right to make mistakes for the rest of the people?

In a monarchy the king makes the mistakes for the people, and he has often lived up to his opportunities in that respect. In an aristocracy, the few make mistakes for the people, and those mistakes have not been infrequent; and in a plutocracy, the people who put the dollar above the man make the mistakes in their own interests and at the expense of the most of the people.

I feel sure that those of you who believe that governments must derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, will not deny the people of the cities the right to decide for themselves when they shall do their own work and when they shall let it out to someone else.

EXHIBIT F.

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS IN ILLINOIS.

From The McGraw Electrical Directory, October, 1911, and Certified List of Illinois Corporations by Secretary of State, 1912.

(F)—Foreign.

(1911)—Reinstated in 1911, but did not report in 1912.

(Where a difference between the list of the Secretary of State and The McGraw Electrical Directory exists, the Secretary's figures are given in parenthesis.)

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Abingdon.....	Abingdon Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$430,000; (\$30,000) bds., \$39,000.....
Albion.....	Albion Elec. Lt. & Gas.....	Cap. \$20,000.....
Aleo.....	Bolton Bros. Elec. Lt. Co.....	See LaPlata, Mo.....
Alexis.....	Alexis Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$8,000.....

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Algonquin.....	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Alpha.....	Tri-County Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$35,000 (\$30,000).....
Altamont.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$10,000; bd. \$3,500.....
Alton.....	Alton Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$500,000 (\$600,000).. Alton Lt. & Trac. Co.....
		Cap. \$3,000,000.....
Altona.....	Altona Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cap. auth. \$7,000; pd. in \$2,000.....
Amboy.....	Oregon Pwr. Co.....	See Oregon.....
Anna.....	Fruit Growers Refrig. & Pwr. Co.....	(Cap. \$500,000).....
Antioch.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Arcola.....	Arcola Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$20,000.....
Ashland.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Ashley.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$10,000; bds. issued, \$5,000.....
Assumption.....	Consolidated Elec. & Mfg. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$40,000; no bds.....
	City Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
	Nat'l Mfg. & Elec. Co.....	\$35,000.....
Astoria.....	Astoria Elec. Lt. Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$16,000 (\$12,000).....
Athens.....	Athens Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$8,000.....
Atkinson.....	Atkinson Munic. Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cost \$9,000; bds. \$2,750.....
Atlanta.....	Atlanta Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$10,000.....
Auburn.....	Auburn Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. auth. & pd. in \$10,000; no bds.....
Aurora.....	Western United Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$4,500,000 (6,500,000); bds. \$3,363,000.. Muncie Elec. Lt. Plant.....
		Cost \$71,700.....
Austin.....	Chicago Suburban Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Ava.....	Ava Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Avon.....	Avon Milling & Mfg. Co.....	Cap. auth. & pd. in \$15,000.....
Barrington.....	The Barrington Elec. Ltg. Co.....	Not incorp. cap. \$20,000.....
	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Barry.....	Barry Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$4,000.....
Batavia.....	Munci. Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Plant.....	Cost \$100,000.....
Bath.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$2,500.....
Beardstown.....	Beardstown Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$100,000; bds. \$75,000.....
Beecher.....	Beecher Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	\$6,500.....
Belleville.....	St. Clair Co. Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$350,000 (1,000,000); bds. out- standing \$304,000.....
Belvidere.....	Public Service Operating Co.....	Cap. \$25,000.....
Bement.....	Bement Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. & pd. in \$10,000; bds. \$3,000...
Benton.....	Hamilton Utilities Co.....	Cap. \$50,000 (100,000).....
Berwyn.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$16,000; bds. auth. & outstg. \$12,000
Benld.....	United Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Gillespie.....
Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville Roller Mills Co.....	Cap. \$25,000.....

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Bloomington.....	Bloomington & Normal Ry. & Lt. Co.... Bloomington & Normal Ry., Elec. & Htg. Co..... Consumers Ht. & Elec. Co..... Consumers Lt. & Ht. Co..... Munic. Elec. Plant..... Union Gas & Elec. Co.....	Office, Unity Bldg. (Cap. \$900,000) \$600,000..... Cap. \$135,000..... Cap. \$100,000..... Cost \$40,000..... Cap. auth. \$900,000; bds. \$550,000.....
Blue Island.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Blue Mound.....	F. L. Suffern Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	.....
Bluffs.....	Bluffs Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	.....
Bourbonnais.....	Kankakee Elec. Lt. Co.....	See Kankakee.....
Bowen.....	Bowen Elec. Co.....	.....
Bradford.....	Bradford Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000 (100,000).....
Bradley.....	Kankakee Elec. Lt. Co.....	See Kankakee (F).....
Braidwood.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	See Streator.....
Breese.....	Breese Wtr. & Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$35,000.....
Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	\$25,000.....
Brimfield.....	Elmwood Elec. Lt. Co.....	See Elmwood.....
Broadlands.....	Villa Grove Elec. Co.....	See Villa Grove.....
Brookfield.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Buda.....	Buda Elec. Co.....	.....
Buffalo.....	Central Ill. Elec. Co..... Cerro Gordo Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500; (100,000); no bds..... \$12,000.....
Bunker Hill.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$15,000; bds. \$2,400.....
Burnt Prairie.....	Morrison Bros.....	.....
Bushnell.....	Bushnell Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$30,000.....
Butler.....	Hillsboro Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Hillsboro.....
Byron.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$20,000.....
Cairo.....	Cairo Ry. & Lt. System.....	Cap. \$150,000; bds. 100,000.....
Cambridge.....	Cambridge Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. & Issued \$12,000; no bds.....
Camp Point.....	The Camp Point Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co....	Cap. \$10,000; no bds.....
Canton.....	Canton Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000; bds. \$80,000.....
Carbondale.....	Citizens Wtr., Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$75,000; bds. \$30,000.....
Carlinville.....	Carlinville Utilities Co.....	(C. S. \$40,000).....
Carlyle.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Plant.....	Cost \$28,000; bds. \$13,000.....
Carmi.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$35,000.....
Carpentersville.....	Citizens' Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	See Dundee.....
Carrollton.....	Carrollton Ht., Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000.....
Cartersville.....	Interurban Elec. Co., Pwr. plant at Herrin	Cap. \$150,000; bds. outstanding \$100,000..
Carthage.....	Carthage Elec. Lt. & Htg. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$50,000; no bds.....
Cary Station.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Casey.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$25,000.....
Central City.....	Centralia Gas & Elec. Co.....	See Centralia.....

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Centralia.....	Centralia Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$250,000; bds. \$165,000.....
Cerro Gordo.....	U. M. Rader and Co.....	.....
Chadwick.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$5,000.....
Champaign.....	Urbana and Champaign Ry. Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. auth. & pd. in \$500,000; bds. auth. & outstanding \$500,000.....
	Ill. Consumers' Lt. Co.....	\$2,500.....
	Terminal Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$750,000.....
Chandlerville.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$9,500; bds. \$6,500.....
Charleston.....	Charleston Illg. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$180,000; bds. \$120,000 (250,000).....
Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$25,000.....
Chemung.....	Harvard Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Harvard.....
Chenoa.....	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$22,000.....
Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley Milling & Elec. Lt. Co.....	.....
Chester.....	Chester Lt. & Ice Plant.....	Cap. \$10,500; no bds.....
Chicago.....	Alloway Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500.....
	Anamosa-Oxford Junction Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$250,000.....
	Appleton Elec. Co.....	\$50,000.....
	Arrow Elec. Co.....	(F).....
	Automatic Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	\$25,000.....
	Bryant Elec. Co.....	(F).....
	Buckeye Elec. Co.....	(F).....
	Canchester Lt. Co.....	(1911) \$100,000.....
	Central Elec. Co.....	\$250,000.....
	Chicago Edison Co.....	Cap. \$1,000.....
	Chicago St. Ry. Co.....	Cap. \$25,000.....
	Chicago Suburban Edison Co.....	Cap. stock to be not less than \$9,825,500.....
	Chicago Suburban Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$600,000.....
	Clinton Pwr. Co.....	\$50,000.....
	Commonwealth Edison Co.....	Cap. auth. \$40,000,000; bds. \$31,100,000.....
	Commonwealth Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$1,000.....
	Cosmopolitan Elec. Co.....	(Cap. \$2,000,000).....
	Dearborn Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
	Doud Ltg. Co.....	Cap. \$5,000.....
	Duplex Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500.....
	Economy Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
	Economy Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$3,500,000.....
	Edison Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500.....
	Edison Elec. Illg. Co.....	\$2,500.....
	Edison Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500.....
	Geneva & Batavia Ht., Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$200.....
	Geo. E. Black Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$26,000.....
	Georgetown Elec. Co.....	(See Georgetown) Cap. \$15,000.....
	Globe Lt. & Ht. Co.....	Cap. \$5,000.....
	Gregory Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$300,000.....
	Gunther Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$175,000.....
	Hamilton Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	(See Hamilton) Cap. \$10,000.....
	Harter Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000.....
	Harvard Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	(See Harvard) Cap. \$50,000.....
	Howe Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500.....
	Hughes Elec. Htg. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000.....
	Ill. Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
	Ill. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$5,000.....
	Interstate Elec. Co.....	\$2,500.....
	Karas Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
	Kenilworth Ltg. Co.....	(See Kenilworth) Cap. \$25,000.....
	Kimble Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000.....
	Kingsbury Pwr. Co.....	(Dissolved 3-25-1911) Cap. \$135,000.....
	Keokuk Elec. Co.....	\$650,000.....
	Knu Lt. Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	\$20,000.....
	Lake Shore Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500.....
	Lindsay Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$200,000.....
	Lincoln Park Commissioners.....	.....
	Madison Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$1,000.....
	Millar Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000 (1911).....
	Municipal Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Chicago— <i>Concd.</i>	Northern States Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$13,000,000; cap. issued \$6,942,600; bds. auth. \$10,000,000; bds. outstanding \$5,937,500
	North Shore Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$4,964,000; bds. \$4,950,000 (Cap. \$5,000,000)
	Northwestern Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$5,000
	Peerless Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000
	Peerless Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000
	Pierce Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000
	Premier Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000
	Public Ser. Co. of No. Ill.....	Cap. \$25,000,000
	Reliance Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000
	Republic Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$5,000
	Remy Elec. Co.....	(F)
	Safety Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000
	Simplex Elec. Co.....	(F)
	Simplex Elec. Htg. Co.....	(F)
	States Elec. Co.....	\$50,000
	South Park Commissioners.....	
	Stave Elec. Co.....	(F)
	Streator Ht. & Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$25,000
	Stromberg Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$200,000
	Tank Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500
	United Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$75,000
	Trustees, Sanitary District of Chicago.....	Cost \$4,500,000
	Vox Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500
	West Hammond Gas and Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000
	West Chicago Park Commissioners.....	
	Webster Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$150,000
	Welsbach St. Ltg. Co. of America.....	Cap. \$1,000,000
	Western Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$25,000,000
	Western Ht., Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500 (1911)
	Zenith Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000
Chicago Heights..	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago
Chillicothe.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	See Streator
Chrisman.....	Lt. and Wtr. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000; no bds.
Christopher.....	Christopher Elec. Co.....	\$20,000
Cissna Park.....	Cissna Park Ltg. Plant.....	Cap. \$10,000
Clay City.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$11,000
Clayton.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$12,000
Clinton.....	Clinton Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$175,000; bds. \$150,000
Coal City.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$14,000; bds. \$6,000
Coffeen.....	C. F. Edwards Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cap. \$12,000
Colchester.....	Colchester Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$12,000; no bds.
Colfax.....	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Collinsville.....	Collinsville Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000; bds. \$65,000 (\$200,000)
	Collinsville Elec. Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$5,000 (\$25,000) (1911)
Columbia.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$3,500
Compton.....	Oregon Power Co.....	Bds. \$2,500 (Cap. \$150,000)
Congress Park...	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago
Cornell.....	Cornell Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	(Cap. \$5,000)
Coulterville.....	Coulterville Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Cowden.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Crete.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago
Crystal Lake.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago
Cuba.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$21,000

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Cullom.....	Tile, Brick & Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Dallas City.....	Dallas City Lt. Co.....	(Cap. \$10,000).....
Danvers.....	Oakland Elec. Co.....	See Oakland.....
Danville.....	Danville St. Ry. & Lt. Co.....	Cap. auth. & issued \$700,000; bds. out- standing \$700,000.....
	Merchants Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$20,000.....
Decatur.....	Decatur Ry. & Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$1,300,000; bds. outstanding \$1,809,000
	Decatur Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$25,000.....
	Decatur Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$250,000.....
	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$45,000.....
Deerfield.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
DeKalb.....	DeKalb-Sycamore Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$200,000; bds. \$175,000.....
Delavan.....	Royal Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	.....
Desplaines.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Divernon.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Dixon.....	Lee County Ltg. Co.....	Cap. auth. & pd. in \$100,000; bds. auth. & outstanding \$50,000.....
	Dixon Pwr. & Ltg. Co.....	Cap. \$75,000.....
Downers Grove.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Works.....	Cost \$17,000; bds. \$1,500.....
	Downers Grove Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500.....
Dundee.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
DuQuoin.....	DuQuoin Utility Co.....	Cap. \$130,000 (150,000); bds. \$50,000.....
Dwight.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	See Joliet.....
Earlville.....	Earlville Elec. Lt. & Ice Co.....	Cap. \$25,000; no bds.....
East Dubuque.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$2,500.....
	Union Elec. Co.....	Same as Dubuque, Ia.....
East Moline.....	United Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$60,000; no bds.....
East Peoria.....	Peoria Gas & Elec. Co.....	See Peoria.....
East St. Louis.....	E. St. Louis Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$1,000,000.....
Edinburg.....	Edinburg Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$30,000; bds. \$15,000.
Edison Park.....	Park Ridge Elec. Lt. Plant.....	See Evanston.....
Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$5,000.....
	Madison Co. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Granite City.....
Effingham.....	Effingham Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000.....
Elburn.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$10,000; no bds.....
El Dorado.....	C. F. Moore & Co.....	.....
Elgin.....	The Aurora Elgin & Chicago R. R. Co., Elgin Ltg. Dept. No. 1, Chicago St.; Power Plant in Batavia.....	Cap. auth. and issued \$4,500,000; bds. auth. and issued \$3,000,000.....
	The Elgin Merchants Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000 (\$2,500) Bankrupt.....
	Elgin Edison Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$20,000.....
Elmhurst.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago El.....
Elmwood.....	Elmwood Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$30,000.....
El Paso.....	El Paso Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$20,000; no bds.....
Erie.....	Erie Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Essex.....	Essex Lt. Co.....	.....

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Eureka.....	Elec. Service System.....	Cap. \$40,000.....
Evanston.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Fairbury.....	Fairbury Elec. Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$30,000; no bds.....
Fairfield.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$20,000; bds. \$5,000.....
Fairland.....	Villa Grove Elec. Co.....	See Villa Grove.....
Fairview.....	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Farmer City.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$10,000.....
Farmington.....	Farmington Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	\$30,000.....
Findlay.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Plant.....	Cost \$7,500.....
Fisher.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$6,200.....
Flora.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$22,000.....
Forrest.....	Fairbury Elec. Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	For officers see Fairbury.....
Forreston.....	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cap. \$9,000.....
Ft. Sheridan.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Fox Lake.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Franklin Park.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Franklin Grove.....	Oregon Pwr. Co.....	See Oregon.....
Freeburg.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Freeport.....	Freeport Ry. & Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$1,000,000 (1,250,000); bds. \$600,000.....
Fulton.....	Fulton Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$20,000; no bds... ..
Galena.....	Interstate Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cost \$750,000 (1911).....
Galesburg.....	Galesburg Ry. & Lt. Co.....	(F) Cap. \$350,000.....
	Home Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$40,000; bds. \$30,000.....
	Oneida Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Oneida.....
	People's Elec. Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500.....
Galva.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Plant.....	Cost \$18,000.....
Gardner.....	Gardner Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cap. auth. \$15,000.....
Geneseo.....	Geneseo Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$20,000; bds. \$5,500.....
Geneva.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Wks.....	Cost \$50,000.....
	Genoa Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Georgetown.....	Craycraft-Liech Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
	Georgetown Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000 (See Chicago).....
Gibson City.....	Gibson Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$30,000.....
Gibson.....	Cen. Elec. Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
Gillespie.....	United Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$30,000; bds. \$5,000.....
Gilman.....	Gilman Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Girard.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$8,500; bds. \$6,000.....
Glen Carbon.....	Madison Co. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Granite City.....
Glencoe.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Glenn Ellyn.....	Spalding Elec. Co.....	.....
Glen View.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.
Golconda.....	Golconda Lt. & Wtr. Co.....	Cap. \$12,000.
Grand Ridge.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	See Joliet.
Granite City.....	Madison Co. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000; bds. \$377,000.
Granville.....	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Grayslake.....	F. C. Wilbur Lumber Co.....	Cap. \$20,000.
	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.
Grayville.....	Munic. Wtr. & Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$30,000.
Greenfield.....	Greenfield Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$7,500; bds. outstanding \$7,500.
Greenup.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost, \$5,000.
Greenview.....	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cap. \$6,000; bds. \$4,000.
	Greenview Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	\$10,000.
Greenville.....	Greenville Elec. Gas & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$60,000; no bds.
Gridley.....	Gridley Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cost \$9,000.
Griggsville.....	Union Elec. Service Co.....	See Pittsfield.
Grossdale.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.
Gross Point.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.
Hamilton.....	Hamilton Lt. & Pwr. Co., see Chicago....	Cap. auth. \$10,000; pd. in \$5,000; bds. auth. \$10,000; outstanding \$5,000.
Hampshire.....	Hampshire Elec. Lt. Co.....	.....
Harrisburg.....	People's Wtr. & Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$25,000 (\$75,000).
Harvard.....	Harvard Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Chicago.
Harvel.....	Hillsboro Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Hillsboro.
Harvey.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.
Havana.....	Havana Elec. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$30,000.
Henning.....	R. C. Wilson & Co.....	Cap. \$15,000.
Henry.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	See Streator.
Herrin.....	Interurban Elec. Co.....	Office Carterville.
	Herrin Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000 (1911).
Heyworth.....	Heyworth Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500; no bds. (1911).
Highland.....	City Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$35,000.
Highland Park...	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.
Highwood.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.
Hillsboro.....	Hillsboro Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. outstg. \$66,000; (\$100,000); bds. outstg. \$65,000.
Hinckley.....	Hinckley Tile Works.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$15,000.
Hinsdale.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$125,000.
Homer.....	Homer Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Plant.....	Cost \$16,000.
Homewood.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.
Hoopeston.....	Hoopeston Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$250,000; bds. \$55,000.
Illiopolis.....	Central Ill. Elec. Co.....	For officers see Buffalo.

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Ipava.....	Ipava Woolen Mills.....	See Peoria.....
Irving.....	Hillsboro Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Hillsboro.....
Jacksonville.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant..... Jacksonville Ry. & Lt. Co.....	(F) Cap. auth. \$500,000.....
Jefferson Park.....	Park Ridge Elec. Lt. Plant.....	See Park Ridge.....
Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville Ilg. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$25,000; bds. auth. \$25,000; outstg. \$13,500 (\$105,000).....
Johnston City.....	Johnston City Elec. Gas & Wtr. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$50,000; pd. in \$35,000.....
Joliet.....	Economy Lt. & Pwr. Co..... Joliet Pwr. Co..... Ottawa Pwr. Co.....	See Chicago..... Cap. \$5,000..... Cap. \$5,000.....
Jonesboro.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$13,000.....
Kankakee.....	Kankakee Gas & Elec. Co..... North Kankakee Elec. Lt. & Ry. Co..... Kankakee Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$1,300,000 (\$1,000,000)..... Cap. \$100,000..... (F).....
Kansas.....	Mattoon Ht., Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Mattoon.....
Keithsburg.....	Ridgway Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	
Kenilworth.....	Kenilworth Ltg. Co.....	Cap. \$25,000. See Chicago.....
Kenney.....	Kenney Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$4,800; no bds.....
Kewanee.....	Kewanee Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$1,000,000 (100,000); bds. \$185,000.....
Kinderhook.....	Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$1,000.....
Kinmundy.....	Kinmundy Lt. Co.....	
Kirkland.....	Kirkland Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cap. auth. \$7,500; no bds.....
Kirkwood.....	Kirkwood Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$12,000 (1911).....
Knoxville.....	Knoxville Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
Lacon.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	See Streator.....
Ladd.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Lafayette.....	Lafayette Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$5,000.....
La Grange.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
La Harpe.....	La Harpe Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000; no bds.....
Lake Bluff.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Lake Forest.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Lake Zurich.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Lanark.....	Lanark Ltg. Plant.....	
LaSalle.....	Citizens Ltg. Co..... Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cap. \$130,000 (\$250,000); bds. \$104,000.....
Lawrenceville.....	Lawrenceville Lt. & Wtr. Co.....	Cap. \$60,000; bds. \$17,000.....
Lebanon.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$8,000.....
Lee Centre.....	Oregon Pwr. Co.....	See Oregon.....
Lemont.....	Lemont Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	
Lena.....	Lena Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$16,000 (20,000).....
Le Roy.....	Le Roy Elec. Lt. Pwr. & Htg. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000; no bds.....
Lewistown.....	Lewistown Elec. Plant.....	

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Lexington.....	Lexington Elec. Lt. Co. (not inc.).....	Cap. \$20,000.....
Libertyville.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Lincoln.....	Lincoln Wtr. & Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$255,000; bds. \$200,000.....
	Lincoln Elec. Ry. Co.....	Cap. \$6,000.....
	Lincoln Ry. & Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$150,000.....
Litchfield.....	United Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000; bds. \$90,000.....
Lockport.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$20,000.....
Longview.....	Villa Grove Elec. Co.....	See Villa Grove.....
Louisville.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Plant.....	Cost \$12,000; bds. \$2,000.....
Lovington.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Plant.....	Cost \$12,000.....
McClure.....	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
McHenry.....	McHenry Elec. Service Co.....	Cap. \$25,000; no bds.....
	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
McLeansboro.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$12,000.....
Mackinaw.....	Electric Lt. Plant.....	Cap. \$8,000.....
	Mackinaw Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$8,000.....
Macomb.....	Macomb Elec. Lt. & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$50,000; no bds.....
Madison.....	Granite City-Venice Elec. Co.....	See Granite City.....
Manito.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Mansfield.....	Mansfield Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000; no bds.....
Maple Park.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Maquon.....	Elmwood Elec. Lt. Co.....	See Elmwood.....
Marengo.....	Marengo Public Service Co.....	Cap. \$30,000.....
Marion.....	Marion Lt., Pwr. & Wtr. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
Marissa.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$12,000.....
Maroa.....	Maroa Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$12,000.....
Marseilles.....	Consol. Wtr. & Lt. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$100,000; bds. \$80,000.....
	Marseilles Land & Wtr. Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$500,000.....
Marshall.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$18,000.....
Mascoutah.....	Mascoutah Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$5,000; bds. \$2,500 (1911).....
Mason City.....	Mason City Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$30,000.....
	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$11,000; bds. \$9,000.....
Matteson.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Mattoon.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$25,000; no bds.....
	Mattoon Ht., Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$100,000; no bds.....
Maysville.....	Union Elec. Service Co.....	See Pittsfield.....
Maywood.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Medora.....	Medora Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Melrose Park.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Mendota.....	Mendota Lt. & Ht. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$25,000; bds. \$3,000.....
Metamora.....	Elec. Service Co.....	See Eureka.....
Meredosia.....	Meredosia Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Metropolis.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Wks.....	.....

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Middletown.....	Middletown Elec. & Steam Ht. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$7,000.....
Milford.....	Iroquois Utilities Co.....	Cap. \$15,000 (100,000).....
	Milford Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Transmission Co.	Cap. \$1,500.....
Millstadt.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$10,000; bds. \$2,500.....
Minier.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$7,000.....
Minonk.....	Minonk Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000; no bds.....
	Union Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	\$100,000.....
Moline.....	Peoples Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$2,000,000; bds. auth. and outstg. \$263,000.....
	Moline Wtr. Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$300,000 (\$75,000).....
	Tri-City Elec. Co.....	(F).....
Momence.....	Momence Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$8,500; no bds.....
Monmouth.....	Monmouth Public Service Co.....	Cap. \$600,000; bds. \$330,500.....
Monroe Center.....	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Monticello.....	Monticello Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000; bds. \$8,000.....
Morgan Park.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Morris.....	Illinois Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	See Streator.....
Morrison.....	Morrison Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$60,000; bds. \$48,000.....
Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000; bds. \$15,000.....
Morton.....	Morton Lt., Ht. Pwr. & Wtr. Co.....	Cap. \$18,000; no bds.....
Morton Grove.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Mound City.....	Mound City Wtr., Lt., Pwr., Ht. & Mfg. Co.....	
Mounds.....	Mound City Wtr., Lt., Pwr., Ht. & Mfg. Co.....	See Mound City.....
Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel Lt. & Wtr. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$80,000.....
	Mt. Carmel Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$150,000; bds. out- stg. \$215,500.....
Mt. Carroll.....	Mt. Carroll Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$12,800.....
Mt. Morris.....	Kable Bros. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
Mt. Olive.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$20,000.....
Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski Elec. Lt. & Pwr. System.....	Cap. auth. \$20,000; no bds.....
Mt. Sterling.....	Mt. Sterling Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$12,000; no bds.....
Mt. Vernon.....	Citizens' Gas, Elec. & Htg. Co.....	Cap. stk. \$200,000; bds. outstg. \$191,000..
Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua Elec. Co.....	
Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro Wtr. Wks. & Elec. & Gas Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$160,000; (100,000); bds. \$150,000....
Naperville.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Plant.....	Cost \$60,000.....
Nashville.....	Nashville Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000; bds. \$7,500.....
Nauvoo.....	Nauvoo Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cost \$9,900; bds. \$9,900.....
Neponset.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
New Athens.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
New Boston.....	Ridgeway Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Keithsburg.....
	New Boston Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$5,000.....

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
New Lenox.....	Economy Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Joliet.....
Newman.....	Newman Elec. Lt. Co.....	
Newton.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
New Windsor.....	Alpha Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Alpha.....
Niles.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Niles Center.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Nokomis.....	Nokomis Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000; no bds.
	Henry Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$20,000.....
Normal.....	Bloomington & Normal Ry. Elec. & Htg. Co.....	See Bloomington.....
North Alton.....	Alton Lt. & Trac. Co.....	See Alton.....
North Chicago.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
N. Chillicothe.....	Chillicothe Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Co.....	See Chillicothe.....
N. Crystal Lake.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Oakland.....	Oakland Elec. Co.....	
Oak Park.....	Chicago Suburban Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Odell.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	See Joliet.....
Odin.....	The Odin Coal Co.....	Cap. auth. \$25,000; no bds.
O'Fallon.....	The O'Fallon Elec. Lt., Pwr., Ht. & Wtr. Co.....	Cap. \$20,000; no bds.
Ohio.....	Ohio Elec. Co.....	
Oakville.....	The Original Hotel Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
	Okawville Elec. Lt. & Ice Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
Olney.....	Olney Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000; bds. \$50,000.
Onarga.....	Plant moved and consolidated with Gil- man Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Oneida.....	Oneida Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$7,000.....
Oquawka.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Oregon.....	Oregon Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$300,000; bds. \$300,000 (Cap. \$150,000)
Orion.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$9,000.....
Ottawa.....	N. Ill. Lt. & Trac. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$250,000; bds. auth. \$1,250,000; outstg. \$265,000.....
Palatine.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Palestine.....	Munic. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$9,500; bds. \$3,000.....
Palmyra.....	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Pana.....	Pana Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$150,000.....
Paris.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Wks.....	Cost \$160,000.....
	C. M. Daniels Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$4,000.....
	City Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$150,000.....
Park Ridge.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Pawnee.....	Pawnee Elec. Plant.....	
Paxton.....	The Paxton Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000; bds. \$22,000.....
Pecatonica.....	Pecatonica Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$8,000.....

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Pekin.....	Pekin Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$300,000.....
	Citizens' Gas & Elec. Co (F).....	Cap. \$200,000; bds. \$185,000.....
	Havana Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$30,000 See Havana.....
Peoria.....	Peoria Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500,000; bds. \$2,500,000.....
	Mills Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000.....
	Peoria Gen'l Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$20,000.....
	Ipava Woolen Mills.....	See Ipava. \$10,000.....
Peoria Heights.....	Peoria Gas & Elec. Co.....	See Peoria.....
Peotone.....	Peotone Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$6,000.....
Peru.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$150,000; bds. \$10,500.....
Petersburg.....	Petersburg Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cap. \$75,000.....
Pickneyville.....	Pickneyville Lt., Ice & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$20,000; no bds.....
Piper City.....	Chatsworth Elec. Co.....	See Chatsworth.....
Pittsfield.....	Union Elec. Service Co.....	Cap. \$50,000.....
Plainfield.....	Economy Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Joliet.....
Plano.....	Plano Ht., Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000; bds. \$6,000.....
Plymouth.....	Plymouth Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Polo.....	Polo Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000; bds. \$8,000.....
Pontiac.....	Pontiac Lt. & Wtr. Co.....	Cap. \$140,000; bds. \$113,000.....
Pontoosuc.....	Dallas City Lt. Co.....	See Dallas City.....
Potomac.....	Potomac Elec. Plant.....	.....
Prairie City.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$5,000.....
Princeton.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$18,000.....
Princeville.....	Elmwood Elec. Lt. Co.....	See Elmwood.....
Prophetstown.....	Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Quincy.....	Quincy Gas., Elec. & Htg. Co.....	Cap. \$2,000,000; bds. \$1,500,000.....
	Thompson Houston Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
Rantoul.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$30,000; bds. auth. \$13,000; outstg. \$10,400.....
Ravinia.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Raymond.....	Hillsboro Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Hillsboro.....
Red Bud.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$8,750.....
Ridgefarm.....	Ridgefarm Ice & Coal Co.....	Cost \$32,000.....
Rio.....	Tri-County Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Alpha.....
River Forest.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
River Grove.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Riverside.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Riverton.....	Decatur Ry. & Lt. Co.....	See Decatur.....
Roanoke.....	Roanoke Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cap. auth. \$6,000; pd. in \$1,200.....
Robinson.....	Robinson Wtr., Lt. & Ht. Co.....	Cap. \$70,000; receiver's certif. \$75,000.....
Rochelle.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$20,000; bds. \$15,000.....
Rockefeller.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Rock Falls.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$20,000; bds. \$7,000.....
Rockford.....	Rockford Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$1,500,000 (\$1,000,000).....
	Rockford Lt. & Fuel Co.....	Cap. \$2,500.....
	Forest City Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000.....
Rock Island.....	People's Pwr. Co.....	See Moline.....
Roodhouse.....	Central Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$1,000.....
Roseville.....	Roseville Ltg. & Htg. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$12,000.....
Rossville.....	Rossville Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$18,000.....
Rushville.....	Rushville Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$12,500.....
Rutland.....	Rutland Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$10,000.....
St. Anne.....	St. Anne Lt. & Wtr. Co.....	Cap. stk. \$15,000.....
St. Charles.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$75,000; bds. \$6,000.....
St. Elmo.....	St. Elmo Lt., Ice & Stor. Co.....	.....
Salem.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$9,000.....
Sandwich.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Wks.....	Bds. \$2,000.....
Savanna.....	People's Gas & Electric Co.....	Cap. \$43,580 (8,000); bds. \$34,000.....
Saybrook.....	Saybrook Elec. Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$10,000; bds. \$6,000.....
Seneca.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	.....
Shawneetown....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
Sheffield.....	Sheffield Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$9,000.....
Shelbyville.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost. \$24,000; bds. \$6,000.....
Sheldon.....	Sheldon Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000; no bds.....
Shermerville.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Sherrard.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$6,000.....
Sidell.....	Sidell Elec. Lt. & Ice Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$12,000; no bds.....
Silvis.....	United Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See E. Moline.....
Sorento.....	Sorento Elec. Lt. Co.....	.....
South Elgin.....	South Elgin Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
S. Wilmington....	Gardner Elec. Lt. Plant.....	See Gardner.....
Sparland.....	Lacon Elec. Co.....	See Lacon.....
Sparta.....	Sparta Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. stk. \$25,000.....
Springfield.....	Springfield Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$1,500,000; bds. \$1,500,000.....
	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	.....
	Consumers' Elec. Co.....	\$1,000.....
	Sangamon Elec. Co.....	\$20,000.....
Spring Valley....	Spring Valley Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000; bds. \$3,500.....
Staunton.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$15,000; bds. outstg. \$6,000.....
Steelville.....	Steelville Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Plant.....	Cap. auth. \$4,000; pd. in \$3,500.....
Steger.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Sterling.....	Northwestern Barb Wire Co.....	Cap. \$100,000; (\$175,000); no bds.....
	Sterling Gas & Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$250,000; bds. \$250,000.....

Exhibit F—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Steward.....	Steward Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
Stockton.....	Stockton Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cost \$12,000.....
Stonington.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$15,000; bds. \$4,000.....
Streator.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$6,250,000; bds. auth. \$10,000,000
	Ill. Lt. & Trac. Co.....	Cap. \$400,000.....
	D. Heenan Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
Stronghurst.....	Stronghurst Elec. Ltg. Plant.....	
Sublette.....	Oregon Pwr. Co.....	See Oregon.....
Sullivan.....	Sullivan Elec. Co.....	Cap. auth. \$50,000; no bds.....
	Munic. Lt. & Wtr. Wks.....	Cost \$10,000.....
Sumner.....	Egyptian Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
Swansea.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$10,500; bds. \$4,000.....
Sycamore.....	DeKalb-Sycamore Elec. Co.....	See DeKalb.....
Table Grove.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$6,000; bds. \$2,400.....
Tallula.....	Hugenberge, Husmann & Hesker Elec. Lt. & Tile Co.....	
Tampico.....	West Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cap. \$8,000.....
Taylorville.....	Taylorville Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$127,500.....
	Taylorville Ry., Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000 (\$5,000); no bds.....
Thornton.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Tinley Park.....	Tinley Park Elec. Lt. Co.....	\$5,000.....
Toledo.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$8,500.....
Tolono.....	Tolono Ice., Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
Toluca.....	Toluca Elec. Lt. & Gas Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$15,000; no bds.....
Toulon.....	Toulon Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000; no bds.....
Tower Hill.....	Fred L. Anderson Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Tremont.....	Tremont Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Trenton.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$16,000.....
Troy.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$12,000; no bds.....
Tuscola.....	Tuscola Wtr. & Lt. Co., main office, Decatur, Ill.....	Cap. \$100,000; bds. \$50,000.....
Upper Alton.....	Alton Lt. & Trac. Co.....	See Alton.....
Urbana.....	The Urbana Lt. Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
Utica.....	Utica Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Plant.....	
Vandalia.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$18,000; bds. \$12,000.....
Venice.....	Madison Co. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Granite City.....
Vermilion.....	Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Trac. Co.....	See Terre Haute.....
Vermont.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$10,000; bds. \$1,000.....
Versailles.....	Versailles Elec. Co.....	Cost \$80,000.....
Villa Grove.....	Villa Grove Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$15,000; bds. \$5,000.....
Virden.....	Virden Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$15,000; no bds.....

Exhibit F—Concluded.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Virginia.....	Virginia Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$26,000 (\$24,000); no bds.....
Walnut.....	Walnut Ltg. & Mfg. Co.....	(Not incorp.).....
Warsaw.....	Warsaw Elec. Plant..... Keokuk Elec. Ry. & Pwr. Co.....	See Keokuk.....
Washburn.....	Washburn Elec. Co.....	
Washington.....	Washington Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$25,000; no bds.....
Wataga.....	Wataga Mill & Lt. Plant.....	
Waterloo.....	Munic. Wtr. & Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$10,000; bds. \$5,000.....
Watertown.....	United Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See E. Moline.....
Watseka.....	Iroquois Utilities Co., (Inc.).....	Cap. \$100,000; bds. \$25,000.....
Waukegan.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Waverly.....	Waverly Elec. Lt. Plant.....	
Weldon.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$3,500.....
Wenona.....	The Wenona Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000; no bds.....
Western Springs..	Munic. Elec. Lt. & Wtr. Wks.....	Cost \$30,000.....
West Point.....	West Point Elec. Co.....	
Westville.....	Danville St. Ry. & Lt. Co.....	See Danville.....
Wheaton.....	DuPage Co. Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co..... Western United Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$30,000..... See Aurora (C. S. \$6,500,000).....
Wheeling.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
White Hall.....	White Hall Elec. Co.....	Cap. auth. and pd. in \$10,000.....
Wilmette.....	North Shore Elec. Co.....	See Chicago.....
Wilmington.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co..... Wilmington Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Streator..... Cap. \$15,000.....
Winchester.....	Winchester Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$10,000; bds. \$10,000.....
Winnetka.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost \$50,000.....
Witt.....	C. C. Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	
Woodhull.....	Woodhull Elec. Lt. Co.....	
Woodstock.....	Munic. Elec. Lt. Plant.....	Cost. \$15,000.....
Worden.....	Madison Co. Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	See Granite City.....
Wyandot.....	Wyandot Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$11,700; (\$15,000); no bds.....
Wyoming.....	Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Plant.....	
Xenia.....	Xenia Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cost \$9,000.....
Yates City.....	Elmwood Elec. Lt. Co.....	See Elmwood.....
Yorkville.....	Electric Lt. Plant.....	
Zion City.....	North Shore Electric Co.....	See Chicago.....

EXHIBIT G.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN ILLINOIS.

From McGraw Electric Railway Manual, 1911, and Certified List of Illinois Corporations by Secretary of State, 1912.

(Where a difference between the List of the Secretary of State and The McGraw Electric Railway Manual exists, the secretary's figures are given in parenthesis.)

(F)—Foreign Corporation.

(I. T. S.)—Illinois Traction System.

(W. R. & L. Co.)—Western Railways & Light Co.

(1911)—Reinstated in 1911, but did not report in 1912.

Place.	Name.	Stock.	Bonds.	Miles.	Cars.
Alton	Alton, Granite & St. Louis Trac. Co	\$ 3,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Amboy.....	The Northern Ill. Elec. Ry. Co	-----	-----	8.5	-----
Anna.....	Fruit Growers' Refrig. & Pwr. Co..	500,000	\$ 250,000	3.5	4
Aurora.....	Aurora City Ry. Co.....	6,000	-----	-----	-----
	Chi., Aurora & DeKalb-R. R.....	950,000	225,000	30	23
Belleville.....	Southern Trac. Co. of Ill.....	1,500,000	-----	-----	-----
	Belleville & Mascoutah Trac. Co....	150,000	-----	11.3	3
Bloomington...	Bloom. & Normal Ry. & Lt. Co....	Com. 600,000	-----	-----	-----
	(Part of I. T. S.)	Pref. 300,000	1,369,000	22	33
		(900,000)	-----	-----	-----
	Peoria, Bloom. & Cham. Trac. Co..	500,000	2,485,000	90	-----
	(Part of I. T. S.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cairo.....	Cairo Ry. & Lt. System.....	1,000,000	150,000	22	32
	(Controlled by W. R. & L. Co.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Cairo & St. Louis Ry.....	100,000	675,000	10	-----
	Cairo Elec. & Trac. Co.....	150,000	-----	-----	-----
Canton.....	Ill. Cent. Elec. Ry.....	Com. 155,050	225,000	18	15
		Pref. 65,850	-----	-----	-----
Centralia.....	Centralia & Central City Trac. Co...	110,000	93,000	3.9	6
		(100,000)	-----	-----	-----
Champaign.....	Ill. Traction Co. (I. T. S.) (F)	Com. 9,964,600	-----	560	600
	(Operating Company)	Pref. 5,304,600	-----	-----	-----
	Danville, Urbana & Champ. Ry. Co.	250,000	2,639,000	64	17
	(Part of I. T. S.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Urb. & Champ. Ry., G. & Elec. Co.	500,000	970,000	11	30
	(Part of I. T. S.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Urbana & Champ. Horse Ry. Co....	10,000	-----	-----	-----
	Western Railways & Lt. Co. (F)...	Com. 4,521,800	-----	-----	-----
	(Holding corporation)	Pref. 2,245,000	-----	-----	-----
	(Controlled by I. T. S.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chicago	Chicago Railways Co.....	100,000	86,889,049	453	2,014
		(1,000,000)	-----	-----	-----
	Operates County Trac. Co	300,000	-----	53	-----
	Aurora, Elgin & Chi. R. R. Co.....	Com. 3,100,000	7,879,000	180	120
		Pref. 3,100,000	-----	-----	-----
	Belvidere City Ry. Co.....	35,000	-----	-----	-----
	Chicago City & Connecting Rys....	-----	22,000,000	-----	-----
	(Holding corporation)	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Chicago City Ry. Co.....	18,000,000	22,800,000	256.43	1,056
		(100,000)	-----	-----	-----
	Chicago City R. R. Co. (1911).....	100,000	-----	-----	-----
	Chicago & Suburban Trac. Co.....	2,500	-----	-----	-----
	Calumet & So. Chicago Ry.....	10,000,000	3,000,000	106	160
	Chicago & Southern Trac. Co.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	80	50
	Chi., Blue Island & Joliet Trac. Co.	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Chicago Consol. Trac. Co.....	15,000,000	-----	-----	-----
	Cairo, Memphis & Southern R. R.	-----	-----	-----	-----
	& Transportation Co.....	100,000	-----	-----	-----
	Chi. & Milwaukee Elec. R. R. Co..	5,300,000	15,080,000	160	254
	Chi.-N. Y. El. Air L. R. Co. (F)...	2,220,000	-----	29	5

Exhibit G—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock.	Bonds.	Miles.	Cars.
Chicago-- <i>Con't'd</i>	Chicago Subway Co.....	\$ 5,618,800	\$23,591,000	.....	.....
	(Holds Ill. Tunnel stock)				
	Chicago Elevated Rys.	Com. 25,000,000	30,000,000	.....	.....
	(Holding corporation)	Pref. 16,000,000			
	Chi. & Jefferson Urban Transit Co..	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	Chi., Milwaukee Av. & Inland Lakes				
	Trac. Co.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....
	Chi. & Oak Park Elec. Ry. Co.....	Com. 5,663,600		.....	.....
	(Holding corporation)	Pref. 3,051,300			
	Chi. & Oak Park Elev. R. R. Co....	10,000,000	6,000,000	19.4	167
	Chi. & Harlem Ry. Co. (belongs to				
	Chi. & Oak Park Elev.).....				
	Chi. Elec. Transit Co.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....
	Chi. & Milwaukee Elec. Ry. Co....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
	Chi. North Shore St. Ry. Co.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....
	Chi. Passenger Ry. Co.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	Chicago Union Trac. Co.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	Chi. West Division Ry. Co.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
	Chi. Western Elev. Elec. Ry. Co....	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	Cicero & Proviso St. Ry. Co.....	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....
	Elgin & Belvidere Elec. Co.....	Com. 800,000	800,000	36.5	11
		Pref. 400,000			
	Elgin Trac. Co.....	100	.....	.....	.....
	Evanston Elec. Ry. Co.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	Gary & Interurban Ry. Co. (F)....				
	General Elec. Ry. Co.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	Hammond, Whiting & E. Chi. Ry..	1,000,000	1,000,000	26	16
	Metropolitan W. Side Elev. Ry. Co.	Com. 7,464,000	14,183,000	51.53	504
		Pref. 8,707,900		(4.38leased)	
	Metropolitan Elec. St. Ry. Co.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	Mich., Indiana & Illinois Line....	50,000	.....	.....	.....
	Mt. Hope Trac. Co.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
	North Chicago City Ry. Co.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
	North Chicago Elec. Ry. Co.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	No. Chicago St. Ry. Co.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	North Side Elec. St. Ry. Co.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....
	Northwestern Elev. R. R. Co.....	Com. 5,000,000	22,482,000	51	348
		Pref. 5,000,000			
	Northwestern Ry. & Adv. Co.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
	Ogden St. Ry. Co.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	Southern St. Ry. Co.....	2,299,000	.....	19.22	35
	Suburban R. R. Co.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	31.3	44
	South Side Elev. R. R. Co.....	10,231,400	8,000,000	46.4	414
	Union Consol. Elev. Ry. Co.....	1,000,000	453,000	.....	.....
	Union Elev. R. R. Co. (Loop Co.)..			4	
	Union Co. Trac. & Pwr. Co. (1911) ..	50,000	.....	.....	.....
	Waukegan, Fox Lake & W. Ry. Co..	100,000	.....	.....	.....
	West Chicago St. R. R. Co.....	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	West Chi., St. Ry. Tunnel Co.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Heights	Chi. Heights St. Ry. Co.....	(100,000)	.....	6	.....
Danville.....	Danville St. Ry. & Lt. Co.....	700,000	1,297,000	14	30
	(Part of I. T. S.)				
	Danville & E. Ill. Ry. Co.....	500,000	50,000	.....	.....
	(Part of I. T. S.)				
	Danville & Southeastern Ry. Co....		60,000	7	.....
Decatur.....	(Part of I. T. S.)				
	Danville St. Ry. Co.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....
	Decatur Ry. & Lt. Co.....	1,300,000	1,809,000	17	29
	(Part of I. T. S.)				
	Bloom., Decatur & Champ. R. R. ..	Com. 3,000,000	2,414,000	98	147
DeKalb.....	(Part of I. T. S.)	Pref. 525,000			
	Citizens Elec. St. Ry. Co. of Decatur	150,000	.....	.....	.....
	Decatur Trac. & Elec. Co.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....
	DeKalb-Sycamore & Interur. Trac.				
	Co.....	497,500	525,500	7.57	8
East St. Louis..	E. St. Louis & St. Louis Trac. Co..	2,500	.....	.....	.....
	E. St. Louis & Suburban Co.....	Com. 7,000,000	10,908,000	185.3	979
		Pref. 7,000,000			
	E. St. L., Columbia & Waterloo				
	Ry. Co.....	10,000	.....	22	.....
				(projected)	
East St. Louis..	E. St. L. Coal Belt Elec. Ry. Co....	300,000	.....	.....	.....
	East St. Louis Ry. Co.....	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....
	Coal Belt Elec. Ry. Co.....	300,000	.....	15.33	9

Exhibit G—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock.	Bonds.	Miles.	Cars.
Freeport	Freeport Ry. & Lt. Co.....	Com. 700,000 Pref. 150,000 (1,250,000)	750,000	9	17
Galesburg	Galesburg Ry. & Lt. Co. (F)..... (Controlled by W. R. & L. Co.)	1,000,000	1,302,000	20.75	37
	People's Traction Co.....	150,000 (200,000)	149,700	13.5	10
	Rock Island Southern R. R. Co....	500,000	521,000	18	15
Hammond	Hammond, Chi. Heights & South. Trac. Co.....	1,000,000	650,000	28	15
Hillsboro	Hillsboro St. Ry. Co..... (See Miss. Valley Co., Springfield)	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville....	Jacksonville Ry. & Lt. Co. (F) (Part of I. T. S.)	.....	695,000	7	20
	Jacksonville Ry. Co.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Jerseyville.....	Alton, Jacksonville Peoria Ry. Co..	427,500	300,000	21	.....
Joliet.....	Chi. & Joliet Elec. Ry. Co..... Controls— Chi. & Desplaines Valley Elec. Ry. Co.....	2,300,000 (605,000)	2,000,000	80.5	71
	Chi., Joliet & St. L. Elec. Ry..... Controls— Joliet & Southern Trac. Co.....	1,100,000 7,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....
		1,500,000	1,708,400	47	19
Kankakee	Kankakee Elec. Ry. Co.....	116,000 (300,000)	150,000	11.3	17
	Kankakee & West. Elec. R. R. Co..	(15,000)	.....	2	2
	N. Kankakee Elec. Lt. & Ry. Co..	32,600 (100,000)	17,000	4.5	14
Kewanee	Galesburg & Kewanee Elec. Ry. Co.	Com. 200,000 Pref. 110,800	400,000	14	18
LaSalle	Chi., Ottawa & Peoria Ry. Co..... (Controlled by W. R. & L. Co.)	250,000	3,443,000	86	.....
	City Elec. Ry. Co.....	125,000	.....	.....	.....
	Ill. Valley Trac. Co.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	Lincoln Ry. & Lt. Co.....	150,000	55,000	8	7
	Springfield & N. E. Trac. Co..... (Part of I. T. S.)	1,500,000	800,000	33	27
	Peoria, Lincoln & Springfield Ry.. (Part of I. T. S.)	400,000	900,000	.....	.....
Litchfield	Litchfield Trac. Co.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Macomb	Macomb & Western Ill. Ry. Co....	25,000	.....	.....	.....
Moline	Moline, E. Moline & Watertown Rv. Co.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....
Mattoon	Central Ill. Public Service Co.....	310,700 (500,000)	300,000	15	13
Monmouth	Rock Island Southern Ry	1,600,000	1,600,000	31 (20 leased)	.....
Murphysboro...	Murphysboro Elec. R. R., Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	150,000 (36,000)	.....	1.5	3
Ottawa	Northern Ill. Lt. & Trac. Co..... (Controlled by W. R. & L. Co.)	250,000	265,000	10	18
Paris	The Paris Trac. Co.....	50,000	.....	4	7
	Terre Haute & Western Ry. Co....	Com. 200,000 Pref. 150,000	250,000	.....	.....

Exhibit G—Concluded.

Place.	Name.	Stock.	Bonds.	Miles.	Cars.
Peoria.....	Peoria Ry. Co. (Part of I. T. S.) Peoria Ry. Terminal Co..... Central Ry. Co.	\$ 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,250,000	\$3,297,000 1,224,000	72 19.6	117 8
Petersburg.....	Springfield, Beardstown & Quincy Interurban Ry. Co.....	2,500			
Pontiac.....	Bloomington, Pontiac & Joliet Elec. Ry. Co.....	300,000	480,000	39.4	10
Port Byron.....	Tri-City & N. E. Interur. St. Ry. Co.	100,000			
Quincy.....	Quincy H. Ry. & Carrying Co. (Controlled by W. R. & L. Co.) Quincy Ry. Co.....	600,000 (50,000) 50,000 (1,000,000)	550,000	18	40
Rockford.....	Rockford City Trac. Co..... Union Ry., Gas & Elec. Co..... (Holding corporation) Rockford & Interur. Ry. Co.....	2,000,000 Com. 6,000,000 Pref. 5,250,000 4,000,000	3,000,000		
Springfield.....	Citizens St. Ry. Co. (1911)..... Capital Ry. Co. of Spfd. (1911)..... Spfd. & Eastern R. R. Co. (F)..... Spfd. Ry. & Lt. Co..... Controls— Spfd. Consol. Ry. Co..... Ill. Central Trac. Co..... (Part of I. T. S.) People's Elec. Ry. Co. (1911)..... St. L., Spfd. & Peoria R. R..... (Part of I. T. S.) Spfd. & Jacksonville Elec. Ry. Co.. Miss. Valley Interur. Ry..... Spfd. City Ry. Co.....	50,000 50,000 3,000,000 1,400,000 1,100,000 200,000 Com. 2,557,500 Pref. 1,625,000 100,000 1,000,000 50,000	3,400,000 750,000 1,839,000 3,348,000 800,000 560,000	34 40 123 15	94 10 180 4
Sterling.....	Sterling, Dixon & East. E. Ry. Co.	300,000	474,000	18	18
Streator.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	Com. 3,250,000 (6,250,000) Pref. 500,000	1,125,000	10.5	16
Sycamore.....	Woodstock & Sycamore Trac. Co..	Com. 584,100 Pref. 174,700	38,400	13	4
Tampico.....	Dixon, Rock Falls & Southwestern Elec. Ry. Co.....	150,000	150,000	12	4
Taylorville.....	Taylorville Ry., Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.	100,000 (5,000)		4	5
Waukegan.....	Waukegan, Rockford & Elgin T. Co.	Com. 150,000 Pref. 150,000 (under construc.)			
Yorkville.....	Yorkville-Morris R. R. Co.....	500,000		3	
Venice.....	Citizens Ry. Co. of Venice.....	5,000			

EXHIBIT H.

GAS COMPANIES IN ILLINOIS.

From Brown's Directory of American Gas Companies, 1911, and Certified List of Illinois Corporations, 1912.

(Where a difference between the List of the Secretary of State and Brown's Directory exists, the secretary's figures are given in parenthesis.)

(F)—Foreign.

(1911)—Reinstated in 1911, but did not report in 1912.

Exhibit H—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Albion.....	Albion Gas, Lt. & Htg. Co.....	Cap. \$7,500
Allerton.....	Allerton Gas Co.....	Cap. \$6,000.....
Alton.....	Alton Gas and Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$500,000 (\$600,000).....
Aurora.....	Western United Gas & Elec. Co	Cap. stock, pref. \$1,500,000; common, \$3,000,000; (cap. \$6,500,000); bds. \$3, 885,000
Beardstown.....	Beardstown Elec. Lt. & Pwr. Co	Cap. stock, pref. \$50,000; common, \$50,000; bonds, \$75,000.....
Belleville.....	Ada Elec. & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$100,000
	St. Clair Co. Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$3,500,000 (\$1,000,000); bds. \$1,799,000.
Belvidere.....	Public Service Operating Co.....	Cap. \$25,000; bonds, \$300,000.....
Bement.....	Danville Oil & Gas Co. (F).....	
Bloomington	Union Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap., pref. \$150,000 (\$900,000); bds. \$550,000.
Cairo.....	Cairo City Gas Co.....	Cap. \$100,000 (\$50,000); bonds \$50,000.....
Canton.....	Canton Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000, common, bds. outstg. \$100,000
Carlinville.....	Carlinville Utilities Co.....	(Mfg. discontinued; see Natural Gas Dept.)
	Macoupin Co. Oil & Gas Co.....	(cap. \$40,000) \$500,000
Casey.....	Atwell Oil & Gas Co.....	\$110,000
	Fulton Oil & Gas Co. (F).....	
	Vandalia Gas Co (F).....	
Centralia.....	Brown Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$30,000
	Centralia Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. stock, pref. \$125,000; common, \$125,000; bonds, \$250,000
	Centralia Oil & Gas Co.....	\$2,500 capital
	Southwestern Oil & Gas Co. (F).....	
Champaign.....	Champaign & Urbana Gas, Lt. & Coke Co.	Cap. \$300,000
	Galesburg Gas & Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$350,000
	Urbana & Champaign Ry., Gas & El. Co.	Cap. \$500,000; bds., \$850,000
Charleston.....	Charleston Illuminating Co.....	Cap. \$150,000 (\$250,000); bonds, \$150,000..
	Home Oil & Gas Co. (1911).....	Cap. \$100,000
Chicago	American Gas Co.....	Cap. \$200,000
	Ardmore Elec. & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$100,000
	Consolidated Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500
	DeKalb Co. Gas Co.....	Cap. \$2,000,000
	Economic Elec. Lt. & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$100,000
	Humphrey Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$10,000
	Ill. Oil & Gas Co. (F).....	
	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$6,250,000
	Indiana Natural Oil & Gas Co. (F)	
	Marion Co. Oil & Gas Co.....	(1911) \$16,000
	Monroe Gas, Furnace & Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$3,000 (1911)
	Natural Gas Saving Co.....	Cap. \$10,000
	Natural Gas & Water Co.....	Cap. \$50,000
	Ochelata Gas, Oil & Mineral Co	Cap. \$50,000
	Ohio Natural Gas Co. (F).....	
	Ogden Gas Co.....	Cap. \$10,000,000
	People's Gas Lt. & Coke Co.....	Cap. \$35,000,000; bonds, \$40,000,000.....
	Producer Gas Utilities Co.....	Cap. \$35,000
	Royal Gas Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$2,500
	Sterling Gas & Elec. Lt. Co.....	(See Sterling in Elec. Sta. List)
	Universal Gas Co.....	Cap. \$5,000,000
	Western Gas Co. (F).....	
Chicago Heights..	Chicago Heights Gas Co.....	Cap. \$200,000 (\$100,000); bonds \$189,500...
Clinton.....	Clinton Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$175,000; bonds, \$150,000
	Clinton Gas Co.....	(1911) Cap. \$50,000.....
Concord.....	Concord Oil & Gas Syndicate (F).....	(1911)

Exhibit H—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Danville.....	Danville Gas, Elec. Lt. & St. Ry. Co.....	Cap. \$350,000.....
	Danville Gas Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$200,000.....
	Danville St. Ry. & Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$700,000; bonds, \$700,000.....
Decatur.....	Decatur Gas & Electric Co.....	Cap. \$400,000.....
	Decatur Ry. & Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$1,300,000; bonds, \$1,625,000.....
DeKalb.....	DeKalb Co. Gas Co.....	Cap. \$200,000 (\$2,000,000); bds. \$200,000.....
Dixon.....	Ill. "F. P." Gas Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
	Lee Co. Ltg. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000; bonds \$331,000.....
Duquoin.....	Duquoin Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000; bonds, \$80,000.....
Eldorado.....	Gem Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$15,000.....
East St. Louis.....	E. St. Louis Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$20,000.....
	Metropolitan Gas & Oil Co.....	Cap. \$20,000.....
	St. Clair Co. Gas & Elec. Co. (a consolidation of the E. St. Louis Gas Lt. Co. & Belleville Gas & Elec. Co. See report under Belleville).....	(\$1,000,000).....
Evanston.....	Northwestern Gas Lt. & Coke Co.....	Cap. \$5,000,000; bds., \$4,925,000.....
Fairmount.....	Fairmount Gas Co.....	Cap. \$7,500.....
Freeport.....	Freeport Gas Lt. & Coke Co.....	Cap. \$300,000; bds., \$85,000.....
Galena.....	Galena Gas Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$30,000 (\$20,000).....
Galesburg.....	Galesburg Ry. & Lt. Co. (F).....	Cap. \$550,000; bds., \$325,000.....
	Prairie Oil & Gas Co. (F).....	.....
Galva.....	Galva Gas Lt. & Coke Co.....	Cap. \$30,000.....
Geneseo.....	Geneseo Gas Co.....	Cap. \$15,000.....
Granite City.....	Graintie City Gas Lt. & Fuel Co.....	Cap. \$200,000; bds., \$175,000.....
Greenville.....	Bond Co. Coöperative Oil & Gas Assn.....	(1911) Cap. \$6,000.....
	Bond Co. Gas Co. (F).....	.....
	Greenville Elec., Gas & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$60,000.....
Hebron.....	Hebron Gas Co.....	Cap. \$7,000.....
Hillsboro.....	Drake Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
Hoopeston.....	Hoopeston Gas & Elec. Co.....	(Cap. \$250,000).....
Ivesdale.....	Ivesdale Oil, Gas & Coal Co.....	Cap. \$15,000.....
Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville Gas, Lt. & Coke Co.....	Cap. \$20,000.....
	Jacksonville Ry. & Lt. Co. (F).....	Cap. \$100,000; bds., \$491,000.....
Kankakee.....	Kankakee Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$1,000,000; bonds, \$950,000.....
Kewanee.....	Kewanee Lt. & Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000; bds., \$250,000.....
LaSalle.....	Citizens Ltg. Co.....	Cap. \$250,000; bds., \$250,000.....
Lawrenceville.....	Cochran Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
Lincoln.....	City of Lincoln Gas Co.....	Cap. \$100,000; bds., \$95,000.....
Litchfield.....	United Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$100,000; bds. outstg., \$90,000.....
Macomb.....	Brookfield Gas, Elec. & Htg. Co.....	Cap. \$50,000.....
	Macomb Elec. Lt. & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$50,000.....
	Schuyler Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$500,000.....
Martinsville.....	Duel Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$50,000.....
	Sidey Oil & Gas Co.....	(1911) \$24,000.....
Mattoon.....	Mattoon Gas Lt. & Coke Co.....	Cap. \$75,000 (50,000); bds., \$75,000.....
Mendota.....	Mendota Gas Co.....	Bonds, \$50,000.....

Exhibit H—Continued.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Moline.....	Peoples Pwr. Co.....	Cap. \$2,000,000.....
Monmouth.....	Monmouth Pub. Service Co.....	Cap., pref. \$100,000; com. \$500,000; bonds, \$330,500.....
Morris.....	Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	(See Ill. Valley Gas & Elec. Co., Streator)
	Morris Gas Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$1,000.....
Morrison.....	Morrison Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap., pref. \$30,000; com. \$30,000; bds. \$48,000.....
Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. stock, pref. \$100,000; com. \$150,000; bonds outstg., \$181,000.....
Mt. Olive.....	Mr. Olive Gas & Oil Co.....	Cap. \$5,000.....
Mt. Vernon.....	Citizens Gas, Elec. & Htg. Co.....	Cap. \$200,000; bds., \$191,000.....
Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro Wtr. Wks., Elec. & Gas Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$160,000 (100,000); bonds, \$150,000..
	Perry Oil & Gas Co. (F).....	
Odin.....	Odin Oil & Gas Co.....	(1911) Cap. \$2,500.....
Olney.....	Olney Gas Co.....	Cap. \$50,000.....
	Pemberton Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$15,000.....
	Union Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$5,000.....
Ottawa.....	Ill. Valley Gas. & Elec. Co.....	(See Streator)
	Ottawa Gas Lt. & Coke Co.....	Cap. \$250,000.....
	Ottawa Oil & Gas Co.....	(1911) Cap. \$20,000.....
Pana.....	Pana Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$20,000.....
Paris.....	City Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. stock, pref., \$60,000; com., \$150,000 (\$150,000); bonds, \$200,000.....
Pekin.....	Citizens Gas & Elec. Co. (F).....	Cap. \$200,000 bds \$188,000.....
Peoria.....	Ill. Natural Gas & Oil Co.....	Cap. \$4,500.....
	Peoria Gas & Elec Co.....	Cap. \$2,500,000; bds., \$2,500,000.....
	Peoria Gas Lt. & Coke Co.....	Cap. \$300,000.....
Pontiac.....	Pontiac Lt. & Wtr. Co.....	Cap. \$140,000; bds., \$113,000.....
Princeton.....	Princeton Gas Co.....	Cap. \$75,000; bds., \$60,000.....
Quincy.....	Quincy Gas, Elec. & Htg. Co.....	Cap. \$2,000,000; bds., \$1,750,000.....
	Quincy Gas Lt. & Coke Co.....	Cap. \$200,000.....
Robinson.....	Crown Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$125,000.....
	Domestic Gas Co. (F).....	
	Freehold Oil & Gas Co. (F).....	
	Kewanee Oil & Gas Co. (F).....	
	Penn Gas & Oil Co.....	(1911) Cap. \$50,000.....
	Producers' Gas & Oil Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
	Wabash Gas Co. (F).....	
Rochelle.....	Rochelle Gas Co.....	Cap. \$30,000; 60,000.....
Rockford.....	Rockford Gas Lt. & Coke Co.....	Cap. \$300,000; bds., \$1,300,000.....
	American Heat. & Supply Co.....	Cap. \$40,000.....
Salem.....	Marion Co. Oil & Gas Co.....	(1911) Cap. \$16,000.....
Savanna.....	Savanna Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$80,000; bonds, \$40,000.....
Sparta.....	Eclipse Oil & Gas Co.....	(1911) Cap. \$10,000.....
	Egyptian Natural Gas & Oil Co.....	(1911) Cap. \$300,000; (Dissolved Apr. 30, 1912.).....
Springfield.....	Provident Gas Co.....	(1911) Cap. \$100,000.....
	Springfield Gas Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$275,000; bonds, \$150,000.....
Sterling.....	Sterling Gas & Elec. Lt. Co.....	Cap. \$250,000; bds., \$250,000.....

Exhibit H—Concluded.

Place.	Name.	Stock—Bonds.
Spring Valley.....	Spring Valley Gas Co..... Spring Valley Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. \$120,000 (1911)..... \$300,000.....
Streator.....	Ill. Valley Gas. & Elec. Co.....	Cap. Stock, pref. auth., \$3,000,000; issued, \$500,000; com. auth., \$6,500,000; issued, \$3,250,000, (Cap. stock \$6,250,000). Bonds, \$1,050,000.
Sumner.....	Summer Gas & Oil Co.....	Cap. \$100,000.....
Taylorville.....	Taylorville Gas & Elec. Co.....	Cap. Stock, pref. auth., \$27,500; issued, \$22,500; common, \$100,000. (Cap. \$127,- 500); bonds, \$91,000
Tiskilwa.....	Tiskilwa Gas Works.....	Cap. \$14,000; bonds, \$4,500
Trenton.....	Clinton Co. Oil & Gas Co.....	Cap. \$50,000.....
Vermilion.....	Straton Oil & Gas Co.....	(1911) Cap. \$5,000.....
Warren.....	Warren Gas Lt. & Fuel Co.....	Cap. \$10,000.....
Waukegan.....	North Shore Consolidated Gas Co.....	Cap. \$2,000,000; bds., \$1,444,000.....
Waverly.....	International Oil & Gas Co.....	(1911) Cap. \$100,000.....
Washington, Pa...	International Oil & Gas Co (F).....	.....

EXHIBIT I.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES IN ILLINOIS.

From Certified List of Illinois Corporations by Secretary of State, 1912.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
A. B. C. Telephone Co.....	\$ 2,500	Abingdon.....
Abingdon and Hermon Telephone Co.....	800	..do.....
Adair Telephone Co.....	1,600	Adair.....
Addieville Mutual Telephone Co.....	995	Addieville.....
Albany Telephone Co.....	8,000	Albany.....
American District Telegraph Co.....	2,500	159 LaSalle st., Chicago.....
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of Ill.....	100,000	191 Washington st., Chicago..
Anchor Telephone Co.....	1,320	Anchor.....
Antioch Telephone Co.....	2,500	Antioch.....
Arcola Grain, Coal & Telephone Co.....	8,000	Arcola.....
Argenta Telephone & Electric Service Co. (1911).....	20,000	Argenta.....
Arthur Mutual Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	20,000	Arthur.....
Ashley Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	5,000	Ashley.....
Assumption Mutual Telephone Co.....	5,000	Assumption.....
Atlantic & Western Telephone Co.....	5,000,000	188 Madison st., Chicago.....
Atwood Mutual Telephone Co.....	16,000	Atwood.....
Auburn Telephone Co.....	30,000	Auburn.....
Augusta-Bowen Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,000	Augusta.....
Augusta-LaPrairie Eli Telephone Co.....	1,000	..do.....
Augusta Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,000	..do.....
Avon Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,500	Avon.....
Bardolph & Good Hope Telephone Co.....	400	Bushnell.....
Beaver Telephone Co.....	2,000	Beaverville.....
Belvidere Telephone Co.....	80,000	Belvidere.....
Benson Telephone Co.....	12,000	Benson.....
Birmingham Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,500	Birmingham.....
Bluff Hall & Payson Telephone Co.....	1,050	Payson.....
Bond Co. Telephone Co. of Greenville, Bond Co., Ill. (1911).....	6,000	Greenville.....
Bond Co. Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	6,000	..do.....
Bondville Telephone Co.....	2,500	Bondville.....
Boone Co. Cooperative Telephone Co.....	75,000	Caledonia.....
Boone Co. Rural Telephone.....	20,000	Belvidere.....
Boynnton Telephone Co.....	2,500	Pleasant Plains.....
Brimfield Telephone Co.....	10,000	Brimfield.....

Exhibit I—Continued.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
Bruce Mutual Telephone Co.....	\$ 5,000	Bruce.....
Bunker Hill Telephone Co.....	15,000	Bunker Hill.....
Bureau Co. Independent Telephone Co.....	200,000	Princeton.....
Bureau Co. Mutual Telephone Co.....	20,000	Manlius.....
Burritt & Winnebago Telephone Co.....	2,450	Rockford.....
Byron Telephone Co.....	10,000	Byron.....
Cahokia Telephone Co.....	2,400	Columbia.....
Calhoun Farmers Cooperative Telephone Co.....	25,000	Kampsville.....
Calhoun Telephone Co.....	14,000	Hardin.....
Campus Telephone Co.....	2,500	Campus.....
Canton Home Telephone Co.....	75,000	Canton.....
Capron Home Telephone Co.....	30,000	Capron.....
Carlinville Telephone Co.....	30,000	Carlinville.....
Carroll Co. Independent Telephone Co.....	150,000	Savanna.....
Cedar Point Telephone Co.....	1,100	Cedar Point.....
Central Exchange Telephone Co., Gilmer Township.....	850	Paloma.....
Central Ill. Independent Telephone Co.....	75,000	Rutland.....
Central Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,600	Glasford.....
Central Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	65,000	Paxton.....
Central Union Telephone Co.....	1,000,000	Chicago.....
Cerro Gordo Telephone Co.....	15,000	Cerro Gordo.....
Chenoa Telephone Co. (1911).....	5,000	Chenoa.....
Chesterfield Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	15,000	Chesterfield.....
Chicago Telephone Co.....	30,000,000	Chicago.....
Chili Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,000	Bowen.....
Christian Co. Telephone Co.....	250,000	Taylorville.....
Citizens Mutual Telephone Co. of Cambridge, Ill.....	2,250	Cambridge.....
Citizens Telephone Co. of Lawrence Co.....	80,000	Lawrenceville.....
Citizen's Telephone & Telegraph Co. of Clinton Co.....	35,000	Carlyle.....
Citizen's Telephone Co. of Pekin, Ill.....	200,000	Pekin.....
Clayton Farmers' Mutual Telephone Co.....	800	Clayton.....
Clayton Farmers' Union Telephone Co.....	1,000	do.....
Clover Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,200	Woodhull.....
Coles County Telephone Co.....	12,000	Mattoon.....
Coles Co. Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	100,000	do.....
Colfax Telephone Exchange.....	15,000	Colfax.....
Cooksville Telephone Co.....	8,000	Cooksville.....
Coon Bros. Telephone Co.....	60,000	Rantoul.....
Cornell Telephone Co.....	9,184	Cornell.....
Cosam Camp Ground & Mt. Vernon Telephone System.....	2,500	Mt. Vernon.....
County Home Telephone Co.....	500,000	Quincy.....
Cowden Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,500	Cowden.....
Crab Orchard Telephone Co.....	2,000	Corinth.....
Crescent Telephone Co.....	25,000	Joslyn.....
Cropsey Telephone Co.....	2,500	Cropsey.....
Dahlgren People's Telephone Co.....	20,000	Dahlgren.....
Daniels Telephone Co.....	100,000	Iuka.....
DeKalb Co. Telephone Co.....	200,000	Sycamore.....
DeLong & Burnside Telephone Co.....	1,000	DeLong.....
DePue Telephone Co.....	6,000	DePue.....
Desplaines Telephone Co.....	30,000	Desplaines.....
Diswood Independent Telephone Co. (1911).....	2,000	Tamms.....
Dix Telephone Co.....	6,000	Elliott.....
Dongola Home Mutual Telephone Co.....	5,000	Dongola.....
Dorchester Telephone Co.....	1,875	Dorchester.....
Douglas Co. Telephone Co.....	25,000	Tuscola.....
Drum Hill Telephone Co.....	1,000	Freeburg.....
Dunlap and Alta Telephone Co.....	10,000	Dunlap.....
Dutch Hill Telephone Co.....	480	New Athens.....
Duvall Mutual Telephone Co.....	420	Shelbyville.....
East Carthage Telephone Co.....	2,100	Carthage.....
East Okaw Mutual Telephone Co.....	6,000	Findlay.....
East Salem & Shelbyville Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,050	Shelbyville.....
Eastern Farmer's Telephone Co.....	400	New Athens.....
Easton Farmers Mutual Telephone Switch Board Co.....	2,000	Easton.....
Ebenezer Telephone Co.....	1,500	Rockwood.....
Edwards Co. Mutual Telephone Co.....	25,000	Albion.....
Effingham Co. Telephone Co.....	10,000	Altamont.....
Egyptian's Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,500	Temple Hill.....
Elkhart Independent Telephone Co.....	4,000	Elkhart.....
Ellington Long Line Telephone Co.....	1,500	Quincy.....
Elm Grove Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,450	Shelbyville.....
El Paso Telephone Co.....	5,000	El Paso.....
Embarrass Telephone & Telegraph Co. (1911).....	45,000	Oakland.....

Exhibit I—Continued.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
Emington Telephone Co.....	\$ 1,500	Emington.....
Empire Telephone Co.....	35,000	Bradford.....
Eppards Point Telephone Co.....	2,500	Pontiac.....
Eureka Farmers Telephone Co.....	7,000	Eureka.....
Evansville Telephone Co.....	2,500	Evansville.....
Exchange Telephone Co.....	50,000	DeKalb.....
Fairbury Telephone Co.....	20,000	Fairbury.....
Fairview Southwestern Telephone Co.....	1,000	Fairview.....
Fall Creek & Payson Telephone Co.....	1,350	Payson.....
Farmers Fountain Telephone Co.....	10,000	Columbia.....
Farmers League & Community Telephone Co.....	10,000	Carbondale.....
Farmers & Merchants Telephone Co.....	50,000	Lovington.....
Farmers Mutual Progressive Telephone Exchange.....	15,000	Houston.....
Farmers Mutual Telephone Association.....	5,000	Ivesdale.....
Farmers Mutual Telephone Co. of Allen.....	2,500	Ransom.....
Farmers Mutual Telephone Co. of Calhoun & Pike Co.....	2,500	Milton.....
Farmers Mutual Telephone Co. of Tazwell Co.....	40,000	Tremont.....
Farmers Mutual Telephone Co. of Washington Co., Ill.....	1,000	Nashville.....
Farmers Mutual Telephone Exchange Co.....	5,000	Alexis.....
Farmers New Era Telephone Co.....	100,000	Hebron.....
Farmers Pioneer Mutual Telephone Co. (1911).....	2,500	Pinkstaff.....
Farmers Telephone Co. of Lee County, China.....	2,500	Franklin Grove.....
Farmers Telephone Co. of Sandwich.....	5,000	Sandwich.....
Farmers Telephone Co. of Union Hill.....	2,000	Union Hill.....
Farmers Telephone Line of Salem Township, Knox Co., Ill.....	1,200	Yates City or Douglas.....
Farmers Union Telephone Co.....	2,500	Kirkland.....
Farmington Telephone Co.....	1,000	Farmington.....
Fayette Co. Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,500	Brownstown.....
Fayette Co. Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	48,500	Vandalia.....
Fifer Telephone Co.....	1,800	Gridley.....
Findlay Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,400	Findlay.....
Flagg Center Telephone Co.....	3,500	Flagg Center.....
Flanagan and Dana Telephone Co.....	980	Flanagan.....
Flat Branch Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,000	Assumption.....
Flora Telephone Co.....	20,000	Flora.....
Floraville Rural Telephone Co.....	8,010	Floraville.....
Flanagan Telephone Co.....	1,400	Flanagan.....
Forest City Telephone Co.....	20,000	Forest City.....
Forrester Mutual Telephone Co.....	4,500	Forrester.....
Four C Telephone Co.....	55,000	Rankin.....
Fowler Central Telephone Co.....	5,000	Fowler.....
Freeport Telephone Exchange Co.....	50,000	Freeport.....
Friendship Telephone Co. of Graymont, Ill.....	1,240	Graymont.....
Fruitville Telephone Co.....	2,500	Villa Ridge.....
Fulton Co. Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	2,500	Canton.....
Galatia Independent Telephone Co.....	5,000	Galatia.....
Galesburg Union Telephone Co.....	250,000	Galesburg.....
Galva Telephone Co.....	2,000	Galva.....
Gay Telephone Co.....	2,000	Rockport.....
Gays Mutual Telephone Co.....	4,981	Gays.....
Geneseo Telephone Co.....	10,000	Geneseo.....
German Telephone Co.....	5,000	Golden.....
Gibson Home Telephone Co.....	25,000	Gibson City.....
Gillispie Telephone Co.....	30,000	Gillispie.....
Golden Farmers Telephone Co.....	3,500	Golden.....
Gordon Telephone Co. of Chester, Ill.....	20,000	Chester.....
Grand Telephone Co.....	1,800	El Paso.....
Grantfork Mutual Telephone Co.....	3,600	Grantfork.....
Graymont Telephone Co.....	2,500	Graymont.....
Green River Telephone Co.....	2,000	Harmon.....
Hadley and Eldara Telephone Co.....	1,800	Barry.....
Hammond Mutual Telephone Co.....	5,000	Hammond.....
Hancock County Telephone Co.....	10,000	Carthage.....
Harkers Corners and Glasford Telephone Co.....	1,500	Glasford.....
Harrisburg Independent Telephone Co.....	2,500	Harrisburg.....
Harvard Telephone Co.....	5,000	Harvard.....
Henry Co. Telephone Co.....	15,000	Atkinson.....
Hermion & St. Augustine Telephone Co.....	1,000	Hermion.....
Herrick Limited Telephone Co.....	2,500	Herrick.....
Heyworth Telephone Co.....	10,000	Hayworth.....
Hickory Grove Farmers Telephone Co. of Marissa, St. Clair Co., Ill.....	150	Marissa.....
Highland Telephone Co.....	15,000	Highland.....
Home Telephone Co. of Cairo.....	100,000	Cairo.....

Exhibit I—Continued.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
Home Telephone Co. of Champaign Co.....	\$250,000	Champaign.....
Home Telephone Co. of Douglas Co.....	15,000	Camargo.....
Home Telephone Co. of Dwight.....	1,500	Dwight.....
Holland Twp. Telephone Co.....	1,500	Mode.....
Home Telephone Co. of St. Jacob.....	5,000	St. Jacob.....
Home Mutual Telephone Co.....	50,000	Sherrard.....
Hooppole & Annawan Telephone Co.....	1,875	Hooppole.....
Hooppole, Yorktown, Tampico & Thomas Telephone Co.....	4,970	Thomas.....
Hot Air Telephone Co.....	2,500	Barry.....
Houston Telephone Co.....	2,500	Golden.....
Howardsville Telephone Co.....	2,500	Kent.....
Hudson Telephone Co.....	2,000	Hudson.....
Humboldt Telephone Co.....	10,000	Mattoon.....
Hutsonville Telephone Co.....	3,700	Hutsonville.....
Ideal Telephone Exchange.....	5,000	Yates City.....
Illinois District Telegraph Co.....	200,000	Chicago.....
Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Co.....	500,000	Ottawa.....
Illinois Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,500	Seward.....
Illinois Telephone Co.....	500,000	Jacksonville.....
Illinois Western Telephone Co.....	140,000	Macomb.....
Illinois Telephone Construction Co.....	560,000	Chicago.....
Independent Telegraph & Telephone Co.....	15,000	Carthage.....
Industry Telephone Co.....	4,000	Industry.....
Interior Telephone Co.....	50,000	Vienna.....
Iroquois Co. Telephone Co.....	2,500	Cissna Park.....
Jackson Co. Telephone Co.....	21,000	Murphysboro.....
Jasper Co. Mutual Telephone Co.....	24,996	Newton.....
Jerseyville Telephone Co.....	5,000	Jerseyville.....
JoDavess Co. Mutual Telephone Co.....	25,000	Massbach.....
Johnson Co. Mutual Telephone Co.....	25,000	Vienna.....
Kavanagh Telephone Co.....	30,000	Effingham.....
Kempton Telephone Co.....	1,200	Kempton.....
Kewanee Home Telephone Co.....	125,000	Kewanee.....
Kewanee Long Distance Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	100,000	do.....
Killbuck Telephone Co.....	1,500	Monroe Center.....
Kinderhook Telephone Co.....	2,500	Kinderhook.....
Kinloch Bloomington Telephone Co.....	500,000	Bloomington.....
Kinsman Independent Telephone Co.....	2,500	Kinsman.....
Kirksville Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,400	Kirksville.....
LaHarpe Telephone, Ice & Power Co.....	10,000	LaHarpe.....
Lake Co. Telephone Co.....	50,000	Libertyville.....
Lakewood Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,500	Lakewood.....
Lamoine Mutual Telephone Co.....	650	Plymouth.....
Lanark Mutual Telephone Co.....	12,000	Lanark.....
LaPrairie & Bowen Farmers Telephone Co.....	1,000	Bowen.....
Latham Telephone Co.....	10,000	Latham.....
Lawn Ridge Telephone Co.....	21,000	Lawn Ridge.....
Lerna Mutual Telephone Co.....	3,000	Lerna.....
Lexington Home Telephone Co.....	20,000	Lexington.....
Litchfield Telephone Co.....	30,000	Litchfield.....
Littleton & Brooklyn Mutual Telephone Co. (1911).....	2,000	Littleton.....
Local Telephone Co.....	60,000	Chicago.....
Long Point Mutual Telephone Co.....	450	Wapella.....
Looking Glass Prairie Telephone Co.....	25,000	Mascoutah.....
Loraine Telephone Co.....	450	Loraine.....
Loxa Telephone Co.....	2,500	Mattoon.....
Lynn Center Telephone Co.....	2,500	Lynn.....
Macomb Telephone Co.....	50,000	Macomb.....
Macon County Telephone Co.....	150,000	Decatur.....
Macoupin Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	10,000	Carlinville.....
Manhattan Telephone Co.....	5,000	Manhattan.....
Manufacturers' Telephone Co.....	5,000	Chicago.....
Mapleton Telephone Co.....	1,500	Mapleton.....
Maquon Northeastern Farmers' Telephone Co.....	1,600	Maquon.....
Marion County Coöperative Telephone Co.....	1,000	Salem.....
Marissa Telephone Co.....	5,000	Marissa.....
Maroa Mutual Telephone Co.....	20,000	Maroa.....
Marseilles Telephone Co. of Marseilles, Ill.....	12,000	Marseilles.....
Mason City Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	7,500	Mason City.....
Massac County Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,400	Round Knob.....
Mattoon Telephone Co.....	25,000	Mattoon.....
McCall Farmers Telephone Co.....	2,490	McCall.....

Exhibit I—Continued.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
McHenry County Independent Telephone Co.....	\$ 10,000	Spring Grove.....
McHenry County Telephone Co.....	10,000	Marengo.....
McLeansboro Independent Telephone Co.....	25,500	McLeansboro.....
McLeansboro Telephone Co.....	10,000	do.....
McNabb Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,400	McNabb.....
Medora Telephone Co.....	10,450	Medora.....
Middlecreek Farmers' Telephone Co.....	2,500	Middlecreek.....
Midland Telegraph Co.....	10,000	Chicago.....
Millford Telephone Co.....	25,000	Millford.....
Milledgeville Mutual Telephone Co.....	13,000	Milledgeville.....
Millstadt Telephone Co.....	1,000	Millstadt.....
Minier Mutual Telephone Co.....	25,000	Minier.....
Mississippi Valley Telephone Co.....	100,000	Carthage.....
Modesto Telephone Co.....	7,000	Modesto.....
Monmouth Telephone Co.....	125,000	Monmouth.....
Montgomery County Telephone Co.....	8,000	Hillsboro.....
Montrose Mutual Telephone Co.....	9,000	Montrose.....
Mount Carroll Mutual Telephone Co.....	8,000	Mt. Carroll.....
Mount Sterling Telephone Co.....	12,000	Mt. Sterling.....
Mount Tabor Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,450	Shelbyville.....
Mt. Carmel Telephone Co.....	7,000	Mt. Carmel.....
Mt. Olive Telephone and Electric Co.....	50,000	Mt. Olive.....
Mt. Pulaski Telephone and Electric Co. of Mt. Pulaski, Ill.....	50,000	Mt. Pulaski.....
Murphysboro Telephone Co. (1911).....	50,000	Murphysboro.....
Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,500	Bloomington.....
Mutual Union Telephone Co.....	15,000	Abingdon.....
Mutual Telephone System of Mulberry Grove.....	5,000	Mulberry Grove.....
New Athens and Hecker Telephone Association.....	600	New Athens.....
New Athens-Tomorroway Telephone Assn. (1911).....	300	do.....
New Holland Telephone Co. of New Holland.....	10,000	New Holland.....
New Milford Telephone Co.....	5,000	New Milford.....
New Minden Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,490	New Minden.....
North American Telegraph Co.....	10,000	Chicago.....
North Fulton Telephone Co.....	1,500	Abingdon.....
North Grove Telephone Association.....	1,150	Summerfield.....
North Harwood Telephone Co.....	10,000	Ludlow.....
North McDonough Telephone Co.....	800	Good Hope.....
North Star Telephone Co.....	2,200	Glasford.....
Northern Illinois Telephone Co.....	200,000	Sandwich.....
Northern Millbrook Telephone Co.....	600	Laura.....
Northwestern Telephone Association of Stone Church.....	840	Stone Church.....
Northwestern Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	1,500	Rockford.....
Oak Grove Telephone Co.....	500	Abingdon.....
Oblong Telephone Co.....	6,000	Oblong.....
Odell Telephone Co., Odell, Ill.....	2,500	Odell.....
Odin & Sandaval Twnship Telephone Co.....	1,200	Sandaval.....
Ogle Co. Telephone Co.....	100,000	Rochelle.....
Odin Telephone Exchange.....	15,000	Odin.....
Ohio & Mississippi Valley Telephone Co.....	100,000	Murphysboro.....
Okaw Township Mutual Telephone Co.....	660	Duval.....
Okawville & Southern Telephone Co.....	2,000	Okawville.....
Old Town Telephone Co.....	9,000	Downs.....
Olga Independent Telephone Co.....	2,500	Olga.....
Oregon Mutual Telephone Co.....	6,000	Oregon.....
Orion Telephone Exchange Association.....	2,500	Orion.....
Pana & Christian Co. Telephone Co. (dissolution filed March 11, 1911).....	30,000	Pana.....
Panola Farmers' Telephone Co.....	1,300	Panola.....
Pearl City Independent Telephone Co.....	15,000	Lena.....
Panola Independent Telephone Co.....	525	El Paso.....
Pecatonica Mutual Telephone Co.....	520	Pecatonica.....
People's Mutual Telephone Co. of Davis, Ill.....	15,000	Davis.....
People's Mutual Telegraph Co. (1911).....	5,000	Chicago.....
People's Telephone Co. of Clinton Co.....	15,000	Breese.....
People's Telephone Co. of Mercer Co., Ill.....	3,500	Aledo.....
People's Telephone Co. of Chillicothe.....	60,000	Chillicothe.....
People's Telephone & Telegraph Co. of Menard Co.....	100,000	Petersburg.....
People's Telephone Co. of Southern Illinois.....	20,000	Rinard.....
Persifer Telephone Co.....	1,250	Knoxville.....
Petersburg Telephone Co.....	100,000	Petersburg.....
Philo-Fairland Telephone Co.....	2,500	Philo.....
Piatt County Telephone Co.....	30,000	Monticello.....
Pike County Telephone Co.....	100,000	Pittsfield.....
Pike Twp. Telephone Co.....	3,976	Chenoa.....

Exhibit I—Continued.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
Pinckneyville Telephone Co.....	\$ 4,700	Pinckneyville.....
Pioneer Telephone Co.....	1,000	El Paso.....
Piper City Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	10,000	Piper City.....
Pitcher Telephone Co. of Jo Daviess Co.....	75,000	Warren.....
Pleasant View Telephone Co.....	800	El Paso.....
Plum Hill & Stone Church Telephone Co.....	805	Plum Hill.....
Plymouth Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,500	Plymouth.....
Point Lookout Telephone.....	350	New Athens.....
Pokeberry and Rushville Mutual Telephone Co.....	180	Rushville.....
Polo Mutual Telephone Co.....	5,000	Polo.....
Pontiac Farmers' Telephone Co. (1911).....	3,500	Pontiac.....
Port Byron Telephone Co.....	2,500	Port Byron.....
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. of Illinois.....	25,000	Chicago.....
Preston Union Telephone Co.....	1,350	Grand Tower.....
Prophetstown Mutual Telephone Co.....	10,000	Prophetstown.....
Pulaski Telephone Co.....	2,500	Pulaski.....
Public Telephone & Messenger Co.....	1,000	Chicago.....
Queen City & Shelby Co. Mutual Telephone Co.....	10,000	Shelbyville.....
Quincy Home Telephone Co.....	1,000,000	Quincy.....
Railway Telephone & Electric Co.....	30,000	Chicago.....
Ray & Rushville Mutual Telephone Co. (1911).....	640	Ray.....
Reddick Mutual Telephone Co.....	5,000	Reddick.....
Richland & Shelbyville Township Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,500	Middlesworth.....
Ridge Telephone Co.....	3,000	Westervelt.....
Risdon Telephone Co., Lenzburg, St. Clair, Ill.....	500	Lenzburg.....
Rixman Telephone Co.....	2,400	Hoyleton.....
Roanoke Telephone Co.....	6,000	Roanoke.....
Rockford Home Telephone Co.....	200,000	Rockford.....
Rock Grove Farmers' Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,200	Rock Grove.....
Rose Township Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,020	Shelbyville.....
Roseville Telephone Co.....	2,000	Chicago.....
Rural Telephone Co.....	2,000	Belleville.....
Rushville, Pleasantview & Browning Mutual Telephone Company.....	1,250	Rushville.....
Saint Libory Telephone Co.....	500	Libory.....
Saline & Hamilton County Independent Telephone Co.....	1,000	Galatia.....
Scott County Telephone Co.....	30,000	Winchester.....
Scott Land Telephone Co.....	2,100	Scotland.....
Scott Mill Telephone Co.....	1,500	Scott Mill.....
Scottsburg Telephone Co.....	1,200	Scottsburg.....
Seven Hickory & Morgan Township Mutual Telephone Co. "Seymour Telephone Co.".....	3,500	Bushton.....
Shannon Telephone Co.....	2,500	Seymour.....
Shelby County Telephone Co. (1911) (dissolved April 29, 1912).....	4,980	Shannon.....
Shiloh Mutual Telephone Co.....	35,000	Shelbyville.....
Shiloh Valley Telephone Co.....	5,000	Huntsville.....
"Short Line Telephone Co".....	2,500	Belleville.....
Siloam Springs Telephone Co.....	150	Marissa.....
Simpson Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,500	Clayton.....
Smithville Telephone Co.....	2,000	Rock.....
Somer Township Telephone Co.....	2,400	Smithville.....
Soperville & Log City Telephone Co.....	8,000	Leverett.....
Southern Telephone Co.....	675	Galesburg.....
Southeastern Ill. Long Distance Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	300	New Athens.....
South Tower Hill Mutual Telephone Co.....	100,000	Robinson.....
Springerton & Mills Shoals Telephone Co.....	450	Tower Hill.....
Stamper Union Telephone Co.....	2,500	Springerton.....
Stark County Telephone Co. (1911).....	15,000	Benton.....
Star Telephone Co.....	20,000	Toulon.....
Star Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	100	Marissa.....
Stephenson Co. Telephone Co.....	12,500	Upper Alton.....
Stewardson Telephone Co.....	150,000	Freeport.....
Strasburg Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,500	Stewardson.....
Strawn Telephone Co.....	10,000	Strasburg.....
Streator Independent Telephone Co.....	1,500	Strawn.....
St. Clair & Eastern Telephone Co.....	1,000	Aurora.....
St. Clair Farmers Mutual Telephone Co.....	10,000	St. Louis.....
St. Paul Telephone Co.....	5,000	Millstadt.....
Sullivan Home Telephone Co.....	2,400	Shobonier.....
Swedish American Telephone Co. (1911).....	70,000	Sullivan.....
Sweetwater Telephone Co.....	50,000	Chicazo.....
	2,400	Sweetwater.....

Exhibit I—Continued.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
Talbott Frost Telephone Co.	\$ 2,500	Dix.
Tamaroa Telephone Co.	2,500	Tamaroa.
Tampico Farmers Mutual Telephone Co.	10,000	Tampico.
Thebes & Cairo Telephone Co. (1911) ..	4,000	Thebes.
Tonti Telephone Co.	500	Tonti.
Tri-City Automatic Home Telephone Co.	1,000	Rock Island.
Tri-City Mutual Telephone Co.	1,020	West Point.
Tri-County Mutual Telephone Co.	6,000	Creston.
Tri-County Telephone Co.	25,000	Mt. Vernon.
Trowbridge Mutual Telephone Co.	3,000	Trowbridge.
Troy Telephone Co.	5,000	Troy.
Tuscola Telephone Co. (1911) ..	10,000	Tuscola.
Ullin Telephone Co.	50,000	Ullin.
Union Electric Telegraph Co.	400,000	Chicago.
Union Telephone Co.	35,000	Chatham.
Union Telephone Co. of Fulton County, Ill. (1911) ..	2,500	Avon.
United Telephone Co.	1,000	Swanwick.
United Telephone Co. of Ottawa, Ill.	122,000	Ottawa.
Vandalia and South Western Telephone Co.	5,000	Tamalco.
Vermilion County Telephone Co.	400,000	Danville.
Vermilion Grove Telephone Co. (1911) ..	5,000	Vermilion Grove.
Vermilion Mutual Telephone Co. No. 2 ..	1,500	Cullom.
Vernon and Shobonier Telephone Co.	800	Shobonier.
Wabash Valley Telephone Co.	400,000	Paris.
Waddams Grove Telephone Co.	1,890	Waddams Grove.
Warrensburg Telephone Co.	10,000	Warrensburg.
Washington County Mutual Telephone Co.	5,010	Nashville.
Watseka Telephone Co.	12,000	Watseka.
Watson & Gilmore Rural Telephone Co.	1,504	Gilmore.
Watson Telephone Co.	4,800	Watson.
Waverly Telephone Co.	5,000	Waverly.
Wellington Farmers Telephone Co.	1,200	Wellington.
West Dozaw Telephone Co.	190	Marissa.
West Side Telephone Co.	1,140	Millstadt.
West Union Telephone Co.	900	Paloma.
Western Ill. Telephone Co.	50,000	Macomb.
Western Union Telegraph Co. of Illinois ..	25,000	Chicago.
Westfall Telephone Co.	4,000	Grayville.
Westfield Mutual Telephone Co.	2,500	Westfield.
White County Telephone Union ..	25,000	Carmi.
Whiteside Farmers Mutual Telephone Co.	20,000	Morrison.
Williamsville & Sherman Telephone Co.	2,500	Williamsville.
Windsor Mutual Telephone Co.	5,000	Windsor.
Windsor & Okaw Mutual Telephone Co.	1,500	Shelbyville.
Windsor & Richland Twp. Mutual Telephone Co.	2,400	Windsor.
Winnebago County Telephone Co.	2,500	Rockford.
Woodville Telephone Co.	900	Loraine.
Worden Telephone Co.	2,500	Worden.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

American Electric Telephone Co. (1911) ..	Chicago.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	do.
Automatic Home Telephone Co.	Pontiac.
Bell Telephone Co. of Missouri ..	East St. Louis.
Beloit Farm Telephone Co.	Beloit, Wis.
Beloit Home Telephone Co. (1911) ..	Caledonia.
Central Illinois Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Lincoln.
Decatur Home Telephone Co.	Decatur.
Dixon Home Telephone Co.	Joliet.
Eastern Illinois Independent Telephone Co. (1911) ..	Kankakee.
Inter-State Independent Telephone & Telegraph Co. (1911) ..	Aurora.
Kinloch Long Distance Telephone Co. of Missouri ..	East St. Louis.
Kinloch Telephone Co.	do.

Exhibit I—Concluded.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
National Telephone & Electric Co.....		Clinton.....
Newton Telephone Co.....		Newton.....
Streator Independent Telephone & Telegraph Co.....		Streator.....
Tri-City Telephone Co.....		Joliet.....
Wisconsin Telephone Co.....		Chicago.....

EXHIBIT J.

ILLINOIS WATER WORKS OWNED BY PRIVATE COMPANIES.

(1911)—Reinstated in 1911, but did not report in 1912.

(F)—Foreign.

City.	Prof. Bartow's list.	Sec. of State Report, 1912.	Capital.
Alton.....	J. A. Miller, Supt. Alton Wtr. Co....		\$ 5,000
Averyville.....	Peoria Wtr. Wks. Co. (see Peoria) (F).....		
Belleville.....	C. E. Slocum, Supt., Belleville Wtr. Supply Co.....		5,000
Benton.....		Benton Wtr. Supply Co.....	1,000
Berwyn.....	So. Berwyn Wtr. Wks. Co.....		
Breese.....	Breese Wtr. & Imp. Co. (leased to city)	Breese Wtr. & Lt. Co.....	35,000
Cairo.....	T. W. Gannon, Supt. Cairo Wtr. Co....		200,000
Carbondale.....	Carbondale Lt. & Wtr. Co.....		
Carlinville.....		Carlinville Wtr. Supply Co.....	20,000
Centralia.....	A. G. Reinhardt, Supt., Centralia Wtr. Supply Co.....		150,000
Champaign.....	F. C. Amsbary, Supt., C. & Urbana Wtr. Co.....		5,000
Chester.....	Chester Wtr. & Pwr. Co.....		25,000
Chicago.....		Chicago Suburban Wtr. Supply Co.	10,000
		Crystal Wtr. Co.....	5,000
		DuPage Wtr. Works Co.....	10,000
		Ill. Wtr. Co. (F).....	
		Mountain Valley Wtr. Co. of Ill....	20,000
		Needham Wtr. Wks. Co.....	1,000
		Neptune Distilled Wtr. Co.....	20,000
Chillicothe.....		Chillicothe Wtr., Lt. & Pwr. Co...	50,000
Cooperstown.....		(1911) New Life Mineral Wtr. Co....	6,000
Danville.....	H. M. Elv., Supt., Danville Wtr. Co....		500,000
Dixon.....	Dixon Wtr. Co.....		60,000
East St. Louis...	C. M. Horner, Supt., E. St. L. Wtr. Co.	City Wtr. Co. of E. St. Louis.....	1,500,000
		City Wtr. Co. of E. St. L. & Granite City.....	4,000,000
Edwardsville....	C. Boeschstein, Edwardsville Wtr. Company.....		40,000
Effingham.....	W. F. Anderson, Supt.....	Effingham Wtr. Wks. Co.....	100,000

Exhibit J—Continued.

City.	Prof. Bartow's list.	Sec. of State Report, 1912.	Capital.
Elmhurst.....	Lee Sturges, Supt.....	Elmhurst Spring Wtr. Co.....	\$ 50,000
Fairfield.....	Fairfield Wtr. Wks. Co.....	.....	12,000
Freeburg.....	(Leased to city).....	.....	.....
Freeport.....	O. T. Smith, Supt., Freeport Wtr. Co. ....	.....	250,000
Galena.....	Galena Wtr. Co.....	.....	.....
Germantown.....	Danville Wtr. Co. (see Danville).....	.....	.....
Glencoe.....	.....	North Shore Distilled Wtr. Ice Co..	40,000
Goldonda.....	J. O. Williamson & Co. (St. sprinkling)	Goldonda Lt. & Wtr. Co.....	12,000
Granite City.....	H. H. Horner, Supt., Granite City Wtr. Co. (see E. St. Louis) .....	.....	.....
Harrisburg	J. R. Cravath, Old Colony bldg., Chi.	People's Wtr. & Lt. Co. of Harris- burg (see Elec. Sta. List).....	75,000
Harvey.....	North Shore Elec. Co. (see Elec. Sta. List).....	.....	5,000,000
Highland .....	.....	Highland Wtr. Co.....	6,000
Jacksonville	Jacksonville Wtr. Co. (have plant but are prevented from using it).....	.....	350,000
Kankakee	C. H. Cobb, Supt., Kankakee Wtr. Co.	Amer. Wtr. Supply Co. (F).....	.....
Kewanee.....	.....	Kewanee Wtr. Supply Co.....	200,000
Ladd.....	Wtr. furnished by Ill. Third Vein Coal Co., Chicago.....	.....	1,000,000
LaGrange.....	LaGrange Service Co.....	.....	.....
Lake Forest	E. P. Wheeler, L. For. Wtr. Co.....	.....	50,000
LaSalle.....	Cedar Point Lt. & Wtr. Co .....	.....	10,000
Lawrenceville	Cale R. Gough, Supt., Lawrenceville L. & W. Co.....	.....	60,000
Lincoln.....	E. MacDonald, Supt., Lincoln Lt. & Wtr. Co .....	.....	255,000
Litchfield.....	David Davis, United Gas & Elec. Co.	.....	100,000
Madison.....	Granite City Wtr. Co. (see E. St. L.)..	.....	.....
Marseilles.....	H. W. Clark, Supt.....	Marseilles Wtr. & Lt. Co.....	52,000
Mattoon.....	Mattoon Clear Well Wtr. Co. (also a city plant).....	Mattoon Wtr. Wks. & Reservoir Co.	100,000 106,560
Merdosia.....	.....	Merdosia Lt., Ht. & Wtr. Co.....	20,000
Mound City.....	Mound City Lt., Wtr., Ht. & Mfg. Co.	.....	.....
Mt. Carmel.....	A. R. Manlye, Supt., Mt. Carmel Lt. & Wtr. Co.....	.....	.....
Mt. Pulaski.....	W. H. Stafford, Supt., Wtr. Supply System.....	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon.....	F. M. Sinsabaugh, Supt., Citizens Gas, Elec. & Htg. Co.....	.....	200,000
Murphysboro.....	W. O. Settle, Supt., Murphysboro Wtr. Wks. & Elec. & Gas Lt. Co.....	.....	100,000

Exhibit J—Concluded.

City.	Prof. Bartow's list.	Sec. of State Report, 1912.	Capital.
New Athens.....	.....	Hamilton Wtr. Co.....	\$ 6,000
North Peoria	Peoria Wtr. Wks. Co. (see Peoria) (F)	.....	.....
Oak Park.....	H. L. Judd, Supt., Chicago Subur. Lt. & Pwr. Co. ....	.....	600,000
Ottawa.....	.....	Ottawa Water Works.....	100,000
Pekin.....	W. E. Lautz, Supt., Pekin Wtr. Wks. Company .....	.....	100,000
Peoria.....	Dabney H. Maury, Eng.; Henry Mor- gan, Mgr., Peoria Wtr. Wks. Co. (F)	Richwoods Wtr. Co. (F).....	.....
Peru.....	.....	Peru Wtr. Wks. Co.....	70,000
Pontiac.....	J. S. Murphy, Mgr., Pontiac Lt. & Wtr. Co .....	.....	140,000
Princeton.....	W. I. Kendall, Supt., Wtr. & Lt. Dpt.	.....	.....
Quincy.....	W. R. Gelston, Supt., Citizens Wtr. Wks. Co. (agreement to sell to city).	.....	100,000
Robinson.....	E. B. Pollister, Robinson Wtr. ,Lt. & Ht. Co. ....	.....	70,000
Rock Falls.....	Sterling Wtr. Co. (see Sterling)	.....	.....
Rogers Park	H. E. Keeler, Pres., Rogers Park Wtr. Company .....	.....	936 25
St. Anne.....	St. Anne Lt. & Wtr. Co .....	.....	15,000
Shelbyville	C. E. Chester, City Wtr. Co. of Shelby- ville.....	.....	112,500
South Beloit.....	.....	South Beloit Wtr., Gas & Elec. Co..	2,000
Sterling.....	Judd Decker, Supt., Sterling Wtr. Supply Co.....	Sterling Wtr. Co.....	35,000 225,000
Streator	D. E. Huggans, Supt., Streator Aque- duct Co.....	.....	25,000
Sycamore.....	.....	.....	.....
Urbana.....	Champaign & Urbana Wtr. Co. (see Champaign).....	.....	.....
Venice.....	Granite City Wtr. Co.....	(See E. St. Louis).....	.....
Winthrop Harbor .....	.....	Winthrop Harbor Wtr. & Sup. Co..	5,000

EXHIBIT K.

WATER TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

From Certified List of Illinois Corporations, 1912.
(1911)—Reinstated in 1911, but did not report in 1912.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
DOMESTIC.		
Bluff City Ferry Co. (1911).....	\$ 2,000	Alton.....
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.....	3,375,650	Chicago.....
Cairo City Ferry Co.....	50,000	Cairo.....
Chillicothe Ferry Road & Bridge Co.....	30,000	Chillicothe.....
Golconda Ferry & Packet Co.....	1,500	Golconda.....
Madison Co. Ferry Co.....	25,000	Venice.....
Missouri River Despatch (1911).....	50,000	Chicago.....
Rock Island Steamboat Co.....	10,000	Rock Island.....
Streckus Steamboat Line Co.....	250,000	do.....
St. Clair Ferry & Transfer Co.....	10,000	Cahokia (Commons).....
Waterloo & Carondelet Turnpike & Ferry Co.....	100,000	E. St. Louis.....
FOREIGN.		
Chicago & Duluth Transportation Co.....		Chicago.....
Chicago Navigation Co.....		do.....
Chicago, Racine & Milwaukee Line.....		do.....
Chicago & South Haven Steamship Co.....		do.....
Goodrich Transit Co.....		do.....
Graham & Morton Transportation Co.....		do.....
Northern Michigan Transportation Co.....		do.....

EXHIBIT L.

WATER POWER COMPANIES.

From "Certified List of Illinois Corporations by Secretary of State," 1912.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
Byron Water Power Co.....	\$ 1,000	Byron.....
Keokuk & Hamilton Water Power Co.....	5,000	Hamilton.....
Marseilles Land & Water Power Co.....	500,000	Marseilles.....
Moline Water Power Co.....	75,000	Moline.....
Pecatonica River Power Co.....	5,000	Silver Creek.....
Rockford Water Power Co.....	50,000	Rockford.....
Rock River Navigation & Water Power Co.....	150,000	Sears.....
Rantoul Water, Light & Power Co.....	2,500	Rantoul.....

EXHIBIT M.

SUBWAY COMPANIES OF ILLINOIS.

From "Certified List of Illinois Corporations by Secretary of State," 1912.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
Chicago Subway Arcade and Traction Co.....	\$15,000,000	Chicago.....

EXHIBIT N.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC UTILITIES, UNCLASSIFIED.

From "Certified List of Illinois Corporations by Secretary of State," 1912.

(F)—Foreign.

(1911)—Reinstated in 1911, but failed to report in 1912.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
A. B. C. Train Operating Co. (1911).....	\$ 100,000	Chicago.....
Adams Generating Co.....	50,000	..do.....
Albany Railroad Bridge Co.....	Not fixed	..do.....
American District Steam Co. (F).....	..do.....	..do.....
Ashley House-Sewage Disposal Co.....	2,500	..do.....
Automatic Heating Co. of Illinois.....	250,000	..do.....
Beaverville Light & Utility Co.....	6,000	Beaverville.....
Beloit Lighting & Heating Co. (F).....	..do.....	South Beloit.....
Channhen Power Co. (1911).....	100,000	Joliet.....
Charleston Elevator & Warehouse Co. (1911).....	5,000	Charleston.....
Chicago City Sanitary Co.....	2,500	Chicago.....
Chicago Heat, Power & Refrigeration Co.....	10,000	..do.....
Chicago Street Light Co.....	25,000	..do.....
Chicago Warehouse & Terminal Co.....	100,000	..do.....
Chicago & North Shore Plumbing & Heating Co.....	2,500	..do.....
Chicago & West Suburban Express Co.....	33,000	..do.....
City Garbage Co.....	10,000	Springfield.....
City District Heating Co.....	20,000	Bloomington.....
Clinton Pure Ice Co.....	10,000	Clinton.....
Cold Blast Transfer Co. (F).....	..do.....	Chicago.....
Cold Blast Refrigerator Transit Co.....	25,000	Evanston.....
Cragin Garbage Crematory Co.....	50,000	Chicago.....
Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Co.....	50,000	Carmi.....
Danville Artificial Ice Co.....	42,000	Danville.....
Decatur Ice Co.....	30,000	Decatur.....
Decatur Heating Co.....	100,000	..do.....
Decatur Light & Fuel Co.....	10,000	..do.....
Detweiler Ice Co.....	32,000	Peoria.....
Distilled Water Ice Mfg. Co.....	50,000	Cairo.....
Dixon Pure Ice Co.....	20,000	Dixon.....
Dunleith & Dubuque Bridge Co.....	Not fixed	Chicago.....
DuQuoin Operating Co.....	500	DuQuoin.....
E. St. Louis & St. Louis Bridge & Construction Co.....	100,000	E. St. Louis.....
Efficiency Electric Co.....	100,000	Chicago.....
Eureka Express Co.....	10,000	..do.....
Flanagan Light Co.....	7,000	Flanagan.....
Fox River Despatch Co.....	20,000	Chicago.....
Fox River Express Co.....	2,500	Geneva.....
Forest Warehouse Co. (1911).....	5,000	Chicago.....
Fruit Growers Refrigerating & Power Co.....	500,000	..do.....
Fulton Co. Coal & Power Co.....	200,000	Leaman.....

Exhibit N—Concluded.

Name of corporation.	Capital stock.	Location.
Gold Car Heating & Lighting Co. (F).....		Chicago.....
Gray European Telautograph Co.....	\$ 100,000	do.....
Great Western Car & Tank Line Co.....	100,000	do.....
Great Western Transportation Co.....	100,000	do.....
Great Western Oil Refining & Pipe Line Co. (F).....		do.....
Hart Heating Co.....	30,000	do.....
Hastings Express Co.....	50,000	do.....
Home Steam Heating Co.....	2,500	do.....
Hull Milling & Light & Canning Co.....	10,000	Hull.....
Illinois Tunnel Co.....	30,000	Chicago.....
Illinois Heating & Ventilating Co. (1911).....	5,000	Maywood.....
Independence Toll Clearing Co.....	2,500	Springfield.....
Interstate Cold Storage Co. (1911).....	5,000	Jacksonville.....
Interurban Express Co.....	50,000	Belleville.....
Judson Freight Forwarding Co.....	2,500	Chicago.....
Knickerbocker Ice Co.....	7,000,000	do.....
Moline Heating & Construction Co.....	40,000	Moline.....
N. Amer. Trans. & Trading Co.....	5,000,000	Chicago.....
Peoples Mutual Service Co.....	100,000	Princeton.....
Power Specialty Co. (F).....		Chicago.....
Public Service Operating Co. (F).....		Belvidere.....
Quincy Steam Ht. & Lt. Co.....	150,000	Quincy.....
Railway Terminal & Warehouse Co.....	150,000	Chicago.....
Reschke & Steorcer Express Co.....	5,000	do.....
St. Clair & Carondelet Bridge Co.....	1,000,000	E. St. Louis.....
St. Louis Electric Bridge Co.....	1,000,000	Venice.....
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.....	2,000,000	Madison.....
Single Service Package Corp. of Chicago (1911).....	400,000	Chicago.....
Southern Ill. Pipe Line Co.....	25,000	Robinson.....
Southwest Chicago Rapid Transit Co. (1911).....	10,000	Chicago.....
Southwestern Electric Train Bulletin Co.....	50,000	Pontiac.....
Spring Lake Packet Co.....	30,000	Pekin.....
Standard Elec. Utilities Co. (F) (1911).....		Chicago.....
Steward Farmers Elevator Co.....	12,000	Steward.....
Streets' Western Stable Car Line.....	5,000,000	Chicago.....
Subway Telephone Construction Co.....	100,000	do.....
Swift Refrig. Trans. Co. (F).....		do.....
Taylorville Utility Co.....	40,000	Taylorville.....
Telepost Co. of Ill. (1911).....	10,000	Chicago.....
Tidewater Pipe Co. (F).....		Robinson.....
Western Ill. Bridge Co.....	1,000,000	Quincy.....
Western Express Co. (F).....		Chicago.....

EXHIBIT O.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF GOVERNORS FOR THE YEAR 1913—PREPARED BY PROF. A. B. WRIGHT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

California—First Biennial Message of Governor Hiram Johnson before the Senate and Assembly of the state of California, Jan. 6, 1913, pages 7-8.

Governor Johnson praises the work of the Railroad Commission saying that less work was done by the Railroad Commission in the thirty-two years previous to June, 1911, than in any one month since that time. In less than two years of widened powers the commission has handled approximately 2,000 complaints, investigated express rates, readjusted railroad rates to accord with the long and short haul clause, reduced freight rates into and

out of the San Joaquin Valley, between Los Angeles and San Pedro, Los Angeles and Imperial Valley, between Bakersfield and the oil fields, reduced Pullman seat fare between San Francisco and Los Angeles, reduced demurrage, restored lower telephone rates in one hundred and two towns, reduced many thousand passenger, freight and express rates upon informal complaints, improved train service, reduced rates on raisins and dried fruits from San Joaquin and from Lomona and Mendocino counties, given all children the benefit of half fare on all street railways, previously extended only to school children; required the erection of new depots, examined and authorized stock and bond issues approximating \$30,000,000.00.

He makes no recommendations for amendment to the utilities law.

New Hampshire—Message of Governor Bass to the New Hampshire General Court, Jan. 2, 1913, pages 8-9.

Governor Bass states that in lowering gas rates in two towns alone, Somersworth and Rochester, the pecuniary gain to the takers of gas exceeded the total additional annual cost to the state over the cost of the Railroad Commission, which had no jurisdiction over gas companies. He praises the commission for the work and mentions particularly its investigation of railroad rates and recommends that the commission be given authority to establish schedules of maximum rates for railroads. He considers the utilities bill the most important and valuable piece of legislation during his term.

Governor Felker in his message to the legislature for the January, 1913, session does not mention public utilities and does not refer to the work of the Utilities Commission. He does recommend that needless state commissions be abolished, but does not specify what commissions he considers needless.

Connecticut—Message of Governor Baldwin to the January session of the legislature, page 26.

Governor Baldwin praises the work of the Utilities Commission particularly that portion which has been informal in character. He recommends no amendments to or changes in the utilities law.

Nevada—Governor Tasker of Oddie in his message to the legislature of 1913, page 29, describes the creation of the utility powers conferred on the former Railroad Commission and making it a Public Service Commission. He does not comment on the work of the commission save to state that if the Supreme Court of the United States sustains the commission in certain class and commodity rates which are now being received in the courts it will result in a saving of several hundred thousand dollars to the people of the state. He also states that the commission has effected reductions on freight and passenger rates, on a number of intra-state railroads in the past two years. He makes no recommendations for changes in the utilities law.

New Jersey—Annual Message of Governor Wilson to the legislature of New Jersey, Jan. 14, 1913, pages 6-7.

Governor Wilson does not comment on the character of the commissions' work, but recommends that the legislature empower the Utility Commission; (1) with full and discretionary power to secure the abolition of grade crossings in such manner as the commission shall think best in each case; (2) to compel railway trains which pass through the state to be manned by a full crew.

New York—Governor Sulzer in his inaugural message, Jan. 1, 1913, does not mention the subject of public utilities or the Utilities Commission.

Ohio—Governor James Cox in his Inaugural Message, Jan. 13, 1913, pages 16-19, praises the work of the Utilities Commission and recommends; (1) that the existing law giving to the commission the *right* to make physical valuations be changed to make valuation *mandatory* on the commission using the forces available in the state university for assistance; (2) that the commission be empowered to demand the same system of uniform accounting on municipally operated utilities as is now imposed on private enter-

prises, also, (3) that the law be so amended that on appeal to the courts from the rate orders and findings of the commission an injunction cannot be granted without an investigation.

In his approval of the commission's work, Governor Cox makes particular mention of better prices and greater demand for securities where they have been controlled in their issuance by the commission.

Oregon—Governor West in his message to the Twenty-seventh Legislative Assembly, 1913, mentions neither public utilities nor the work of the Railroad Commission.

Rhode Island—Inaugural Message of Governor Pothier, January, 1913, pages 29-31.

Governor Pothier commends the timely creation of the Public Utilities Commission and praises highly its work in presenting information on the railroad situation in the state to the federal grand jury. He recommends increasing the power and duties of the commission as follows:

1. To give to the commission power to inspect securities.
2. To authorize the commission to make physical valuation of utility properties.
3. To prescribe uniform accounting methods.
4. To require from companies under the jurisdiction of the commission, reports of operating expenses, and financial and other data.
5. Appointment of experienced men as inspectors of the equipment of steam and electric railways, and of the gas and electricity supplied for public consumption.

The above are all recommended as desirable amendments to the present law.

Vermont—The retiring message of Governor Mead, October, 1912, does not mention public utilities or the Utility Commission.

Washington—Governor Hay in his message to the legislature of 1913, pages 14-20, bespeaks the wisdom of the public utility legislation of that state and its operation through the Public Service Commission as follows: "Accident investigations have been conducted and many protective devices ordered installed. Hundreds of informal complaints have been received and satisfactorily adjusted and questions relating to rates, service, facilities, rules, regulations, etc., of public service companies, adjusted without the necessity of formal hearings. Gas, electric and water rules have been promulgated by the commission providing for meter testing, meter readings limiting the amount of advance payments and deposits, requiring companies to give consumers 8 per cent per annum upon deposits, requiring the abandonment and abolishment of meter rentals and charges for meter installation, etc. These gas, electric and water rules promulgated by the commission and effective since June 15, 1912, have saved thousands of dollars to gas, electric and water consumers. Reciprocal demurrage rules have been promulgated for the protection and security of shippers unable to secure equipment for their produce and merchandise. Physical connection has been ordered between different telephone companies, thereby affording better long distance service. Water, gas, electric power and irrigation cases have been heard and adjusted and in many instances better service and lower rates afforded to the public. The properties of the public service corporations have been valued in many instances and such valuations certified to the taxing authorities of the state, thereby affording a definite and scientific basis for taxation. Upon request of the farmers and hay growers of Eastern Washington, interior grain and hay inspection points were designated for the inspection and weighing of hay."

Governor Hay recommends the following amendments to the law; (1) to empower the commission to abolish or permit grade crossing whether constructed before the passage of the law or not; (2) to compel irrigation companies to secure a certificate of approval from the commission before engaging in business, and (3) to give the commission control over the issuance of securities by utility companies according to the following pro-

visions; (a) that public utilities may issue certain securities only for certain definite purposes specified in the Act, such as acquisition of property, the construction, completion, extension or improvement of its facilities, etc.; (b) that any company desiring to issue such evidence of indebtedness shall make a written application therefor to the commission. A thorough investigation shall then be had and an order made either granting or denying said application; (c) that if the commission grants said application it may attach such condition or conditions to the issuance of said securities as it may deem reasonable and necessary; (d) that the company shall not issue or dispose of said securities on any term less favorable than those specified in the order and the proceeds from the sale thereof shall be expended only as directed in said order; (e) that no franchise or permit shall be capitalized in excess of amount actually paid to the state or political subdivision thereof, as a consideration for the granting of such franchise or permit nor shall any contract for consolidation or lease be capitalized; (f) that the commission shall have the power to require the public utility to account for the disposition of the proceeds of all sales of securities authorized by the commission; (g) that all securities issued without the authorization of the commission shall be void; (h) that the approval of securities by the commission does not operate as a guarantee of the same by the commission and does not obligate the state to pay the same under any conditions.

Governor Lester in his message to the legislature, 1913, commends the commission, but says nothing specific and makes no recommendations.

Wisconsin—Governor McGovern in his message to the legislature, Jan. 9, 1913, does not mention either public utilities or the Railroad Commission.

Of the states without public utility commissions, the governor of the following in their messages of last month ask for the creation of strong public utility commissions: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania.

The Digest of Public Utility Commissions contained herein is taken from Vol. I, No. 3 of the Iowa Applied History Series. Regulation of Urban Utilities in Iowa, by E. H. Downey, pages 61-64. This study, despite the title, is one of the best general discussions of the general utility problem to be found.

A. B. WRIGHT.

EXHIBIT P.

EXCERPTS FROM MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR ROBERT LAFOLLETTE TO THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1904.

PUBLICITY.

Secrecy is the source of many of the most serious evils, pertaining to railway management. If the commission is clothed with power to enforce entire publicity, it will rarely be necessary to employ its authority to prosecute. Publicity should extend to complete itemized statements of all matters connected with the financial accounts of the railway companies' business. The maintenance of a particular rate, established by the commission, must depend upon the commissioner's knowledge of earnings and the expenses of the road. A percentage of railway profits is invariably concealed by the accounting system employed in all railroad offices. It follows that the authority of the commission over railway accounts should also extend to the enforcement of the uniformity in keeping the same. The importance of this matter has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of Congress by the Interstate Commerce Commission and through the action of the annual conventions of State Railway Commissions.

PROTECTION AGAINST OVER-CAPITALIZATION.

The wrongs which may be inflicted upon the public through over-capitalization are so obvious that it seems scarcely necessary to discuss the

importance of incorporating in this law a strong provision, making it the duty of the commission to ascertain the value of all steam and electric railways within the state, and making it unlawful for any steam or electric railway company located in Wisconsin to issue any bonds or other evidences of debt, or to issue stocks and shares, or to execute leases and mortgages without first obtaining an order from the commission authorizing such action. Could this have been done earlier in the history of railway building in Wisconsin, the people would not now be taxed so heavily on all transportation in order to pay interest and dividends upon an over-capitalization of all our roads. It is certainly wise to provide, with all possible speed, against any further over-capitalization of either steam or electric railroads already within the state, or any over-capitalization of such other lines as may from time to time be constructed.

RAILWAY RATE-MAKING.

The railroads secure the services of men competent to discharge these duties. The state may likewise secure the services of men equally competent. In view of the great public interest which goes vastly beyond the amount of money paid to the railroad companies annually for transportation, great as that sum is in the aggregate, it is less important than the administration of justice in securing an impartial service for all sections of the state, all lines of business, and each individual.

THE SELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.

It is not possible to over-state the importance of the provisions of this law; but, however perfect the law, the state will fail utterly in its undertaking unless the commission is composed of men of high character and ability. Party preference or prejudices should, in no way influence the selection of members of this commission. They should be men of the highest integrity, of marked industry, and they should possess special fitness and power for the important service demanded of them.

Whatever differences of opinion may be found among supporters of a measure to regulate railway service and rates, as to whether the commission should be elective or appointive, you will, I apprehend, find no division among the opponents of such legislation. One and all they are quite certain to be unitedly in favor of an elective commission. While they will oppose the creation of any commission whatever, so long as such opposition can be successfully made, and while they will oppose every provision to strengthen the hands of such commission, they will join with great unanimity for the election of the commission and in favor of the shortest possible tenure of office. I have no doubt that with the general public interest in this question which prevails at this time in Wisconsin, there would be little difficulty in securing in any general election, where there would be a full expression of the will of the people, a commission favorable to a thorough-going administration of the law, and I sincerely believe that a commission so chosen, if continued in office, would ultimately become well-equipped to discharge its duties. But the test of the elective system of choosing commissions comes later, more especially if such commission is fairly efficient in the discharge of the duties devolving upon it.

Upon this point I beg to invite your attention to the views of Professor Frank H. Dixon, head of Department of Economics, Dartmouth College, in his able work on "State Railroad Control," based upon a critical study of the history and operation of the Iowa law adopted in 1888:

This law making commissioners elective was passed in the spring of 1888. Before that time the commissioners had been appointed by the Governor,

and their selection had depended in no degree upon their political affiliation. The opponents of the new order predicted the change would furnish the railroads the opportunity which they sought of going into politics, and so it unfortunately proved. It has resulted in more than one campaign being fought out by the railroad and anti-railroad forces, regardless of the connection of the candidates with one or the other of the great National parties. The commissioner, who, by his public acts seemed to favor the Granger sentiment as opposed to the railroads would be obliged, if a candidate for re-election, to face the combined forces of the opposition, ably directed from railroad headquarters. At one election hand bills and telegrams were sent out along the lines of roads directing employees to vote for a certain man who was believed to be friendly to railroad interests. The grain men and large shippers were notified to join the movement. The opposition was strengthened through the multiplication of railroad employees' clubs, formed for no other purpose than to influence railroad legislation.

Experience has proven conclusively that the election of commissioners by popular vote is dangerous in furnishing inducement for the powerful corporations to make themselves felt politically. An appointment of commissioners by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, or the Executive Counsel, which was the method in vogue at first, should be restored. When this has been done, a great step will have been taken toward promoting a feeling of harmony between shippers and carriers, a spirit indispensable to the satisfactory solution of the railroad question.

There is another phase of this branch of the subject which is worth your careful consideration. The thought must ever be kept in mind, in a law creating a Railroad Commission with power to regulate services and rates, that the most important problem to be dealt with is the character and ability of the men who will be entrusted with this great responsibility. The work of the commission in fixing rates will stand or fall, as it meets the severe tests applied in a review of its proceedings by the courts.

Rates established, either upon the initiative of the commission or upon complaints filed with it, cannot be sustained by the courts except such rates are fair not only to the public, but just and reasonable to the railroads as well. To determine this latter question requires a technical and expert knowledge of traffic conditions, and of the cost of railway construction, maintenance and transportation, in detail. In order that any rate established may be sustained, the commission must be able to meet and answer the ablest traffic experts in the employ of the great railway companies. They should be able to meet them, in so far as possible, upon equal terms. Railway traffic managers are, because of their ability and fitness, among the highest paid of all railway company officials. A contest between political parties where partisan feeling runs high and personal friendships and popular elements in character count in the determination of the result, do not afford the best conditions for judging of those purely technical qualifications, and of that mental endowment and experience which specially fits for work of the character required of such a commission.

On the other hand, if the office is made appointive, there will be every opportunity for the appointing power to make selection from the widest possible field, having ample time for investigation of the candidate with respect to his antecedents, to the elements in his character, and to his ability, experience and expert knowledge. The selection would be made full in the eye of the public, the appointing power having responsibility for his acts, and knowing with a certainty that such appointments would not be confirmed unless it met the approving judgment of the legislature. For I believe that these positions upon the commission are so profoundly important that if appointive, an additional check might well be provided to those usually made, and I would recommend that such appointment be subject to confirmation, not only by the Senate, but by the Assembly as well, requiring the concurrent action of both branches of the legislature to confirm the same.

EXHIBIT Q.

EXCERPTS FROM INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF HON. WOODROW WILSON, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, JANUARY 17, 1911.

I would urge, therefore, the imperative obligation of public policy and of public honesty we are under to effect such changes in the law of the state as will henceforth effectually prevent the abuse of the privilege of incorporation which has in recent years brought so much discredit upon our state. In order to do this it will be necessary to regulate and restrict the issue of securities, to enforce regulations with regard to bona fide capital, examining very rigorously the basis of capitalization, and to prescribe methods by which the public shall be safeguarded against fraud, deception, extortion and every abuse of its confidence.

And such scrutiny and regulation ought not to be confined to corporations seeking charters. They ought also to be extended to corporations already operating under the license and authority of the state. For the right to undertake such regulation is susceptible of easy and obvious justification. A modern corporation—that is, a modern joint stock company—is in no proper sense an intimate or private concern. It is not set up on the risk and adventure of a few persons, the persons who originated it, manage it, carry it to failure or success. On the contrary, it is set up at what may be called the common risk. It is a risk and adventure in which the public are invited the [to] share, and the hundreds, perhaps thousands, who subscribe to the stock do in fact share in it, oftentimes without sharing also, in any effectual manner, in the control and development of the business in which their risk is taken. Moreover, these modern enterprises, with their exchequers replenished out of the common store of the savings of the nation, conduct business transactions whose scope and influence are as wide as whole regions of the Union, often as wide as the nation itself. They affect sometimes the lives and fortunes of whole communities, dominate prices, determine land values, make and unmake markets, develop or check the growth of city and countryside. If the law is at liberty to adjust the general conditions of society itself, it is at liberty to control these great instrumentalities which nowadays, in so large a part, determine the character of society. Wherever we can find what the common interest is in respect of them we shall find a solid enough basis for law, for reform.

The matter is most obvious when we turn to what we have come to designate public service, or public utility, corporations—those which supply us with the means of transportation and with those common necessities, water, light, heat and power. Here are corporations exercising peculiar and extraordinary franchises, and bearing such relation to society in respect of the services they render that it may be said that they are the very medium of its life. They render a public and common service of which it is necessary that practically everybody should avail himself.

We have a Public Utilities Commission in New Jersey, but it has hardly more than powers of inquiry and advice. It could even as it stands, be made a powerful instrument of publicity and of opinion, but it may also modestly wait until it is asked before expressing a judgment, and in any case it will have the uncomfortable consciousness that its opinion is gratuitous, and carries no weight of effective authority. This will not do. It is understood by everybody who knows anything of the common interest that it must have complete regulative powers; the power to regulate rates, the power to learn and make public everything that should furnish a basis for the public judgment with regard to the soundness, the efficiency, the economy of the business—the power, in brief, to adjust such service at every point and in every respect, whether or [of] equipment or charges or methods of financing or means of service, to the general interest of the communities affected. This can be done, as experience elsewhere has demonstrated, not only without

destroying the profits of such business but also with the effect of putting it upon a more satisfactory footing for those who conduct it no less than for those who make use of it day by day.

Such regulation, based on thorough and authoritative inquiry, will go far towards disclosing and establishing those debatable values upon which so many questions of taxation turn. There is an uneasy feeling throughout the state, in which, I dare say, we all share, that there are glaring inequalities in our system—or, at any rate, in our practice—of taxation.

The most general complaint is, that there is great inequality as between individuals and corporations. I do not see how any one can determine whether there are or not, for we have absolutely no uniform system of assessment. It would seem that in every locality there is some local variety of practice, in the rate, the ratio of assessment value to market value, and that every assessors is a law unto himself. Our whole system of taxation, which is no system at all, needs overhauling from top to bottom. There can be no system, no safety, no regulation in a multitude of boards. An efficient Public Utilities Commission will be a beginning towards a system of taxation, as well as towards a system of corporate control. We cannot fairly tax values until we have ascertained and established them.

EXHIBIT R.

EXCERPTS FROM MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR JAMES O. DAVIDSON TO THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, REGULAR SESSION, 1907.

LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

NECESSITY FOR STATE CONTROL.

A question of the utmost importance to large classes of our people, commanding immediate consideration and judicious action by the legislature, relates to the control and regulation by the state of local public service corporations. The services rendered by this class of corporations greatly contribute to the life and comfort of the inhabitants of the larger cities of the state, and in many instances to those residing in contiguous territory.

A congested population makes necessary artificial lighting, an adequate water supply and the means of rapid transportation, and if these cannot be furnished by the municipality the services of public utility corporations becomes indispensable. It has been the common practice in this, as well as other states, for the city to grant the privilege of furnishing these facilities to corporations, and franchises have been granted exclusive in express terms or in practical application, and monopolistic in their character, which contain no adequate safeguards for the protection of the public. The result has been that these corporations with the absence of governmental restraint have grown in wealth and power and have become masters instead of servants of the people. The standard of service has not kept pace with the needs of the public, or with the rapid improvement in methods and appliances, while the rate of profit has steadily increased. It requires a superficial knowledge of the subject to reveal the fact that there is no uniform relationship between the rates charged and the cost and character of the services rendered.

The eagerness of the municipalities for local improvements and the apparent indifference of the state, has furnished the opportunity for organized wealth to obtain valuable franchises extending over a long period of years for the control of public utilities and to furnish such service and to fix such rates as would yield the largest possible returns without regard to actual investment or needs of the people. Complaints against service and rates have received little attention or escaped correction, either because the

municipality did not have the power to properly protect the public, or having the power, has failed to exercise it by reason of official indifference or subservency to improper influences. With uncertain powers, with frequently changing administration, with no fixed responsibility upon officers chosen for the task, the cities of the state are not in position to successfully deal with this important problem and undertake the regulation of public service corporations.

The evils growing out of the local service problem are attributable to three well defined causes—namely, long term and exclusive franchises, excessive rates and over-capitalization, or the practice of watering stock.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

Public utilities can only be established by the municipalities or by persons or corporations to whom the right is granted. A franchise for such purpose is a public grant and it should be exercised under public supervision in order to secure adequate protection to the public interests. The people of the municipality are at the outset eager for public improvements, and franchises are readily obtained for a long term of years and exclusive in character, for gas or electric lighting, for water works and for street railways, without regard to future developments and to the needs of a growing community. As a consequence, the public interests are not properly safeguarded, but are subject to the rapacity of a monopoly entrenched behind legal barriers. The franchise, which is usually the free gift of the municipality, is capitalized and recapitalized as it increases in value by growth of population, and charges for services are fixed by the management with a view to realize interest and dividends on the additional issues of bonds and stocks. The people are thus taxed at a constantly increasing rate, to pay tribute on their own bounty. A franchise granted without consideration should not enter into the capitalization of a public service corporation as a part of the investment and as a basis for the establishment of rates.

EXCESSIVE RATES.

Public utility corporations in this state have usually prescribed their own charges for service without restraint from public authority and with little regard for public welfare, maintaining rates at the most profitable point consistent with the least general complaint. Excessive rates have a most depressing influence upon the growth and opportunity of the municipality, and affect the people more vitally than do the charges fixed by the railway companies. Every person residing in any of our larger cities, regardless of his wealth or station, is compelled to contribute to the corporations furnishing water, light and local transportation. The benefits and conveniences of the use of gas and electricity are denied to thousands of people because of the excessiveness of the rates charged. Working men who are compelled to travel long distances in going to and from factories, shops, and stores find the street railway fare a heavy burden. Even with five cent fares for single rides, this is a heavy tax, but when ten cents is charged, for which rate there appears to be no justification, the collection of such an amount of money out of the fruits of the day's toil is little short of extortion. Thousands of working people present the pitiful spectacle of being compelled to toil at their occupations over an hour each day in order to be able to pay the transportation charges incurred in going to and from their places of employment. The rates for gas and electric service vary as much as 20 cents in cities of the same class and similarly situated. The industrial and commercial prosperity of every city and the comfort of every urban home is vitally affected by these agencies which are now independent of public control.

OVER CAPITALIZATION OF LOCAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

The custom has long prevailed in the organization of public service corporations, to issue bonds to an amount sufficient to pay the entire cost of the entire plant, the stock being issued without consideration, as a stimulus to the sale of the bonds or to reward the promoters. When the corporation, through the earnings exacted from the public, is enabled to pay attractive dividends, the stock is listed on the exchange and ostensible value is given to that which has none, and the shares are bought at substantial prices by innocent purchasers. Excessive rates must thereafter be maintained to pay dividends upon the fictitious capitalization, thus imposing an unjust burden upon the community.

In nearly all cities, profits dependent upon gratuitous franchise grants have in a very short time become so large as to require concealment. Further, the progress of the public service industry has necessitated revolutionary changes in plant and equipment. These, in turn, have invited financial manipulation at every turn-over and replacement and finally the rapid growth of cities has necessitated a great extension of lines and mains, always at increased capital, and often leading to consolidation with all their attendant opportunities for inflation. Efficiency of service has seldom been a factor in determining the amount of capitalization. In order to pay interest and dividends on this large capital, rates have been fixed at a point entirely unreasonable in comparison with the cost of service. Largely increased earnings are also disposed of by resorting to the issue of stock dividends, all of which become an increased burden loaded upon the property from which no benefit is received. Another inducement for such additional issue is the practice of giving to existing stockholders the prior right to subscribe for a proportionate share thereof at par, regardless of market value. In such cases the corporations will receive but a portion of the amount they might have realized, and the people of the cities are taxed to pay rates on the excessive issues.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

The remedy for conditions now so oppressive in the municipalities of the state lies in a complete revision of the statutes relating to the organization of public utility corporations and the granting of municipal franchises, and providing for the supervision by public authority of the issue of stocks and bonds and the control of the rates that shall be charged and the services shall be rendered. Such legislation should strike at the root of the matter. Franchises improvidently granted are generally recognized in this and other states as the source of the evil which is aggravated by over-capitalization and oppressive management. The remedy lies in placing an absolute limit by the legislative upon the time for which a franchise may be granted, and prescribing a period upon which all franchises heretofore granted shall terminate. Already twenty states and two territories have adopted legislation fixing such limit, ranging in a majority of cases from 20 to 35 years, and containing a provision permitting the city to purchase the plant at the expiration of the term or at a time prior thereto. The constitution of this state has wisely reserved to the legislature the power to alter, amend or repeal all general or special laws granting corporate powers and privileges. The exercise of this power by the legislature for the control of public service corporations has been upheld for more than a generation by the Supreme Court of this state and of the United States, and there can be no just cause for complaint against the adoption of proper amendments to charters and franchises which have been granted and accepted. Such grants have been made subject to the exercise of this power for the protection of the public.

Since there are franchises in this state which have been granted to public service corporations in perpetuity, or claimed to be such, and also many which have been granted for a very long period of years, the terms of which will operate harshly and oppressively, I recommend the enactment of a law declaring that all franchises heretofore granted to any individual, partner-

ship or corporation, to engage in a public service business in any city in this state, shall terminate on Jan. 1, 1930, unless they shall sooner expire by their own terms, and also declaring that no franchise of such a nature hereafter granted shall be for a longer term than twenty years.

STATE COMMISSION.

The only adequate remedy for excessive charges by public service corporations is the regulation of the rates by public authority. The legislature may exercise this power directly, or it may delegate the authority to any appropriate public agency. This doctrine, long recognized by the Supreme Court of this state, has been re-affirmed in the recent case of the City of Madison v. Madison Gas & Electric Company. I recommend that the control and regulation of local public service corporations be granted to a state commission.

Massachusetts and New York have clothed the state commission with ample power of supervision and control of the organization and operation of public utility corporations, and the statutes of those states will indicate the nature of the legislation needed in Wisconsin. It will be noted that it was found expedient by the legislatures of those states to vest the supervision of gas and electric lighting company in a commission separate and distinct from the railway commission to which the regulation of street railways is entrusted. The difference in the character of the services rendered by these corporations may suggest the propriety of placing the control and regulation thereof in different bodies. The distribution of these powers concerning the several classes of public service corporations, however, is a matter for legislative determination. Should it be deemed advisable to place the control of these corporations, or any of them under a separate commission, the expense thereof should be met by a moderate license fee to be imposed upon the corporation subject to such supervision. The propriety of such provision is apparent when it is considered that the administrative control affects a part only of the whole people of the state, and the cost thereof should not be paid out of the general fund.

Public service corporations are entitled to secure a fair profit upon the actual cost of their properties, and no more. The valuation of the property, therefore, becomes an important factor in the problem of rate making. Specific authority should be granted to the state commission to ascertain and determine the true cost of such properties, and to use this determination to aid in fixing a fair and just rate of compensation for services rendered.

A limit should be placed upon the capitalization of local service corporations, and the issue of stocks and bonds by them should be under the supervision of the state commission charged with regulation of such corporation. Massachusetts and New York have provided that no stocks or bonds shall be issued by this class of corporations without application having first been made to the state commission and its approval obtained after an examination as to the necessity of such issue, and the method and purposes of the investment of the proceeds. With capitalization measured by actual investment, just rates can readily be ascertained, and the accumulation of large surplus funds through excessive charges may thus be prevented.

EXHIBIT S.

EXCERPTS FROM THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 2, 1907.

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

Proper means for the regulation of the operations of railroad corporations should be supplied. For want of it, pernicious favoritism has been practiced. Secret rebates have been allowed, and there has been unjust discrim-

ination in rates and in furnishing facilities for transportation. Those who have sought to monopolize trade have thus been enabled to crush competition and to grow in wealth and power by crowding out their rivals who have been deprived of access to markets upon equal terms. These abuses are not to be tolerated. Congress has legislated upon the subject with reference to interstate commerce, where naturally the evil has been most prominent. But domestic commerce must be regulated by the state, and the state should exercise its powers to secure impartial treatment to shippers and the maintenance of reasonable rates.

There is also need of regulation and strict supervision to ensure adequate service and due regard for the convenience and safety of the public. The most practicable way of attaining these ends is for the legislature to confer proper power upon a subordinate administrative body.

We have now a Board of Railroad Commissioners of five members. It is charged specifically with important duties. The execution of mortgages and the increase or reduction of capital stock are subject to its approval, its certificate that public convenience and necessity require the construction of a projected railroad is required before the construction can be begun, and it deals with changes in highway grade crossings and various other matters in a definite way.

The law also provides that the board "shall have general supervision of all railroads and shall examine the same and keep informed as to their condition and the manner in which they are operated for the security and accommodation of the public and their compliance with the provisions of their charters and of law." If in the judgment of the board it appears "that any change of the rates of fare for transporting freight or passengers or in the mode of operating the road or conducting its business is reasonable and expedient in order to promote security, convenience and accommodation of the public," it may after notice and and hearing fix a time within which the changes shall be made.

But the action of the board in the exercise of this general power of supervision amounts to a recommendation. If its direction is not complied with, the law provides that the matter shall be presented to the Attorney General for his consideration and action, and shall be reported to the legislature. So, if it appears that any railroad corporation has violated the law, or unjustly discriminates in its charges, and the wrongful conduct is continued after notice, the matter is to be brought to the attention of the Attorney General, "who shall take such proceedings thereon as may be necessary for the protection of the public interests."

The present scheme of regulation is inadequate. There is a lack of precision in the definition of the powers of the board and an absence of suitable means to compel compliance with its decisions. No penalties are provided for disobedience to orders of the board made within its proper authority. Nor is the board authorized to institute and conduct legal proceedings for the purpose of enforcing its requirements.

* * * * *

We have also a commission of gas and electricity with broad powers with reference to corporations engaged in supplying gas and electric current.

It is my judgment that there is no need of two separate commissions to deal with these subjects. There are now corporations which are subject to the jurisdiction of both commissions, and in some cases the same questions are presented for the decision of both. Similar principles are applicable to the decision in many cases within the jurisdiction of each and harmony of administration would be promoted by having a single body. It is plainly in the interest of economic administration in order to avoid the unnecessary multiplication of officers and clerical force that there should be but one commission. In the two boards we have now eight commissioners. A board of less than this number would answer both purposes.

I therefore recommend that the present Board of Railroad Commissioners and the Commission of Gas and Electricity be abolished and that a new

commission be constituted, with powers of regulation and supervision, within constitutional limits, of the corporations now subject to the existing commissions.

The commission should have all the powers possessed by the present commissions and such additional powers as may be needed to insure proper management and operation. Its powers should be clearly defined and should embrace the power to act upon its own initiative, as well as upon complaint; to pass upon the issue of stocks and bonds; to examine properties, books and accounts; to require detailed reports in prescribed form; to prescribe reasonable rates; to require adequate and impartial service; to provide for the safety of employees and for the protection of the public; and generally to direct whatever may be necessary or proper to safeguard the public interests and to secure the fulfillment of the public obligations of the corporations under its supervision. Provision should be made for suitable inspection so that the commission may be advised as to all matters within its purview and be in a position to take action on behalf of the people without the formal institution of proceedings by complainants. A prescribed quorum should be entitled to decide all questions, and any one commissioner should be empowered to make examinations and investigations and the proceedings and decisions of one, when approved by the board, should stand as its proceedings and decisions.

The corporation guilty of disobedience to its orders, and all officers and other persons responsible for such disobedience, should be visited with appropriate penalties. The commission should also be entitled to institute legal proceedings for the enforcement of its orders and all such proceedings should be expedited by suitable preference in all the courts of the state.

The legislature should thus provide, within its constitutional power, adequate means for the entirely just and impartial regulation of these important public enterprises.

CONDITIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

The problem of transportation in the territory of Greater New York demands special, prompt and comprehensive treatment. The configuration of Manhattan Island and the concentration of business at its lower end, together with the rapid growth of population, have produced an extraordinary congestion. All existing lines, surface, elevated and subway, are over-burdened and the people suffer in mind, body and estate. The worst congestion is found at the Brooklyn Bridge, due to the convergence at that point of the Brooklyn traffic. The people of Brooklyn who do business in Manhattan are subjected morning and night, not only to exasperating inconvenience, but to such maltreatment and indignities incident to their disgraceful herding that relief in the most practicable manner should be afforded them at the earliest possible moment.

Not only are new facilities needed, which should be planned with reference, both to immediate and future needs, but there is urgent necessity for more strict supervision to secure better service on existing lines. In some portions of the city antiquated horse-cars may still be seen, giving picturesque emphasis to the disregard of the public convenience. Over-capitalization and the improvident creation of guarantees and fixed charges to suit the exigencies of successive combinations entered into for the purpose of monopolizing the traffic have produced their natural results. There are such unjust burdens upon earnings and the tendency constantly to effect economies at the expense of proper service is so strong that it is imperative that the people shall have vigilant representatives clothed with ample authority to compel the corporations to perform their public duty.

In 1891, the legislature, for the purpose of providing for the development of additional transit facilities, passed the so-called Rapid Transit Act. It constituted a Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, who were named in

the statutes. Numerous amendments have been made and additional powers conferred. The statute contains important provisions with reference to construction by the city. Through the accretions of years it has become cumbersome and extremely complicated. It needs revision. Pursuant to the provisions of this act the present subways have been constructed and plans have been made for further construction.

By a recent amendment the board is authorized, with the consent of the board of estimate and apportionment of the city, to grant rights and franchises and to make contracts with reference to the construction and operation of the parts within the city of interstate trunk lines.

We have thus in the city of New York an anomalous condition. Two boards created by the legislature are exercising powers of the greatest importance with reference to transportation.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners is dealing with the question of new facilities and is empowered to make contracts for construction and operation. It is also dealing with the question of the construction of trunk lines into or across the city.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has general jurisdiction over the railroads of the state and has supervisory powers over the surface lines and the elevated roads into the city. It does not exercise jurisdiction over the subways, as those were constructed under the Rapid Transit Act. But while the powers of supervision are divided, the interests in control of the surface, elevated and subway lines are now united in a single corporation.

This situation should be met by a comprehensive plan. All the operations of railroad companies in the territory of Greater New York should be under the supervision of one board. And the board that is to have the power to supervise generally these operations should have the power of initiating plans and of making contracts for the construction and operation of new lines.

Instead of two boards dealing with different phases of the same problem, there should be one board empowered to deal with it in its entirety. As such a board would exercise important state powers of control and regulation, it should be a state board and should be composed of men familiar with conditions in the territory affected. In my judgment it would not be advisable to put all these matters under the control, either of the present Board of Railroad Commissioners or of the new commission which I have proposed to take its place.

The urgent need of an increase in transportation facilities, and the unique conditions existing in Greater New York, justify the creation of a separate board to deal with the entire matter of transportation in that part of the state.

I recommend that the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners be abolished and that a new board be created, to have all the powers now exercised by the Rapid Transit Board, and also to have powers with reference to operations within the territory of Greater New York—or if deemed advisable, within a wider district embracing the adjoining counties into which certain lines of the surface railroads extend—similar to the powers which I have suggested should be conferred upon the new commission for the rest of the state. There would thus be included the regulation of gas and electric corporations. Provision should be made for the retention by the board of estimate and apportionment of the city, of all the powers, including powers of approval, which it now enjoys.

The commission proposed for the state generally should have jurisdiction over all traffic between points within the city of New York (or within the district created) and points elsewhere in the state. It is believed that in this manner the whole question of transportation, and of gas and electric service, in the territory of Greater New York can be dealt with in an intelligent and efficient manner, and that to the fullest extent possible the just requirements of that great community may be satisfied.

EXHIBIT T.

MEMORANDUM ON THE MATTER OF FRANCHISES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF ILLINOIS, BY DAVID KINLEY.

The main reasons for the creation of public utilities commissions are these:

1. The regulation of capitalization; the issue of stock and bonds; to prevent stock watering and, in general, improper financing.
2. To protect the public against excessive rates.
3. To protect the corporations against unfair demands for political reasons, and unfair demands on the part of the public for unremunerative rates and unreasonable service.
4. To prevent unnecessary duplication of public service plants.
5. To secure proper returns to the public for franchise privileges.

Among the most important provisions of laws creating commissions for the supervision of public utilities are those relating to the franchises which may be granted to such corporations.

DEFINITION OF FRANCHISE.

Properly speaking, a franchise is a privilege vested in certain persons by grant of the sovereign authority to perform acts and to exercise powers, which, without such specific grant, they cannot perform or do. Properly speaking, therefore, a franchise emanates from the sovereign power. The State Legislature may empower a municipality to confer franchises upon public utilities companies, meaning thereby to confer upon such companies the right to the use of public property such as the streets for and in performance of the acts for which the corporations are created. The opinion of the Illinois Supreme Court (in the *People v. Central Union Telephone Company*, 232 Ill., 262) is that an ordinance granting to a corporation the right to occupy the streets is a license rather than a franchise. Ordinarily such a grant is considered a franchise.

In contrast with the opinion of our court is the opinion given by the Alabama Supreme Court in *The Port of Mobile v. Louisville National Railway Co.*, 84 Ala., 115; 4 South., 106-109; 5 Am. St. Rep., 342. In this case the court held that a privilege is none the less a franchise in a proper sense of the term because it was granted under an ordinance by a city, under the sanction of the charter, and not directly by legislative enactment; and that a grant to a railroad company to construct a track in a street under the ordinance under the powers given in the charter of the city, may be considered the granting of a franchise by the legislature.

Similarly, the opinion is held that the right to build in and on the public right-of-way is a franchise. *Pa. R. R. Co. v. Philadelphia Belt Line*, 10 Pa. Co. Ct. R., 625-631.

In short, the distinction seems to be that if a grant to lay tracks or set poles in the public street is made to an individual or a corporation directly by the legislature, or by a municipality, under the authority of the legislature, the grant is a franchise; but that if the same grant be made by a city in the absence of a statute empowering cities to grant franchises of this kind, the grant is a license. It is questionable, however, whether a city could lawfully grant a license to any individual or corporation to use the streets in the absence of a statute conferring such power.

Compare *Ghee v. Northern Union Gas Co.*, 56 N. Y. Supp., 450-454; 34 App. Div., 551; also *Lincoln Street Railway Co. v. City of Lincoln*, 84 N. W., 802-808; 61 Neb., 109.

In this opinion it is clearly held that the license given by a city to the street railway company authorizing it to use the streets of the city for its railway, is not a franchise. This is in keeping with our Supreme Court opinion. This opinion leads us to the rather curious conclusion that the

right to the use of the streets, when derived from the sovereign power, is a franchise; but when derived from a municipality, the grant is a license; and that a license may be irrevocable, whereas, under our Constitution a franchise may not be.

See Chicago City Railway Co. v. People, 73 Ill., 542.

Chicago Municipal Gas, Light, etc. Co. v. Lake, 130 Ill., 56.

In this memorandum the term franchise is used to include all the rights and privileges granted to the corporation for the carrying out of the purposes of its creation, whether granted directly by the sovereign power, the Legislature; or indirectly by the same sovereign through and by act of a municipality. And it is important that any new legislation embody such a definition of the term franchise as to make it clear that grants by municipalities to operate, to use the streets, etc., on any terms and under any conditions prescribed by the city, are franchises, not mere licenses, and are revocable. The word is used here in this sense.

CLASSES OF FRANCHISES, AS TO DURATION, ETC.

A franchise may be:

a. Granted for a definite term of years without any provisions for renewal, renewal being a wholly new matter for the city council when the time comes.

b. Granted for a definite term of years with a condition that the franchise shall be renewed unless the city at the expiration of the period purchases the plant or secures another grantee of the franchise.

c. Granted without any statement of a period of years for which the franchise is to run, but subject to cancellation at any time by act of the city authorities, on the payment of the value of the plant at the time of cancellation, or on payment of a price for the plant agreed on at the time the franchise was granted.

d. Granted in perpetuity; that is, granted without specific limitation of time, and becoming a vested right that cannot be taken away by legislative action even though compensation be afforded by the municipality.

The first form of franchise, that granted for a definite period, is embodied in the present Illinois legislation. [For example, the act of 1907, fixing the period of franchise for street railways in cities at twenty years.]

FRANCHISES FOR DEFINITE PERIODS.

The advantages of a franchise for a definite period, which is not too long, are these:

1. The public does not surrender for too long a period its control over the streets.

2. The value of the franchise is less likely to become a very large factor in the value of the property.

The disadvantages of such a form of franchise are these:

1. The company must be permitted in fairness to charge a rate high enough to pay reasonable return on the investment, and also to pay for the investment by the end of the period of the franchise.

2. In strict theory the property should be allowed to wear out gradually from year to year until at the end of the period it has no value aside, of course, from the franchise. As this is impossible if the company is to continue giving service, and inasmuch as the public insists that service of equally good, or improving quality shall be rendered as the years pass, the company is obviously left in the position of having on its hands at the end of the period a property in good condition for which it may or may not get remuneration by purchase, and whose value may be completely destroyed by the refusal of a city council to renew the franchise. It is this state of affairs which has led to the alleged attempts at the corruption of city councils for franchise renewals. Obviously a group of men would be likely to resort to whatever measures were necessary to secure a renewal of their franchises under such conditions.

3. The knowledge that the franchise is limited to a definite period makes the company subject to unreasonable demands on the part of corrupt officers or of the public. The fact that the franchise is to expire at such and such a time is used as a club to enforce demands which may or may not be reasonable, either as a service or as to rates. On the other hand, the situation affords an inducement to the corporations to try to control city councils and dominate politics of the municipality.

PERPETUAL FRANCHISES.

The franchise in perpetuity, which is the last enumerated above, is also to be condemned on economic grounds. Such a grant takes the control of its streets out of the hands of the public, and adds to the value of the property of the corporation what is really public property. If such a franchise were condemned a city would be obliged to pay for the physical property and also for the present value of the franchise regarded as a perpetual right to occupy the public streets.

INTERMEDIATE FRANCHISE.

The second and third classes of franchises mentioned in the list above are both described as indeterminate. Strictly speaking, a franchise granted for a definite term of years with a condition that it must be renewed unless the city finds a new grantee or purchases the plant, is not an indeterminate franchise in the fullest sense of the term.

The true indeterminate franchise is a franchise that may be revoked by the city on due notice given at any time, with or without the condition that the city take over the physical plant at a fair price, or find another grantee to do so. The advantage in this kind of a franchise would seem to be all on the side of the city. Assuming that the law provides for regulation of service and rates, such a franchise calls upon people to invest their capital under conditions which will not likely return more than an average rate of interest, the investment to be terminable at any time. Investors cannot be expected to place their capital largely on such terms. To be fair, either such a law should include among its franchise provisions that a bonus, in addition to the fair purchase price, shall be given to the owners, at the time of purchase, if the period of operation has been short; or that the price paid must be not only such as will return a fair rate of interest, but something over and above this as compensation for the risk of termination of the investment and the necessity of reinvestment in some other form. To say nothing of the objections to paying a bonus, or a higher price than the existing market price for the physical property, such a provision introduces elements of uncertainty, and grounds for debate and objection on the part of citizens, so that this form of franchise seems inadvisable.

In the judgment of the writer, the best form of franchise for Illinois is that in which the franchise is granted for a definite period of considerable length, say twenty or twenty-five years, to be renewed at the expiration of the period, or the property paid for by the city or by some other grantee obtained by the city, with a provision for decapitalization.

Confining our attention to the economic argument, I would call attention to the following advantages of such a form of franchise:

1. The definiteness of the period admits of intelligent investment and adjustment of capital thereto. The element of uncertainty due to the possible abrupt termination of the franchise is removed. Hence investment in public utilities for a definite term that is reasonably long would be more attractive to investors.

2. The definite period removes the discussion of the franchise definitely from the political arena for a known time. Under a franchise vocable at will this would not be the case.

3. The fact that the franchise must run for a definite period prevents hasty action on occasional disagreements between the public and the company, which might be unfair to one or both, and gives time for the adoption of a definite policy or organization and management both on the part of the company and of the city under the direction of the utilities commission.

PROVISION FOR DECAPITALIZATION OF FRANCHISE.

The term for which a franchise is granted should be sufficiently long to make possible the decapitalization of the physical plant, that is to say, the amortization of the capital by the provision of a sinking fund provided for in the rates which a commission would allow to be charged, and to be put in the hands of trustees, or of the city, for the specific purpose of decapitalization or amortization. It is inadvisable to create a sinking fund from any part of the receipts of the city from the utilities company for any use other than that here urged. There are several reasons why rates should be high enough to permit the amortization spoken of.

In the first place, it is useless to provide in the law that a city must renew a franchise at the end of its life, or else buy it in, or find another grantee, unless the city actually has the money at hand to make the purchase if it so desires. *In theory*, a provision of the law giving the city the option to purchase seems to put the franchise still under the control of the public. *In fact*, it does not. For there are few cities whose people would authorize the issue of bonds for the purchase of a public utilities company whose franchise had expired. Public sentiment, on the whole, is against public ownership of utilities in general, with the possible exception of waterworks. Still less is public ownership to be advocated if it involves public operation. With such a state of public opinion it would be obviously out of the question to expect that a city would be, within any time that we can foresee, in a position to take advantage of its right of purchase under such a franchise. It seems to the writer, therefore, that such a provision in the law gives the public no advantage and no protection. For since it cannot exercise the privilege of purchase it must either renew the franchise or refuse to renew it. To refuse to renew it would be to destroy property the creation of which has been encouraged for the public benefit. It would be unjust in the highest degree to refuse to renew a franchise under such circumstances. Consequently the city and the company would be in the position that cities and companies are under our present law. That is to say, the company would feel obliged to use every means in its power to avoid being "held up" either by delay in renewing the franchise, or refusal to renew it. There would be no economic or ethical improvement over the present situation in such a condition.

Nor is the situation greatly relieved by provision that the city may find another grantee. Here again we have a theoretical suggestion which in practice would be difficult of application. In the first place the city would be obliged in all fairness to find justification for refusing a renewal to the present grantees either in poor service rendered or for some reason inimical to the public welfare; but we are assuming all the time that the company has been operating under the supervision of a utilities commission. Therefore it is altogether unlikely that conditions could have grown up which would justify the city at the end of the franchise period in refusing the renewal of a franchise to the existing grantees.

There would be no reason for asking the city to find another grantee because the existing company, by our supposition, is ready to go on with the business and is just as proper a party therefore to secure the extension of the franchise as a new grantee. In short, both these conditions, city purchase and securing of another grantee, are put into laws on the supposition that the companies against whom they are to be enforced have in some way or other failed to satisfy the public demand, or the requirements of the law; yet these companies are working under the supervision of a public commis-

sion which is bound by the law to require them to serve the public well. There is an inconsistency in supposing that the utilities commission is discharging its duty under the law, and that there exists a necessity for compelling the present holders of a franchise to vacate, on the ground that they are not complying with requirements of the commission.

Therefore, since a city cannot be expected to pay the purchase price by the issue of bonds, and since there is no reason to think it can find a new grantee unless it can offer him advantages which the existing grantees do not have, the city is powerless to do anything except renew the franchise. In order to make the desired control of the public over its streets effective at the end of the period of the franchise, some means must be found to put into the hands of the city a sufficient sum of money to purchase the plant if it wishes. The only way to do this, since bonds are unlikely, is to fix a rate of charges which will admit of the accumulation of an amortization or decapitalization fund sufficient in amount to pay the purchase price.

The price to be paid at the expiration of the time should be agreed on, or the conditions under which the price is to be determined should be agreed on, at the time the franchise is granted. It is simply an invitation to defeat the whole purpose of limitation of franchises or leave the price indeterminate, or to fix it at an amount to be determined by the capitalized income of the company at the expiration of its franchise; for the capitalized income will then include a large amount for purchase due to the demand for the services of the company coming from a growing population. It is this very increment of value, however, which it is alleged belongs to the public, and which therefore should be reserved to it. The proper basis of purchase price is the cost of construction of the physical plant, making all allowances for additions and improvements and repairs, etc., or else the cost of reproduction at the time when the franchise expires, again making all due allowances for enhancement of value due to all causes, excepting the increased value of the franchise itself.

CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

The legal and constitutional aspect of the indeterminate franchise will be laid before your honorable Commission by Dean Harker, with his opinion on the matter. On this topic I am not competent to express an opinion. Nevertheless, while realizing the danger to laymen of going into legal or semi-legal questions, I venture to call attention to a few points on this phase of the question.

References in the Constitution of 1870 which bear upon the matter are as follows:

Article II, Section 14: "No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed."

Article IV, Section 22: "The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: forchartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual, the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purposes.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever."

These provisions of Article IV prohibit special charters. A similar prohibition is contained in Section 1, Article XI, providing that "No corporation shall be created by special laws or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created."

Parts of Sections 9 and 15 of Article XI deal with railroads.

IS AN INDETERMINATE FRANCHISE AN IRREVOCABLE GRANT OF PRIVILEGES OR IMMUNITIES.

In the opinion of the writer, the conclusion that will be arrived at as to the constitutionality of pure indeterminate franchises, or franchises granted without any stipulation of a definite period for their termination, but revocable or annullable at the pleasure of the municipality on proper payment, or the observance of other conditions entered into with the company receiving the charter, depends upon the true significance of the terms "revocable" and "irrevocable." What is an irrevocable franchise, or charter, or grant?

In the ordinary acceptance of the words certainly an irrevocable franchise is one that cannot be cancelled or annulled at the pleasure of the grantor thereof, whether with or without provision for recompense, or the fulfillment of the conditions expressed in the franchise and thereby forming part of the contract.

Per contra, a franchise that is revocable is one that is annullable at the pleasure of the grantor without conditions, subject, of course to constitutional limitations as to confiscation of property.

A franchise granted without specification of a time limit has been held by our courts not to be "irrevocable," for the reason that the franchise will cease with the life of the corporation. It has also been held by our courts that such a charter is not "revocable" by the granting municipality so long as the corporation complies with the conditions of the franchise. It is therefore irrevocable within the period of life of the corporation so long as the conditions are complied with.

Our courts have also held that an ordinance granting a public utilities company a right to use the public streets is a license and not a franchise, and "may be irrevocable."

It would appear therefore that the interpretation put by the Supreme Court of Illinois upon the word "irrevocable" in Section 14, Article II, of the Constitution, is "not annullable or to be recalled or revoked excepting on the non-fulfillment of the conditions of the franchise," without any reference to the length of life of the corporation. In this view a corporation in perpetuity would hold a franchise that could never be annulled and therefore would be irrevocable so long as the conditions of the franchise were complied with. The interpretation of the Supreme court seems to be therefore that "irrevocable" applies not to time, but to the observance of the conditions of the franchise.

The statutes, however, meet this difficulty in the case of certain classes of public utilities companies, such as street railways, by limiting the period for which a franchise may be granted.

The following cases bear on several aspects of the question in hand:

1. The Board of Education of the State of Illinois vs. Julia A. Brakewell, 122 Ill., 339. In the case the court expressed the opinion that "A private corporation created by the Legislature may lose its franchises by a misuser or a non-user of them, and they may be resumed by the government under a judicial judgment upon a quo warranto to ascertain if there be grounds for a forfeiture, but not by mere legislative enactment."

2. City of Chicago vs. Rothschild and Co., December 22, 1904, 212 Ill., 590. In this case the court expressed the opinion that "Right to construct and maintain a railroad, granted by a city ordinance, is a license, and not a franchise, within the meaning of section 88 of the Practice Act, providing for a direct review by the Supreme Court of a case in which a franchise is involved."

This court has repeatedly held that a franchise is a privilege which emanates from the sovereign power—that is in a case like this, from the State—and that the power conferred upon a railroad company, by ordinance, to locate and maintain a railroad in the streets of a city is a license, which, after the road is built, may be irrevocable, but that such ordinance does not create or confer upon the railroad company constructing the railroad in the street a franchise."

Chicago City Railway Co. vs. People, 73 Ill., 541.

Metropolitan City Railway Co. vs. Chicago West Division Ry. Co., 87 Ill., 317.

Board of Trade of Chicago vs. People, 91 Ill., 80.

Mills vs. Parlin, 106 Ill., 60.

Chicago Municipal Gas Light and Fuel Co. vs. Town of Lake, 130 Ill., 42.

City of Belleville vs. Citizens' Horse Ry. Co., 152 Ill., 171.

People vs. Central Union Telephone Co., 192 Ill., 307.

Rostad vs. Chicago Suburban Water and Light Co., 211 Ill., 248.

3. The City of Rock Island vs. Central Union Telephone Co., 1907, 132 Ill. App., 248. In this the court says: "The grant to a telephone company of the power to erect poles, string its wires, and generally to construct and maintain a telephone system is not a violation by a municipality either of section 14 of Article II, or section 22 of part IV of the Constitution of the State.

A grant to a corporation aggregate, limited as to the duration of its existence, without words of perpetuity being annexed to the grant, only creates an estate for the life of the corporation."

4. The People vs. the Central Union Telephone Co., 232 Ill., 262. In this the court held: "An ordinance granting to a corporation the right to occupy the streets with telephone poles and wires but reserving the right to grant like privileges to others, does not by failing to specify the life of the grant, constitute an irrevocable grant of special privileges and immunities in violation of section 14 of Article II of the Constitution since the life of the grant is limited to the life of the corporation.

An ordinance granting to a corporation the right to occupy the streets with telephone poles and wires upon compliance with certain conditions in the ordinance, which fails to limit the life of the grant, does not create a license at the will of the city and revocable at its pleasure, and the ordinance can not be repealed so long as the corporation complies with such conditions."

5. The People vs. Economy Power Co., October 26, 1909, 241, Ill., 290. In this opinion the court says: "This court held in People vs. Chicago Telephone Co., 220 Ill., 238, and People vs. Central Union Telephone Co., 232 id., 200, that a grant to a corporation of a franchise without any limitation as to time of duration will not be held as a grant in perpetuity but will be limited to the life of the corporation to which it is granted; and the Supreme Court of the United States in Blair vs. City of Chicago, 201 U. S., 400, has expressed a like opinion. In the case last above cited, on page 485, the Supreme Court of the United States said: 'We cannot agree that the duration of these permits would be in perpetuity because of the fact that no time was named in them.'"

In the opinion of the writer the above cases would seem to indicate that in Illinois a franchise granted without specification or a definite period of life is not irrevocable in the sense of the constitution, because while it may may not be annulled or revoked during the life of the corporation, so long as the corporation complies with the conditions of its franchise, the duration of the franchise is limited to the period of life of the corporation. However, from the point of view of the interests of the public, such a franchise may be practically perpetual. It may last through several generations, and under the changing conditions of life in a great city may vitally affect the public interests detrimentally.

On the other hand the right granted by a city to a utilities corporation enabling it to use public property such as the streets without any specification of a definite period for such use, in the opinion of our courts, may become an irrevocable grant after the property has been actually utilized. As the court says, 212 Ill., 590, such an ordinance "is a license, which after the road is built, may be irrevocable." The constitution prohibits the legislature from making any irrevocable grant of special privilege, yet the court holds in this opinion that a city may do so under some conditions; or at any rate that a grant made by a city in an ordinance may be irrevocable.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

In view of the cases cited and the constitutional provisions, it is the opinion of the writer of this memorandum that:

1. A pure indeterminate franchise, as defined in this memorandum namely, one which has no date of expiration, but is annulable at the pleasure of the grantor, would subject the city to the danger that it would be declared irrevocable while the company complied with the conditions of the franchise, and thereby be beyond the control of the public either by purchase or modification of the franchise.

2. An indeterminate franchise, while it would be construed by the court as being not a franchise in perpetuity, but one limited to the life of the corporation, might in practice become a franchise of such indefinite length as to be perpetual, so far as concerns the present or an immediately succeeding generation. Such a state of affairs is contrary to sound public policy because each generation certainly ought to be free to modify a public policy in accordance with new conditions, such as changing economic policies and ideas, and invention and discovery.

3. The conditions under which future franchises can be granted is wholly within the power of the Legislature subject to the constitutional provisions mentioned, and the court decisions involving the same, so far as those decisions are not applications of legislation which it is within the power of the General Assembly to change or abolish.

4. In view of all the circumstances, it is the judgment of the writer, that the safer form of franchise is that heretofore mentioned, in which a period of reasonable length is fixed for the life of the franchise, at the end of which the city may buy or secure a new grantee, or extend the franchise to the present grantee; provision being made as suggested for a sinking or amortization fund to be owned by the city for the purpose of making its option of purchase effective.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF PUBLIC UTILITIES LAWS IN THREE STATES.

	Ner York.	Wisconsin.	Massachusetts.
Number of commissioners	5.....	3.....	Three commissions of 3.
Appointed by Governor and Senate	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Removed by Governor	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Term	5.....	6.....	.....
Salary	\$10,000.....	\$5,000.....	\$6,000-3,000.....
Total cost to state	\$1,000,000.....	.....	\$150,000.....
Utilities regulated	Common carriers, gas and electric.....	All.....	All but water.....
Power to make rates	Yes.....	Yes.....	Only gas and electric.....
Power to issue mandatory regulations	Yes.....	Yes.....	Recommends to rail- roads and tel. Man- datory to gas and elec- tric.....
Municipal ownership permitted	Yes.....	Yes.....	Gas and electric.....
Discriminatory rates prohibited	Not in local utilities.....	Yes.....	No.....
Indeterminate franchise	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Investigates on own initiative	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
How is complaint made	Petition of a society or 25-100 patrons.....	Similar.....	Similar.....
Supervision of stock issue	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Require uniform accounts	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Require annual or more frequent report	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Investigate accidents	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Passes prohibited to public officers	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Pools and combinations prohibited	No.....	No.....	No.....
Special court procedure for appeals from decisions of the commission	No.....	Yes.....	No.....

FROM WILCOX'S "MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

New York—The state of New York is divided into two districts, that of Greater New York City, and the remainder of the state, each having a separate commission which makes reasonable rates for, and regulates the conduct of all steam and surface railroads, common carriers, freight, sleeping car and express companies, gas and electric light, heat and power companies within their jurisdiction.

There are five commissioners for each district, appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, but removable by the governor alone. The appointees may not be interested in, or hold stock in any company regulated. They hire their own employees; a single commissioner may hold hearings and may make investigations; has the power to compel testimony; is free from the technical rules of evidence and the witness is free from prosecutions on the grounds of evidence he may present. Orders of the commission must be signed by all three commissioners. There is no provision for court review of the findings except on constitution grounds.

The commission has power to require in the case of common carriers that their services be safe and adequate; that all charges shall be reasonable; that proper switching facilities shall be made; that all rates and schedules shall be open to public inspection, and that no special rebates, rates or discriminations shall be made nor shall passes be granted except to officers or employees of the road and to certain specified individuals. The issue of mileage and commutation tickets is permitted. To ensure the enforcement of these provisions the commission is given the power to examine into the general condition, capitalization and management of all carriers, to examine books, records, documents and other papers and to compel their production; to prescribe a uniform system of accounts and returns, to permit new constructions and transfer of franchises; and upon the request of the legislature, governor or committees on railways, to take evidence upon any proposed change of the law. It is claimed that this clause was introduced to give publicity to "strike" bills and to legislation granting special privileges to corporation of a quasi-public nature.

No railway or traction company may purchase or hold the stock of another company; nor may existing companies merge or consolidate without the approval of the commission, in which case their total capital stock shall not exceed the total stock outstanding by both companies. Evidences of indebtedness, other than short time notes, may not be issued without permission, a clause for the prevention of stock watering which is considered one of the best in the law.

The restrictions applicable to the operation of railroads and surface lines apply generally to the operation of gas and electric plants, both municipal and private, with the exception of the clause forbidding discriminatory rates. This provision is supposed to have been omitted through oversight and there is agitation for its enactment. In respect to the utilities named the commission has the power to approve incorporations and franchises, examine books and papers, investigate complaints concerning the quality of service or rates; take testimony, and require a detailed annual report from all companies. All meters must be inspected before installation, and at any time afterwards upon the payment of a small fee.

Commissioner Thoms M. Osborne considers that the most important feature of the law is that which permits the commission to authorize increased capitalization, and forbidding it to allow such increased capitalization to be based upon any franchise right in excess of the amount actually paid to the state or political sub-division for the same. He says: "The value of the franchise and the increment thereof shall remain for ever the property of the state. This to my mind is the kernel of the whole law."

Wisconsin—The regulation of public service corporations in Wisconsin is done through three separate acts. In 1905 there was created a railroad commission to consist of three members (one versed in law and two in transportation) appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, and holding office for six years. These officers may not be interested in any

fashion in any company under their control, and for abuses may be removed by the executive. In 1907 was passed a two-cent fare act affecting all roads having a gross earning of more than thirty-five hundred dollars per mile. There was also passed in 1907 the public utility law which extended the powers of the railroad commission to cover telephone and telegraph lines, electric railways, light, heat, water and power companies, both private and municipal.

The principal features of the act regulating railroads and express companies are similar to those which apply to the regulations of municipal utilities, with the exception that a great many details relative to public convenience have been prescribed which might reasonably have been left to the good judgment of the commissioners. Material which might have appeared as commission ruling, is presented as law. The most important of these statutes are grouped as follows: regulatory of municipal subscriptions to railway stocks; for the prevention of forest fires, providing for fenders and airbrakes on street cars, outlining condemnation proceedings; providing for safety devices and the liability of companies for injuries to their employees; and the limitation of the working day for trainmen to sixteen hours and of telegraphers to eight hours.

The commissioners have the power to make rates based upon the property actually used and useful, and to ascertain this may require that all books be kept according to a required form, annual reports being made. The commissioners may also hold investigations, compel the attendance of witnesses with such books and papers of the company as may be necessary, providing the usual exemptions for witnesses who testify against themselves. Actions may be taken by the commission upon its own initiative or upon formal complaint. The wording of the statute thus permits the commission to steer between rates based entirely upon a physical valuation and one made considering the market value of the stocks and bonds.

Within certain limitations passes and discriminating transportation privileges are prohibited; the issue of stocks and bonds and the consolidation of companies are regulated in large detail; the detailed cost of construction of every railroad in the state must be ascertained; accidents must be reported [and] inquired into; the construction of new lines is with the permission and under the supervision of the commission, and municipalities are permitted to build or acquire union terminals for the use of such roads as desire it.

During the consideration of this law it was considered giving the commissioners the right to determine what was a reasonable wage for certain classes of labor employed by all public service corporations. It was thought that this would terminate labor troubles in these industries. The proposition was defeated and the right of the companies to enter into sliding scale agreements with their employees was substituted.

The commission upon finding the value of a plant, and after holding a public hearing, files a statement with the utility and the clerk of the municipality in which the same is located. To facilitate this all accounts, including those of subsidiary business must be kept according to forms prescribed, and if necessary, furnished by the commission. The utilities must render statements from these accounts when such are desired. The books of all utilities are always open to the commission, and an annual balance sheet is filed with them. Such books as may be necessary must be kept within the state.

Where required an adequate depreciation account must be maintained, the rates of depreciation of the different classes of property being determined by the commission. This eliminates the necessity for a sinking fund for bonds outstanding. This fund may be expended for new construction, addition or extension to the property, or it may be invested, in which case the interest is returned to the fund. Operating expenses, however, must be strictly distinguished from the expenses just named.

Companies may enter into agreements with their customers or employees for the division of profits, or providing a sliding scale of charges, subject to suspension or regulation by the commission.

All public utilities furnish to the commission when required an itemized account showing:

1. Depreciation per unit.
2. Salaries and wages per unit.
3. Legal expenses per unit.
4. Taxes and rentals separately per unit.
5. Quantity and value of material used per unit.
6. Receipts for residuals, by-products, services or other sales separately per unit.
7. Total and net cost per unit.
8. Gross and net profit per unit.
9. Dividends and interest per unit.
10. Surplus or reserve per unit.
11. Prices paid per unit by consumers.
12. Other items such as the commission shall prescribe.

Railroads hand in a similar report somewhat different in detail.

All facts in possession of the commission are open to the public, except those which may be withheld in the public interest for not longer than ninety days.

The unit of measurement for utility products are fixed by the commission. If desired the instrument of measurement will be tested upon the premises of the consumer, upon the payment of a nominal fee. The company bears the cost if the instrument is found defective.

Public utilities must publish a schedule of charges and post them in their offices. With some exceptions no charge may be made for this schedule without ten day notice, or new rates imposed without thirty days notice.

Complaints of rates charged, as to amounts being discriminatory, unjust or preferential, may be made by any mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing society, or by anybody politic or municipal organization, or by twenty-five persons, firms or corporation. The commission then makes a preliminary investigation to determine if there are reasonable grounds for complaint, if found, they give notice to the parties concerned and commence a more thorough examination, giving the public utility ten days notice before the final public hearing. If decided against the utility must bear the cost of the examination, since it stands technically guilty of violating the law which requires that rates shall be reasonable.

If a public utility is dissatisfied with an order of the commission it may commence action in the circuit court of Dane County, the commissioners being allowed ten days notice before the commencement of the trial. All appeals must be made within ninety days. No injunction can be granted constraining the commission except through notice and hearing. If new evidence is introduced the commission is allowed five days to consider the facts, and amend its ruling if desired. Either party may appeal to the supreme court of the state within sixty days. Companies operating under franchise in Wisconsin may surrender these franchises and receive an indeterminate permit which gives a virtual monopoly unless reasonable service demands a second plant. At any period a company holding such a permit might be purchased by the municipality upon terms fixed by the commission.

The Wisconsin varies from the New York law in this particular:

1. Wisconsin forbids discriminatory rates in both railroad and other utility service.
2. A distinct court procedure is provided for appeals from rulings of the commission.
3. Intermediate franchises with the right of the municipality to purchase.
4. Applies to all the types of utilities within the State.

Massachusetts—Three different boards of three members each supervise the public-service corporations of Massachusetts. The board of railroad commissioners have under their control railroads, street railways, steam ship lines and express companies. The gas and electric board controls gas and electric companies; the highway commissioners, telegraph and telephone companies. The duties of the three commissions are similar in that way that they report all violations of the law to the attorney general; require

that corporation books be kept in prescribed form, and may demand periodic reports. All boards must give formal public hearing upon receipt of complaint of rates or service which is signed by the mayor of a city, the selectmen of a town, or by twenty patrons of the company. The railroad and highway commissions may only recommend changes to the corporation; the gas and electric commissioners may order. Where recommendations are not obeyed the legislature has frequently stepped in and given the commissioners absolute power in the specific case. No corporation may issue bonds or stocks beyond the amount which its appropriate commission may deem necessary, and with gas and electric companies the bonds may not draw more than six per cent interest. Consolidating companies may not issue stock in excess of the combines stock issue unless represented by increased assets.

The railroad commissioners may act upon their own initiative and make investigations without formal complaint, and may recommend such changes in rates and equipment as may seem desirable. In the case of street railways increased accommodations may be ordered. No railway lines of any nature may be build [built] or extended without the permission of the commissioners. In addition the railroad commissioners have extensive powers concerning the abolition of grade crossings, the extension of safety appliances, improved construction, automatic brakes, larger conveniences for passengers and more humane rules concerning employees.

Aside from these general powers the gas and electric commissioners are required to ascertain the quality of gas furnished by companies. All meters are also examined for a small fee, and any meter already installed may be examined the cost to be borne by the party losing the contention. Such powers are not in detriment to those of the municipality, which may still "regulate, restrict and control all acts—which may in any manner affect the health, safety, convenience or property of the inhabitants."

With the exception of railroads the franchises which are granted are usually indeterminate, and the city may at any time vote to commence municipal activity in the lines of gas and electricity. In such a case the owner of the public service corporation located within the city may file with the city clerk specifications of the plant and the price charged. If the citizens by a vote show themselves undesirous of purchasing at that price, the commissions will be called in and a reasonable price fixed. The act then goes unto a detailed account of how municipal plants must be managed.

The control of the telegraph and telephones by the high commissioners has not been with marked success, owing both to limitation of powers and the influence of politics. It is hoped that this administration will soon be given to the board of gas and electric commissioners where it properly belongs.

PURCHASE BY CITIES OF INDETERMINATE FRANCHISES.

FROM WILCOX'S MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

With the exception of railroads the franchises which are granted in Massachusetts are usually indeterminate, and the city may at any time vote to commence municipal activity in the lines of gas and electricity. In such a case the owner of the public service corporation located within the city may file with the city clerk specifications of the plant and the price charged. If the citizens by a vote show themselves undesirous of purchasing at that price, the commissions will be called in and a reasonable price fixed. The act then goes into a detailed account of how municipal plants must be managed.

Companies operating under franchise in Wisconsin may surrender these franchises and receive an indeterminate permit which gives a virtual monopoly unless reasonable service demands a second plant. At any period a company holding such a permit might be purchased by the municipality upon terms fixed by the commission. The Wisconsin varies from the New York law in this particular.

In Massachussets and the District of Columbia, street railway franchises have been granted subject to revocation at any time. This form of grant is called the indeterminate franchise. When no provision is made, however, for purchasing the physical property in case of revocation, the indeterminate franchise becomes in effect practically perpetual. This is for the reason that neither the judiciary, nor the legislature, nor the city council, nor the people at large will permit the destruction by the mere revocation of a permit of large bodies of capital invested in a necessary public service. This form of the indeterminate franchise has been called "tenure during good behavior." But the penalty of forfeiture without compensation is so drastic that behavior has to become very bad indeed before any community will punish it. It appears to be true, however, that even though under this form of the indeterminate franchise no street railway grants are in practice revoked except for specific locations where street railways are no longer desired, the companies have been more diligent to respond to the demands of the public for improved service and for extensions of their lines than under either perpetual or limited-term franchises.

Increasing prestige of the indeterminate franchise—Since 1898 when the Massachussets special committee, of which Charles Francis Adams was chairman, called attention in its report to the advantages of the indeterminate franchise, there has been a great development of public interest in this form of grant, especially for street railway companies. In its primitive form, the indeterminate franchise is found in Massachussets and the District of Columbia. In these jurisdictions, street railway grants may be revoked at any time without compensation to the companies having property in the streets. This form of franchise was described by Mr. Adam's committee as extremely illogical in theory but the practical results of its application, in Massachussets were such as to command the committee's praise. Shortly after the publication of the Massachussets Committee's report, the indeterminate franchise found an able advocate in Mr. George C. Sikes, a well-known municipal expert whose ideas had great practical influence, especially in Chicago. Still later, the advocacy of the indeterminate franchise has been taken up actively by Dr. Milo R. Maltbie, now a member of the public service commission for the first district in New York, and largely as a result of his efforts, the indeterminate franchise has also been recognized in the Wisconsin public utilities act passed in 1907, and in the new constitution of Michigan adopted in 1908. Congress, following its policy already well-established in the District of Columbia, incorporated the indeterminate franchise in its legislation for Porto Rico and the Phillippine Islands. The new street railway franchise of Chicago and Cleveland, which have already been described in a preceding chapter, also recognize the fundamental idea of the indeterminate grant, which has been characterized as "tenure during good behavior." Unquestionably, with the recognition of the unspeakable wrong that is inherent in the grant of the perpetual franchises and the great practical disadvantages that usually arise in connection with limited-term grants, public sentiment is rapidly crystallizing in favor of the indeterminate franchise as the most promising present basis for public control of the street railways. It is fair to say, however, that in Massachussets, where the indeterminate franchise is regarded by many as substantially a perpetual franchise, there is considerable sentiment for limited-term grants. Mayor James Logan, of Worcester, is one of those who disapprove of the indeterminate franchise.

"The policy of the state of Massachussets is not to limit franchises," says he. "It is not the law, but the policy of the state as laid down by the Railroad Commission. In 1907 there was an amendment made to the law whereby franchises could be revoked, subject to the Railroad Commission, but that does not meet with the approval of the writer. I want the franchise to state its limit, for the mind of man cannot now conceive what the conditions may be ten to twenty years from now, and I want the franchise to end so that the city can get a new one and put into it the conditions which time and experience develop."

The fact that a public official so intelligent and so highly reputed as Mayor Logan should express his discontent with conditions that pre-

vail under the Massachusetts form of indeterminate franchise, calls attention to the importance of the particular form which the indeterminate franchise may take in any particular state or city. It is undoubtedly illogical as the Massachusetts committee of 1897 stated, that a street railway franchise should be treated as a mere revocable permit if by its revocation, at the whim of the governmental authorities temporarily in power, a great body of invested capital will be destroyed and a necessary public service interrupted. Whatever actual security the investor and the public may enjoy under such precarious conditions, must result from a continuous spirit of moderation among governmental officials and a complaisant attitude toward private corporation of public utilities which may perhaps be characteristic of the people of Massachusetts and the United States Congress, but which could hardly be expected in some of the communities and legislative bodies of the United States. It is important, therefore, to take notice of the modifications of the Massachusetts plan as incorporated in the Chicago and Cleveland franchises, the New York rapid transit law and the Wisconsin public utilities act. In those franchises and laws the principle of the indeterminate grant is coupled with the requirement that when a franchise is revoked, the city shall purchase the property which has been invested under the franchise. In other words, the indeterminate franchise in its later forms provides not only for continuous control by the city over its streets and its transit problems, but also for the guaranty of the capital which is invested in good faith in the rendering of a continuous public service.

Under the amendment to the rapid transit act (New York) the public service commission, with the approval of the local authorities, may grant a franchise for the construction and operation of a subway by private capital. It is required, however, that in any such franchise there shall be a reservation to the city of the right to terminate the grant and purchase the subway and its equipment, including power plant, at any time after the expiration of ten years from the commencement of operation. The price that may be paid is limited to actual cost, plus fifteen per cent if [of] the property if purchased immediately upon the expiration of the ten-year period. If purchase is deferred, however, it is provided that the price at which the property can be taken over shall gradually decrease until at the end of the full term of the grant nothing shall be paid except for equipment. The franchise must provide that the gross income derived from the operation of the railroad, after deducting operating expenses, taxes, payments to reserve and sinking funds and not more than six per cent annual interest on the actual cost of construction and equipment, shall be divided share and share alike between the city and the grantee. At any time within one year prior to the date of the termination or forfeiture of the franchise by the city, or prior to the expiration of the full term of the grant, the public service commission may, with the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment, grant a new franchise or may enter into contracts for the equipment, maintenance or operation of the railroad or may itself operate the road. After the proposed franchise has been prepared and approved as to form by the local authorities, the commission may advertise for proposals or bids, all of which shall refer to the proposed certificate or franchise and shall after the terms upon which the bidder will undertake to construct, equip, maintain and operate the railroad in so far as to set forth any or all of the following matters, as may be required by the commission: "(1) the annual interest desired upon the cost of construction and equipment prior to payment of any part of income or increase to the city; (2) the period at the end of which the plant and property except equipment, shall become the property of the city without compensation; (3) the amount of money for which galleries for subsurface structures to be paid for with public money in connection with the construction of such railroad will be constructed; (4) such transfer conveniences with other roads, specifications as to the cost of construction and other provisions as the commission may think proper to require." After receiving bids, the commission may reject all

such proposals and readvertise, "or may accept any of such proposals as will, in the judgment of said commission, best promote the public interest and grant a franchise and execute such certificate accordingly, subject to the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment."

Massachusetts is the home of the indeterminate franchise. In that state street railway "locations" may be revoked by the local authorities at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of a franchise; but the revocation, unless accepted by the franchise holder, is subject to approval by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. In legislating for the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, the United States Congress has followed the example of Massachusetts and has established the indeterminate franchise. The new street railway ordinances of Chicago also reserve to the city the right to terminate them at any time by the purchase of the property. Wisconsin, in its public utilities law passed in 1907, adopted the principle of the indeterminate franchise for all future grants, and also authorized companies operating under limited-term franchises to surrender them and accept indeterminate permits.

The above extracts were taken from "Municipal Franchises" by Delos F. Wilcox.

Mr. Glackin, on behalf of the minority of the special joint committee appointed by the Forty-seventh General Assembly to investigate public utilities made the following report and, on motion of Mr. Glackin, 2,500 copies of the same were ordered printed:

MINORITY REPORT OF THE SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PUBLIC UTILITIES CREATED BY HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24 OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY (KNOWN AS THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.)

To the Honorable Edward F. Dunne, Governor, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

The ultimate object of House Joint Resolution No. 24 was to make such an investigation and to gather such information from which a general public utilities law might be drafted and enacted in accordance with the institutions of government as organized and executed in the State of Illinois. To attain this end three main propositions must be clearly kept in mind.

First—Any such law enacted should contain the best that has been accomplished in other states not inconsistent with our laws, and should be so drawn as to give complete remedy for the evils now existing.

Second—The principle of local self-government has long been jealously guarded and preserved by the people of Illinois, and perhaps in no other state of the union is the measure of local government broader or more beneficially administered. Any law enacted should not interfere with or impair this principle, and should not only protect and preserve it, but should broaden the powers of the larger municipalities in the State to work out their own local public utility problems, and if sufficient breadth of power is granted, it may be certainly relied upon that the proper solution will follow. It is a doctrine that can generally be relied upon, that if those who are governed are allowed to make their own mistakes and at the same time given the power to correct them, that such correction is sure to follow.

Third—At the date of the drafting of this minority report, three general public utility bills have been put in print. Two of these have already been introduced into the Legislature, and the other bill will be introduced into the Legislature today. It is accordingly considered appropriate and desirable to make an analysis in detail of these three bills to see whether or not they measure up to the full standard of the principles laid down in this report which should be embodied in a well considered, progressive public utility law. There is submitted with this report a fourth general public utilities bill which, it is thought, meets and measures up to the standard herein set forth.

I.

Under the first of the foregoing subdivisions, it is certainly little less than axiomatic to say that a public utilities law should cover all the public utilities within the State in order to be fair to all citizens and to all financial interests. By this we mean all privately owned and operated public utilities. The theory of public utility ownership and operation by private corporations and individuals rests upon the principle that the right and franchise is in the first instance and is ultimately in the public, and that where private corporations and persons have been permitted to own and operate public utilities which supply to the public, services, products or commodities, this has been done because the public has not up to the present time found it advantageous to own and operate such public utilities, and it is because of this permission granted to private corporations and persons to own and operate these utilities and because of the fact that the right and franchise is in the public, that the public has a right to regulate such utilities. It likewise follows that where the public itself owns and operates a public utility that the reason for regulation does not exist. Consequently, all public utilities owned and operated by a municipality should be exempted from the scope and operation of a public utilities law so far as their regulation is concerned, but any public utilities law to be complete should make broad provision whereby the public may acquire, own, and operate the utilities by which it is supplied with services, products and commodities.

An efficient system of public utilities regulation should provide authority:

First—to investigate all utilities by the aid of experts to the end that full and complete information may be obtained and kept on file at all times covering the value of the property owned by the public utility, whether tangible or intangible; the location of the same; the method of conducting business; its officers; the names of all persons owning its stocks and bonds; and all information that may enable a public utilities commission to efficiently regulate the services performed or rendered by the public utility in the interest of both the public at large and the persons whose funds are invested in it.

Second—A uniform system of accounting for all public utilities of the same class or kind is one of the most efficient means for providing for regulation.

Third—The amount of capital stock issued and outstanding, the amount of bonded or other indebtedness issued and outstanding, should be kept carefully under the control and supervision of the commission which should be given power to grant or refuse an increase in capital stock or bonded indebtedness, and to require the public utility, whenever just and reasonable, to retire or reduce such portions of its capital stock or bonded indebtedness as do not represent a bona fide investment.

Fourth—The power to fix rates and to prescribe rules, practices and regulations for the operation of a public utility is the highest and most important power that can be conferred upon the commission, and all other powers granted by a public utilities law must lead up to this end. All such rates, rules and regulations must not only be just and reasonable, non-discriminatory and fair to the public, but such rates must alike be just and equitable to those who have invested their money in the public utility, and they must be high enough and the regulations for operation must be reasonable, to the end that sufficient income will be produced to pay a fair return upon the investment, and to provide, by way of depreciation and other funds, for repairs, replacements, extensions and additions.

Fifth—Lastly, after rates and regulations have been fixed by order of a commission, the method of judicial review must be very carefully considered and worked out to the end that those who have invested their money shall not be denied the just and equal protection of the law under its due process.

The public is entitled to receive under a public utilities law better and cheaper service and the assurance that it will not be required to pay dividends on watered stock and interest on bonds, the proceeds of which have

not been put into the public utility enterprise, and the investor is entitled to receive protection and conservation of his investment and the taking of the business completely out of politics, whether State or local.

II.

There is a strong public sentiment in the city of Chicago and the larger cities throughout the State in favor of separate local regulation of public utilities. In the state of New York two commissions have been created; one for greater New York city, and the other for the state at large outside of the city. The large territorial area of the city of Chicago and the ever multiplying problems of her local transportation, as well as the problems relating to gas and electricity for heat, light, power and telephone service make it imperative that a separate commission should be created to give its entire time to their solution. A single commission composed of five members would be unable to deal with the problems for the entire State with Chicago included. The law should create a separate commission for Chicago, and the scope and powers of its jurisdiction should be clearly defined and set forth in the Act, and in keeping with the spirit that has made Chicago great and prosperous we believe that the members of this commission should be appointed by the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the city council. It has been pointed out in the majority report of this committee that the New York city commission is appointed by the governor of the state. This does not necessarily argue or prove that the same course should be followed as to Chicago. The forces that control Chicago and make her great are different from those that control New York city. Chicago founded in 1837 is seventy-six years old. New York founded in 1613 is three hundred years old. The latter is ruled by traditions and interests. Chicago is built and governed by a resourceful citizenship of intelligent, common people, each generation of whom surpasses its predecessor in achievement and the secret of Chicago's success lies in the fact that she has been permitted to advance free from the imposition of burdensome State regulation. If she is to continue to grow and outstrip all of her competitors, this condition must be preserved.

The Honorable Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois, in his inaugural address before the Forty-eighth General Assembly, speaking upon the subject of public utilities, had this to say of local regulation:

"In addition to a law conferring the right of municipal ownership, and another creating a State utilities commission, we need legislation conferring upon cities that choose to exercise it, the same rights of control over all their city utilities that they now possess with respect to water companies. Chicago secured such a right with respect to gas and electric companies about six years ago. A similar law, with perhaps some additional powers, should be passed for all cities.

After some experience with the legislation, recommended above, we shall be in better position to determine whether the powers of the city commission should be further increased. It is, of course, desirable, and in accordance with the Democratic policy, to confer as much home rule as possible upon cities, and to concentrate in State and national hands only such powers as are State or nation-wide in their scope.

To Chicago, and all cities over one hundred thousand population, might be given the right, enjoyed by the city of St. Louis, of creating its own commission, which would report directly to the city council, and be given as much powers and resources as may be conferred upon it by the city itself."

The Honorable Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois, in his last biennial message, January 8, 1913, speaking of a public utilities commission, had this to say concerning home rule:

"The next matter of importance concerns the scope of authority of such commission. Home rule is the fundamental principle of government in this country. It is important that this principle shall be conserved as far as possible in all governmental activities, national, State and local. In pursuance of the principles of home rule, we would naturally expect to let at

least the more important municipalities of the State create and manage their own commissions on public utilities. On the other hand, the efficiency of such commissions might possibly be impaired by a limitation of their authority by city lines. However, the greatest advantage to the people will doubtless accrue from the creation of two commissions, one for the city of Chicago, and the other for the rest of the State. The public utilities problems of the city of Chicago are so great and so complex as to require the entire attention of such a body of experts as would compose the commission."

Not less than the interest of the citizens of the city of Chicago is that of the larger cities throughout the State. While their public utility problems may not be as numerous or complex as those of a city having more than two million inhabitants, the proper solution of the problems in the smaller cities is just as vital to them and the interest taken by their citizens is just as keen as in the case of Chicago.

It should be borne in mind that the great bulk of work to be performed by a State public utilities commission, if one commission only should be created, would be done for the benefit of the inhabitants of the larger cities, and the expense of the commission would be due in large measure to this work done in behalf of the larger municipalities. It is here where the farmers and those living in the smaller municipalities or communities of the State in whose behalf only a minor portion of the commission's work would be expended should be thought of, and protected in the matter of expense. If only one commission is created for the State at large, the greater part of the burden of expense would fall upon the rural communities, and if a law is enacted which creates a city commission for Chicago, and authorizes the remaining larger municipalities in the State at their option to create municipal commissions, the expenses of these city and municipal commissions will be borne by the cities and the rural communities will be relieved. Why should the State at large pay the tax when the cities are willing to bear the burden? Furthermore, it is incumbent upon the State Legislature and the executive administration to keep down State appropriations and administer the State government as economically as possible.

It is estimated by the majority of this committee "that a single commission for Illinois would require about four hundred thousand dollars annually for its maintenance." It is further proposed: "The cost of maintenance should be imposed in the first instance, upon the utility companies, this cost will necessarily constitute part of the operating expenses of the company to be considered in the rates established for the particular class of service. Accordingly, your committee has provided for a tax of one hundred dollars upon each utility company in the State of Illinois, and an additional imposition of one mill upon the gross earnings of each of such companies in the State."

The foregoing proposal is open to two serious objections. In the first place, it is wrong in morals to require the public utility to pay for its own regulation, for if it is lawfully engaged in business, and is performing a service of benefit to the public, the expense of such regulation should be borne by the public, and if it is not lawfully engaged in business and is not performing a service beneficial to the public, it should be put out of business entirely. The second objection is that there are grave doubts as to whether or not the proposed tax of one hundred dollars upon each utility company and one mill upon gross earnings does not amount to an unjust discrimination by the way of taking property without due process of law, and at the same time it seems quite clear that such a provision would amount to class legislation.

The argument for jurisdiction of local utilities to be placed under the State commission if carried to its logical conclusion might readily be invoked to extend the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over State and local utilities if the same were permissible under the Constitution. The principle is the same. The question of application is only a matter of degree and possibility under the United States constitution.

The majority of this committee through several labored paragraphs undertakes to demonstrate that city or municipal commissions mean politi-

cal interference and that the public utilities, to use the language of Chairman Roemer of Wisconsin, "would be appointing the commission * * * and would be regulating themselves." This is an individual's opinion, and while entitled to a certain amount of respect and consideration it should not be forgotten that there is but very little difference in politics in one part of the State from that in another. The real question as to whether political interference would still remain would depend upon whether or not the city or municipal commission created was of such a permanent and stable character and clothed with such broad powers and supervision that it could accomplish the purpose of its creation. The fact should not be overlooked that the corporations of Wisconsin are quite fond of the Wisconsin commission, and that it has the reputation of being quite favorable to them. This commission has been organized along lines and theories laid down by certain professors and graduates of the University of Wisconsin, and while it has produced many commendable results, it might not be amiss to exercise a rather more careful supervision in the interest of the public at large.

The majority report, at page 32, says: "Almost without exception outside of the city of Chicago the municipal authorities freely admitted they are unable to deal intelligently with questions pertaining to rate making, valuations of utility properties, application of the principles of depreciation, the compulsion of proper and adequate service, and the many scientific, technical engineering and accounting questions necessary to the proper regulation of public service corporations."

This certainly does not prove that local municipal commissions would not accomplish what the municipal authorities thus far have been unable to attain. It rather proves that these local authorities have failed in their efforts because they have not been provided with the machinery and the power necessary to enable them to take up the solution of these questions in a scientific way. The city of Chicago during the past fifteen years, with very scant authority to handle public utility questions, has accomplished more than any other city on the continent along these lines.

Would anybody contend that the office of Commissioner of Public Works for the city of Chicago should be abolished, and that a State official should be appointed in his stead? We think not, and the reason is that this office can be exercised more wisely by a local official than by a distant authority.

The majority of the committee thinks it has a good illustration in the supervision of health, and says, "matters pertaining to the supervision of health, whether belonging to Cairo or Chicago, are supervised by the State authorities." This may be true to a certain extent, but the fact remains that Chicago has her local health department which carries on the real work of health supervision in the city. The city of Chicago for the year 1913 appropriated \$723,211.20 for its health department, which is one of the most efficient in the land, while the Legislature appropriated for the State Board of Health only \$103,000.00 for the year of 1912. It is readily seen that the city of Chicago expends more than seven times as much yearly for health protection of its citizens and those of the State at large as the State Board.

III.

PUBLIC UTILITY BILLS.

1. The public utility bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Ettelson, and known as the Senate Bill Number 7, is modeled after the New York Act, but does not contain some of the later amendments and improvements of that Act. It provides two commissions; one commission for the city of Chicago; in this respect it is to be commended. But there is considerable doubt, however, as to whether the section, as drafted, creating the commission for Chicago is constitutional. The bill is further to be commended in that it provides for abolishing the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and in many other respects it is a good bill. It does not provide, however, for regulation by the smaller cities throughout the State, nor give them author-

ity to create their own commissions. It contains no provisions for municipal ownership, and might be improved by broadening its stock and bond provisions.

2. The bill prepared by Senator Dailey, chairman of this committee, submitted with the majority report and which has been supervised and criticised by Dean Kinley, Dean Harker, and Professor Fairlie of the State University of Illinois, is open to many serious objections. This bill creates only one commission, and includes within its jurisdiction municipal and quasi municipal corporations. This would include the public waterworks of all the cities, villages and incorporated towns throughout the State. The public utilities included within its scope are, street railroads, telephone and telegraph lines, those furnishing water, steam, gas, electricity or energy for light, heat, fuel or power, tunnels or subways, in any city, for any purpose, for which a charge is made to the public, and storage, wharfage, yardage, depot and terminal facilities. Railroads and interurban railroads are not included, and the Railroad and Warehouse Commission is not abolished. This is certainly a weakness in the bill, while the Railroad and Warehouse Commission Act contains some good provisions, the Railroad and Warehouse Commission is not given broad enough jurisdiction to accomplish any great measure of positive good. Furthermore, the bill does not include any of the public utilities where their rates and services are now regulated and controlled by any commission, board or statute of this State. This latter is a very deceptive proviso, and in its final analysis might turn out to give the commission very little power.

The majority, after arguing at great length in this report against political interference with public utility regulation, proceeds to incorporate the proviso in this bill "that no more than three members of said public utilities commission shall be of the same political party," thus at the outset basing its composition upon political considerations rather than fitness.

A close analysis of section 64 of this bill we believe, will disclose that it has been most carefully drawn with the view of facilitating the sale, transfer, lease, merger or consolidation of public utility properties, rights, franchises and privileges. Such sales, transfers, leases, mergers and consolidations are expressly declared to be lawful, and the manner in which they may be effectuated is set out in detail. It is then provided that if any shareholder objects to any such purchase, lease, consolidation or merger, he shall give notice of his dissent within thirty days thereafter, and may demand payment for his stock, and shall thereupon receive from the utility its fair, cash value. If he shall refuse to part with his stock, or the value of the same cannot be agreed upon, then the public utility shall within ninety days proceed to acquire the stock and interest of such dissenting stockholder, by the exercise of the power and right of eminent domain which is conferred upon the public utility for that purpose, and any stock so acquired shall be cancelled. If the dissenting stockholder shall not give notice of his dissent within thirty days, as provided, he shall be held to have acquiesced in the agreement of sale, lease, consolidation or merger, and shall be subject thereto. These provisions are unmistakable in their terms and speak most eloquently in behalf of the majority stockholders of any public utility. They serve notice in advance that minority stockholders must keep silence or get out. This same section in item "I" also provides that the purchase, sale, lease or consolidation and merger authorized "shall not be held or construed as a violation of the provisions of any ordinance, or bond given thereunder * * *." This clause is evidently intended to impair rights of municipalities under ordinances already passed and obligations entered into, and further to impair the power of such municipalities to contract in the future by ordinance or to require bonds of public utilities. Here again the interests of the public are sacrificed and the privileges of the public utility are confirmed and strengthened.

Section 66 sets forth that "no municipal corporation or quasi municipal corporation or body politic shall build, maintain or operate for other than its sole municipal purposes, any works or system for the furnishing of any of the commodities or rendering any of the services herein referred to, with-

out a certificate to so do, being first granted by the commission. If the commission refuses an application to issue such a certificate, no proceedings shall be taken by such municipal or like corporation before the commission. A new application, however, may be made for such privilege after one year from the date of such refusal." This is an open and direct attack upon municipal ownership. It is a clog or condition intended to make municipal ownership difficult and actually impossible where public utility corporations might be able to influence or control the action of the commission.

The bond and stock provisions of the bill are contained in section 67, which is quite lengthy, and at lines 50 to 56 includes a proviso as follows: "Provided, however, that the commission shall have no power or authority over any surplus earnings or assets of any public utility accrued prior to the taking effect of this Act, and all such surplus earnings and assets may at any time be distributed to the stockholders of such public utility, or such stockholders may be given certificates of *increased capital stock*, in such public utility, representing their aliquot part of such surplus earnings or assets." This proviso is questionable in that it is susceptible of a construction under certain circumstances which might work positive injury to the public. It is conceivable that a public utility whose stock had already been largely watered and inflated and which had yet by unfair discriminations and unjust rates been able to accumulate a large surplus. Now, to guarantee to this public utility the right to issue certificates of increased capital stock would be clearly giving it the power to oppress the public more grievously in the future than in the past. We deem this proviso to be hostile to the interest of the public at large, and are of the opinion that a properly drawn bill should confer the power upon the commission to grant or withhold its consent to all issues of stock subsequent to the taking effect of this Act.

This bill does not provide any means for regulation by the larger cities of the State. It holds out no hope or encouragement for municipal ownership, and far from being progressive in its terms and provisions we believe it to be unquestionably retrogressive.

3. A third bill has been prepared by Professors Fairlie and Dodd of the State University at the request of Governor Edward F. Dunne. This bill provides for one commission only consisting of five members to be appointed by the Governor. Cities, villages and incorporated towns, and other municipal corporations are included within its jurisdiction. This, as observed as to the preceding bill, would place all municipal water works under the supervision of the State commission, and take the control of the same out of the local municipal authorities.

Article 6 of the bill seeks to give to cities authority to prescribe terms and conditions by which public utilities may occupy streets; to require public utilities to make additions and extensions; to regulate adequacy and safety of product and service; to determine just and reasonable rates; to prevent unjust and unreasonable discrimination, and then clouds and qualifies these provisions by an ambiguous proviso contained in section 81, thereby rendering the grant of power to such municipalities very uncertain.

Section 82 of the bill provides as follows: "Any city of over twenty-five thousand inhabitants may by ordinance provide for a committee or local commission or commissioner to make investigation into all facts and matters relating to any public utility franchise, additions and extensions, the quality, quantity and safety of service, and the establishment of just and reasonable rates or other charges, or the prevention of discrimination in rates or other charges, and the service of public utilities within the territorial limits of such city. After any such investigation, the committee or local commission or commissioner shall report its or his findings and recommendations to the city council." This is the only provision for the creation of city or municipal commissions, and is entirely too scant and limited in its terms to give any adequate measure of relief or authority in this respect. If it is at all intended to authorize cities to create commissions, reasonably broad provisions should be given whereby the public utility problems in such cities can be properly solved. It should be provided that any municipal commission so created should be clothed with all the power and authority of proce-

ture given to the State commission, both before the commission and in the courts. Otherwise, no real measure of relief is granted and the cities would be driven to seek redress under the State commission, and this is the evident intent clearly since so little authority and power is granted that they will be forced to rely upon the State commission.

This bill, while in some respects presenting some good features, grants so little in the way of home rule or local regulation, that it may be considered a negligible quantity in this respect.

4. The minority of this committee has prepared a bill which it presents with this report, and commends to the serious consideration and most careful scrutiny of the Governor of the State of Illinois, and the members of the Legislature. This bill seeks to give a careful definition of all public utilities, and to clearly define jurisdiction. It provides for the creation of a city commission for all cities having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, and for a State commission for the rest of the State, except as provided for cities having less than one hundred thousand inhabitants and more than twenty thousand inhabitants. As to cities of this latter class, they are given the option of regulating the public utilities within their corporate limits through their city councils, and to that end may apply to the State commission for information and data useful in such regulation. They may turn over to the jurisdiction of the State commission one or more public utilities for a period of five years and may thereafter resume the control of the same, or they are given the further power to create their own municipal commissions, and to pay such salaries as they may be able to pay. These municipal commissions which may be created by municipalities having less than one hundred thousand inhabitants and more than twenty thousand inhabitants are given "all and every the like, necessary and appropriate powers and full and complete supervision, regulation and control, including all powers of procedure, remedies, forfeitures and penalties provided for the State commission or any city commission." (See Section 24.) A city commission in a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall consist of three members, and shall be appointed by the mayor for a term of six years, by and with the consent of the city council. The State commission shall consist of five members and shall be appointed for a term of six years by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The jurisdiction of the city commission shall extend to railroads, so far as local transportation is concerned, to street railroads and independent subways or tunnels, to other common carriers, so far as local transportation is concerned, to gas and electricity for heat, light and power, to telephone lines as operated within city limits, to water power, to the capital stock, bonds, and other securities of the aforesaid public utilities, and to the franchises, licenses, permits and contracts of any such public utilities: *Provided, however,* that the city shall still retain its jurisdiction over all licenses, permits, contracts and bonds relative to the laying of tracks, erecting of poles, stretching of wires, laying of pipes, and so forth, except where any extension or addition may be required. All other jurisdiction is conferred upon the State commission, except as provided for municipalities having less than one hundred thousand inhabitants and more than twenty thousand inhabitants. Public utilities owned and operated by municipalities are, however, excepted from the jurisdiction of any commission. The bill confers upon the commissions created thereunder broad powers to fix and regulate rates, and establish rules, practices and regulations for all public utilities under their jurisdiction; to prevent discrimination; to provide for quality; quantity; efficiency and investigation of public utility service or commodities supplied; forbids free or reduced service; abolishes passes, except as to public utility employees, ministers of religion and other excepted classes; makes broad provisions for uniform reports of all public utilities; provides for depreciation accounts and the valuation of all property of any public utility, and authorizes the commission to classify public utilities, and gives ample power to provide for extensions and additions of plant, line or equipment of service, and to provide for additional trains and sched-

ules; provides for physical connections between railroads, street railroads and telephone and telegraph companies, and for joint rates and through routes. It abolishes the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and repeals the Railroad and Warehouse Commission Act, retaining, however, the best provisions of that Act relating to reports by railroads and long and short haul provisions; makes ample provision for the testing, efficiency and quality of any service or product supplied to the public and provides for hearing of complaints.

The stock and bond provisions, and those relating to franchises, consolidations and reorganizations, of this bill, have been carefully considered and the best that is contained in the New York, Wisconsin and California acts have been adopted. An article of twelve sections has been included conferring powers of municipal ownership of public utilities. This has been drawn closely following the provisions of the Chicago Charter Act adopted by the Forty-fifth General Assembly in 1907.

The provisions with reference to practice and procedure before the various commissions and the courts have been drawn with especial care, and are carefully worked out within the limitations of our Constitution. They provide ample means for investigating all public utility questions, and specify forfeitures and penalties that may be imposed in case of violation of the provisions of the Act or any order or decision entered by a commission.

The minority of your committee firmly believe that the bill presented herewith and recommended to the Governor of the State and the members of the State Legislature if enacted into a law will afford the broadest possible measure of relief to the people of the State, and therefore, urge its adoption and enactment.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE

EDWARD J. GLACKIN,
Senate,

GEORGE W. ALSCHULER,
House of Representatives.

Mr. Thaddeaus B. Scouten, special Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, appointed April 16, 1913, to serve subpoenas issued in pursuance of Senate Resolution No. 57, adopted on yesterday, appeared at the Bar of the Senate and reported that he had served a subpoena, duly issued upon John Hill, Jr., of Chicago, Illinois, and that said John Hill, Jr., was now present at the Bar of the Senate as required by the subpoena.

The President of the Senate with the unanimous acquiescence of the Senate appointed on behalf of the Senate to examine the witness John Hill, Jr., the following: Senators Dailey, O'Connor, Jones.

On motion of Mr. Dailey, the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole with the President of the Senate presiding, as provided for by Senate Resolution No. 57.

After being in session for some time, Mr. Dailey, from the Committee of the Whole, made the following report to the Senate which had been reconvened by the President of the Senate:

Senator Dailey—The committee of the whole of the Senate in reference to Senate Resolution 57, beg leave to report to the Senate that pursuant to the terms of this resolution, Mr. John Hill, Jr. was subpoenaed to appear before the committee of the whole as a witness, and did appear, and testified to matters pertaining to the resolution. From the testimony of Mr. Hill it was apparent to the committee of the whole that he had no information or knowledge upon the question of any fund being collected for use for improper or illegitimate purposes, but that in his testimony he stated that he had knowledge of a fund being collected by certain persons in Chicago, whose names are as follows:

Charles B. Pierce, of Bartlett Frazer & Co.

Robert McDougall, of Knight & McDougall.

John H. Jones.

Arthur G. Delaney, of Logan & Bryan.

John E. Belot.

And the committee of the whole would therefore request that subpoenas be issued for the parties just named to be and appear before the Senate acting as a committee of the whole on next Wednesday at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the proper officer of the Senate be designated or appointed for serving process upon the persons to appear at the time and place hereinbefore mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Dailey, the foregoing report made by him was adopted, and subpoenas ordered issued for the parties named in said report.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Tossey offered the following resolution, which, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 36.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives thereof concurring, That a joint committee of ten be appointed, composed of five Senators, to be named by the Senate, and five Representatives, to be named by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to examine the expenditures and condition of the public institutions of the State, and to confer with the officers of the different State institutions and departments and the State Board of Administration, in order to ascertain if it is possible to reduce the expenditures of these institutions without impairing their efficiency, and to report to the Governor.

The officers and employees of the public departments and institutions of the State are hereby requested to supply, on the request of said committee, all books, documents, and other information in their possession relevant to the purpose of such examination.

The committee shall have authority to employ stenographers, clerks and other assistants necessary to carry on such examination and to make their report; the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives, or out of any appropriation made therefor, on vouchers properly signed and approved by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Mr. Manny offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 59.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized to appoint a bill proof reader of the Senate for the remainder of the session at four dollars (\$4.00) per day.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Manny, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and, on his motion, was adopted.

The Secretary of the Senate then announced that as provided for by the foregoing resolution he had appointed George S. Skinner, Jr.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Canaday introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 437, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois, to make an appropriation therefor,

and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by Act approved and in force January 17, 1908,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Canaday, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 438, for "An Act concerning corporations organized for profit, and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict herewith,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 439, for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument in Fort Edwards,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 440, for "An Act to make appropriation to erect and complete a building for the elementary division of the Western Illinois State Normal School at Macomb,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Dailey, Chairman of and from the Special Joint Committee to investigate Public Utilities, appointed by the Forty-seventh General Assembly, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 441, for "An Act in relation to public service companies, herein called public utilities, providing for the regulation and control of such public utilities, creating a public utilities commission, prescribing its powers and duties, and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Denvir, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 442, for "An Act in relation to the protection of plume birds,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fish and Game.

Mr. Glackin, from the Minority of Special Joint Committee to investigate Public Utilities, appointed by the Forty-seventh General Assembly, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 443, for "An Act concerning public utilities,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 444, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the

Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883, by adding certain additional sections numbered from 17 to 26 inclusive,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Hurburgh introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 445, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at public expense, and for the nomination of candidates for public offices, to regulate the manner of holding elections and to enforce the secrecy of the ballot,' approved June 22, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Hurburgh introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 446, for "An Act to amend section 8 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at public expense and for the nomination of candidates for public offices, to regulate the manner of holding elections, and to enforce the secrecy of the ballot,' approved June 22, 1891, in force July 1, 1891; as amended by an Act approved May 6, 1897, in force July 1, 1897; as amended by an Act approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 447, for "An Act to amend section 13 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the sale of Kaskaskia commons, upon the island of Kaskaskia, in the county of Randolph, and to create a permanent school fund for the inhabitants of said island out of the proceeds of said sale, and to punish any person failing to comply with the provisions thereof,' filed June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Piercy, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 448, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to fencing and operating railroads,' approved March 31, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,' approved May 23, 1877, in force July 1, 1877, approved May 29, 1879, in force July 1, 1879,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 449, for "An Act to provide for the protection, safety and number of men to be employed in the business of operating railroad switch engines, engaged in switching railroad cars, and to provide for the enforcement thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Tossey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 450, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 56, 59 and 61 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, and Acts amendatory thereto,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 451, for "An Act to amend section 244 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 452, for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of the suffering and destitute residents in the State of Illinois, caused by the recent floods in the State and for the families and dependents of such sufferers,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Cornwell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 453, for "An Act to amend sections 5 and 8 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to *ne creat*,' approved March 12, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

The following resolution, received from the House of Representatives April 16, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 23.

WHEREAS, An Act was passed by the Forty-third General Assembly amending the general election law of this State, entitled, "An Act to provide for the use of voting machines at elections for casting, registering, recording and counting ballots or votes; also creating a board of voting machine commissioners and defining its duties." (Approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903.)

Sec. 430. SUBMISSION OF QUESTION OF ADOPTING VOTING MACHINE—CONSTRUCTION OF MACHINE—REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED]. SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That anybody or board of public officials, or any officer or officers charged by law with the duty of providing material and supplies for holding an election or elections in any city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division of the State, may at any general or special election submit a proposition to the qualified voters thereof to adopt a voting machine or voting machines, and whenever a majority of the electors of any such city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division voting upon said proposition shall have*

declared therefor, may purchase or lease a voting machine or voting machines for any or all of the election precincts for which he, it or they are by law charged by law with the duty of providing material and supplies for holding an election or elections, at the expense of the city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division of the State now chargeable by law with the expenses of the material and supplies for holding general elections in such civil division or divisions. If the question of using a voting machine or voting machines be not submitted to the voters by the proper public officials, a petition signed by 10 per cent of the voters of any city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division of the State and addressed to them at least sixty days before any general election asking the submission of the question of adopting a voting machine or voting machines shall compel the submission of the question to the voters at that election. Use of such machines may be discontinued on resubmission of the question and a vote in favor thereof at any subsequent election: *Provided, and however,* That no such voting machine shall be used, purchased, leased or adopted until the board of voting machine commissioners hereinafter provided for, or a majority thereof, shall have made and filed a report certifying that they have examined such machine; that it affords each elector an opportunity to vote in absolute secrecy; that it enables each elector to vote a straight party ticket; that it enables each elector to vote a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from the nominees of any or all other parties, and in part from an independent nomination and in part of persons not in nomination by any party or upon any independent ticket; that it enables each elector to vote a written or printed ballot of his own selection, for any person for any office for which he may desire; that it enables each elector to vote for all candidates for whom he is entitled to vote and prevents him from voting for any candidate for any office more than once, unless he is lawfully entitled to cast more than one vote for one candidate and in that event permits him to cast only as many votes for that candidate as he is by law entitled and no more; that it prevents the elector from voting for more than one person for the same office unless he is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person therefor, and in that event permits him to vote for as many persons for that office as he is by law entitled and no more; and that such machine will register correctly by means of exact counters, every vote cast for the regular tickets thereon; and has the capacity to contain the tickets of seven political parties with the names of all the candidates thereon, together with all propositions to be voted upon except that it may be so constructed that the names of all candidates for presidential electors will not occur thereon, but in lieu thereof one ballot label in each party column or row shall contain only the words "Presidential Electors," preceded by the party name. That all votes cast on the machine on a regular ballot or ballots shall be registered; that voters may by means of irregular ballots or otherwise vote for any person for any office, although such person may not have been nominated by any party and his name may not appear on such machine; then when a vote is cast for any person for any such office, when his name does not appear on the machine, the elector cannot vote for any name on the machine for the same office; that each elector can, understandingly and within the period of one minute cast his vote for all candidates of his choice; that in case the machine is so constructed that the candidates for presidential electors of any party can be voted for only by voting for the ballot label containing the words "Presidential Electors," by voting an irregular ticket as hereinafter defined the elector may vote for any person or persons he may choose for presidential electors; that the machine is provided with a lock or locks by the use of which any movement of the voting or registering mechanism is absolutely prevented so that it cannot be tampered with or manipulated for any fraudulent purpose; that the machine is susceptible of being closed during the progress of the voting so that no person can see or know the number of votes registered for any candidate: *Provided, also,* that no such machine or machines shall be purchased unless the party or parties making the sale

shall guarantee in writing to keep the machine or machines in good working order for five years without additional cost and shall give a sufficient bond conditional to that effect.

Sec. 431. MACHINE MUST MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED.] Sec. 2. The voting machine or machines to be used, adopted, leased or purchased as herein provided must be so constructed as to meet all requirements specified in this Act.

Sec. 432. BOARD OF VOTING MACHINE COMMISSIONERS—TERMS OF OFFICE—EXAMINATION OF MACHINE—REPORT—APPROVAL—COMPENSATION.] Sec. 3. The Secretary of State and two persons appointed by the Governor, who shall be mechanical experts and not members of the same political party, shall constitute a board of voting machine commissioners. Their term of office shall be four years, except that the commissioners appointed by the Governor shall be subject to removal at his pleasure and that any Secretary of State on surrendering the duties of his office shall be succeeded on the board by the succeeding Secretary of State. If the office of Secretary of State for any reason shall become vacant the Attorney General of the State shall be a member of the board until the office of Secretary of State is filled. No member of the board shall have any interest in any voting machine. Any person or corporation owning or being interested in any voting machine may apply to said board to examine such machine and report on its accuracy, efficiency, capacity and safety. The commissioners shall examine the machine and make full report thereon in the office of the Secretary of State. They shall state in the report whether or not the kind of machine so examined complies with the requirements of this Act and can be safely used by voters at elections under the conditions prescribed in this Act. If the report be in the affirmative upon said questions, the machine shall be deemed approved by the board and machines of its kind may be adopted for use at elections as herein provided. When the machine has been so approved any improvement or change that does not impair its accuracy, efficiency, capacity or safety shall not render necessary a re-examination or re-approval thereof. Any form of voting machine not so approved cannot be used at any election. Each of the two mechanical experts on the board shall be entitled to one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for his compensation and expenses in making such examination and report, to be paid by the person or corporation applying for such examination, which sum may be demanded in advance of making the examination, and which shall be the sole compensation to be received by any such expert. The board may, if it consents to do so, go to any point in the State for the purpose of examining a machine, but it shall not be compelled to make such examination at any place other than the capital of the State: *Provided*, that each of the two commissioners appointed as mechanical experts shall not receive and retain to exceed fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) and reasonable expenses in any one year, and all sums collected for such examinations over and above said maximum salaries and reasonable expenses shall be turned into the State treasury.

[Sec. 433.] EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMITTED.] Sec. 4. The authorities of any city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division authorized by section 1 of this Act to adopt a voting machine or voting machines may provide for the experimental use, at any election or elections, in one or more election precincts, of a machine which it might lawfully adopt, without a formal adoption thereof, and its use at such elections shall be as valid for all purposes as if it had been lawfully adopted.

Sec. 434. HOW PAYMENT FOR MACHINE MAY BE PROVIDED FOR.] Sec. 5. The local authorities, on the adoption and lease or purchase of a voting machine or voting machines, may provide for the payment therefor in such manner as may be deemed for the best interest of the city, village, incorporated town or county. They may for that purpose make leases, issue bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations, which shall be a charge on the city, village, incorporated town or county. Such bonds, certificates or other obligations may be issued with or without interest, payable at such time or times as the authorities may determine, but shall not be issued or sold at less than par.

Sec. 435. ELECTION PRECINCT IN WHICH MACHINES USED—NUMBER OF VOTERS—RE-DIVISION OF PRECINCTS.] Sec. 6. For any election in any city, village, incorporated town, county, election district or other civil division in which voting machines are to be used, the election precincts in which such machines are to be used may be created by the officers charged with the duty of creating election precincts so as to contain as near as may be six hundred votes each. Such re-districting or re-division shall be made, under such regulations as to time and manner as are now provided by law. Thereafter, so long as voting machines are (are) used, no re-division of such election precincts shall be made until at some general election the number of votes cast in one or more of such precincts shall exceed seven hundred.

Sec. 436. SUPPLYING PRECINCTS WITH MACHINE.] Sec. 7. The local authorities adopting a voting machine or voting machines shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, provide for each polling place a voting machine in complete working order, and shall thereafter preserve and keep it in repair, and shall have the custody thereof, and of the furniture and equipment of the polling place when not in use at an election. If it shall be impracticable to supply each election precinct with a voting machine at the election following such adoption, as many may be supplied as it is practicable to procure, and the same may be used in such election precinct or precincts within the city, village, incorporated town, county, election district or other civil division, as the officers adopting the same may direct.

Sec. 437. HOW MACHINE SHALL BE PLACED IN ROOM—ONE MINUTE FOR VOTING.] Sec. 8. The room in which the election is held shall have a railing separating the part of the room occupied by the judges and clerks of election from that part of the room occupied by the voting machine. The exterior of the voting machine and every part of the polling place shall be in plain view of the election officers. The voting machine shall be placed at least three feet from every wall and partition of the polling place and at least four feet from any election officer or table used by them, and it shall be so placed that no person on the opposite side of the railing can see or determine from the outside of the room how the voter casts his vote. After the opening of the polls the election judges shall allow no person to pass within the railing to the part of the room where the machine is situated, except for the purpose of voting, except as is provided in the next succeeding section of this Act; and they shall not permit more than one voter at a time to be in such part of the room. They shall not themselves remain or permit any other person to remain in any position or near any position that would permit one to see or ascertain how a voter votes or how he has voted. No voter shall remain within the voting booth or compartment longer than one minute, and if any voter shall refuse to leave after the lapse of that time, he shall at once be removed by the election officers or upon their order.

Sec. 438. WHERE VOTER CAN NOT READ OR IS UNABLE TO USE MACHINE—INTOXICATED PERSON.] Sec. 9. Any voter who may declare upon oath that he can not read the English language, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to use the voting machine, shall, upon request, be assisted by two of the election officers of different parties, to be selected by the judges and clerks of the precincts in which they are to act, to be designated by the judges of election at the opening of the polls. Such officers, in the voter's presence and in the presence of each other, shall register his vote upon the machine for the candidates of his choice, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The clerks of election shall enter upon the poll list after the name of any elector who received such assistance in registering his vote a memorandum of the fact. Intoxication shall not be regarded as a physical disability, and no intoxicated person shall be entitled to assistance in registering his vote.

Sec. 439. WHERE VOTER ASKS FOR INSTRUCTION CONCERNING MANNER OF VOTING.] Sec. 10. In case any elector after entering the voting machine booth shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting, two judges of opposite political parties shall give such instructions to him; but no judge or other election officer, or person assisting an elector, shall, in any manner, request, suggest or seek to persuade, or induce any such elector

to vote any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate, or for or against any particular amendment, question or proposition. After receiving such instructions, such elector shall vote as in the case of an unassisted voter.

Sec. 440. BALLOT LABEL.] Sec. 11. That portion of cardboard, paper or other material, placed on the front of the machine and containing the names of the candidates, or a statement of the proposed constitutional amendment or other question or proposition to be voted on, shall be known in this Act as a ballot label. The ballot label shall be supplied by the official or officials charged by law with providing material for the holding of an election or elections and shall be printed in black ink on clear white material of such size as will fit the machine and in plain, clear type, as large as the space will reasonably permit. The party name or other designation shall be prefixed to the list of candidates of such party. The order of the lists of candidates of the several parties shall be arranged as is now provided by law, except that the lists may be placed in horizontal [rows] or vertical columns, which parties may, if desired, be divided into parallel and contiguous rows or columns, and except that where presidential electors are to be voted for at any election, and the machine to be used will not carry the names of all candidates for such electors, then there may be placed on the ballot label the words "Presidential Electors," under the name of each political party.

Sec. 441. SAMPLE BALLOT LABEL.] Sec. 12. The officers or board charged with the duty of providing ballots and ballot labels for any polling place shall provide therefor two sample ballot labels, which shall be arranged in the form of a diagram, showing the entire front of the voting machine as it will appear after the official ballot labels are arranged for voting on election day. Such sample ballot labels shall be displayed for public inspection at such polling place during the day preceding election day.

Sec. 442. FOUR SETS OF BALLOT LABELS PROVIDED—DUTY OF OFFICERS IN PUTTING MACHINE IN ORDER, ETC.—DELIVERY OF MACHINE IN ROOM WHERE ELECTION HELD—DUTY OF JUDGES AND CLERKS.] Sec. 13. Four sets of ballot labels for use in the voting machine shall be provided for each polling place for each election by the officer or officers now charged by law with the duty of furnishing such election precincts with ballots. In such manner shall be furnished also all other necessary material for the use of the voting machines. The same officer or officers shall, before the day of election, cause the proper ballot labels to be put on each machine corresponding with the sample ballot labels herein provided for, and the machine in every way to be put in order, set and adjusted, ready for use in voting when delivered at the precinct; and for the purpose of so labeling the machine, putting in order, setting and adjusting the same, they may employ one or more competent persons and cause him or them to be paid in the same manner as other election officers are paid. And the same officer or officers shall cause the machine so labeled in order, set and adjusted, to be delivered at the voting precinct, together with all necessary furniture and appliances that go with the same, in the room where the election is to be held in the precinct, not later than 6:00 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the election. After the delivery of the machine and on the same day the judges and clerks of election of the precinct may meet at said room, open the package containing the sample ballots, and, if necessary, the ballot labels, and see that the machine is correctly labeled, set and adjusted, ready for use in voting; and if the same is not so labeled, set and adjusted and in order, they shall cause it to be done. On the morning of the election the election officers shall meet in the said room at least one hour before the time for opening the polls. They shall see that the sample ballot labels and instruction cards are posted properly, and everything put in readiness for the voting at the hour of opening the polls. The officers shall compare ballot labels on the machine with the sample ballots, see that they are correct, examine and see that all the counters in the machine are set at naught or zero (0) and that the machine is otherwise in perfect order, and they shall not thereafter permit the counters to be operated or moved except by electors in voting, and they shall also see that all necessary arrangements and adjustments are made for voting irregular ballots on the machine.

443. IRREGULAR BALLOTS.] Sec. 14. Ballots voted for any person whose name does not appear on the ballot label on the machine as a candidate for office, are herein referred to as irregular ballots. In voting for presidential electors a voter may vote an irregular ticket made up of the names of persons in nomination by different parties or partially of the names or persons so in nomination and partially of persons not in nomination by any party. Such irregular ballot shall be deposited, written or affixed in or upon the receptacle or device provided on the machine for that purpose.

Sec. 444. WITH CLOSE OF POLLS, MACHINE LOCKED AND COUNTING COMPARTMENT OPENED.] Sec. 15. As soon as the polls are closed, the voting machine shall be locked against voting and the counting compartment opened in the presence of all the judges and clerks of election and all other persons who may be lawfully within the room, giving full view of the numbers announcing the votes cast for each candidate and for and against the various constitutional amendments, questions or other propositions.

Sec. 445. ASCERTAINING NUMBER OF VOTES—WRITTEN STATEMENTS TO BE SIGNED BY ELECTION OFFICERS—IRREGULAR BALLOTS—MACHINE TO BE LOCKED FOR THIRTY DAYS.] Sec. 16. The election officers shall then ascertain the number of votes which the candidates have received both on the machine and by the voting of irregular ballots, if any, and one of the judges shall publicly announce in a distinct voice the total vote of each candidate thus ascertained in the order of the offices as their titles are arranged on the ballot label. He shall then announce in the same manner the vote on each constitutional amendment, proposition or other question. Before leaving the room and before closing and locking the counting compartment, the election officers shall make and sign written statements or returns of such election, as now required by law. When irregular ballots have been voted they shall be returned, preserved and finally destroyed, as is now provided by law in the case of other election ballots. The written statements or returns so made, after having been properly signed, shall be distinctly and clearly read in the hearing of all persons present, and ample opportunity shall be given to compare the results so certified with the counter dials of the machine. After such comparison and correction, if any such is made, the election officers shall then close the counting compartment and lock the same. Thereafter the machine shall remain locked for a period of at least thirty days unless otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 446. KEYS TO BE RETURNED WITH WRITTEN STATEMENT.] Sec. 17. When the machine is locked at the close of an election in the manner required by this Act, the judges shall place all keys of the machine on a single piece of flexible wire, unite the ends of such wire in a firm knot, label the same with the make and number of the machine and the precinct at which it was used at such election, and return such keys along with the written statements or returns of such election.

Sec. 447. WHERE MACHINE SUPPLIED WITH RECORDING DEVICE.] Sec. 18. A voting machine which possesses all the qualities required by this Act may be supplied in addition with any recording device on which all the votes registered on the mechanical counters will be separately recorded. When a machine is supplied with such device the same shall not be taken out or examined by the election officers who make the return [returns] from the precinct, but such machine shall be locked with such device therein and so remain for a period of at least thirty days unless within that time the machine shall be ordered open by some court of competent jurisdiction. At the end of thirty days such device may be taken out unless otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 448. PENALTY FOR PERSON TAMPERING WITH MACHINE.] Sec. 19. Any person not an election officer or other public officer who shall tamper or attempt to tamper with such voting machine or voting machines, or in any way intentionally impair or attempt to impair its use, and any such person who shall be guilty of or shall attempt any dishonest practice upon any such machine, or with or by its use, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine of from \$100.00 to \$1,000.00, or by imprisonment for a term of from one to five years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 449. PENALTY FOR OFFICIAL TAMPERING, ETC., WITH MACHINE.] Sec. 20. Any clerk or judge of an election or any other public officer authorized to take part in the holding of an election or in preparing for an election, who, with intent to cause or permit any voting machine to fail to register correctly all votes cast thereon; who tampers with or disarranges such machine in any way, or any part or appliance thereof, or who causes or consents to said machine being used for voting at any election with knowledge of the fact that the same is not in order, or not perfectly set and adjusted so that it will correctly register all votes cast thereon; or who, with the purpose of defrauding or deceiving any voter or of causing it to be doubtful for what ticket or candidate or candidates or proposition any vote is cast, or of causing it to appear on said machine that votes cast for one ticket, candidate or proposition were cast for another ticket, candidate or proposition, removes, changes or mutilates any ballot label on said machine or any part thereof, or does any other thing intended to interfere with the validity of the election, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned in the State prison not less than one year nor more than ten years, to which may be added a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

Sec. 450. PENALTY FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY BY PUBLIC OFFICER OR ELECTION OFFICER.] Sec. 21. Any public officer or any election officer upon whom any duty is imposed by this Act, and who shall willfully omit or neglect to perform such duty, or who shall do any act prohibited herein for which imprisonment is not otherwise provided herein, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the State prison for not less than one year nor more than ten years or be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000 or may be punished by both such imprisonment and fine.

Sec. 451. PROVISIONS OF ELECTION LAW NOT INCONSISTENT WITH ACT APPLY.] Sec. 22. All the provisions of the election law not inconsistent with this Act shall apply to all the elections in the precincts where such voting machines are used. Any provisions of law which conflict with the use of such machine or machines as herein set forth shall not apply to the precinct or precincts in which an election is conducted by the use of such machine or machines.

WHEREAS, Under the authority reposed in them, by this statute, the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago, did, in July, 1911, contract to purchase one thousand (1,000) voting machines for use in the city of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, The extreme dissatisfaction caused by their, the said election commissioners', alleged gross disregard for the provisions of the foregoing statute, and their alleged lack of respect for the rights of the voters of the entire State of Illinois, and the taxpayers of the city of Chicago, in making said purchase; did cause an investigation to be made and a protest to be filed by the "Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency" with the mayor and aldermen of the city of Chicago, as follows:

"To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago:

"Your Honorable Body is again called upon to take official cognizance of the ill-advised and extravagant contract made by the Board of Election Commissioners in July, 1911, for the purchase of 1,000 voting machines, the contract price of which amounts in the aggregate to \$942,500.00. The election commissioners are requesting the council to include in its appropriations for 1913 an item of \$282,750.00 to be used for the payment of 300 of these machines. The first 300 machines delivered, the contract price of which was \$188,500.00, have already been paid for under an appropriation made in 1912. The remaining 500 machines have not been delivered. If these 500 machines are delivered and have to be paid for by the city, it will be necessary for the council to appropriate within the next two years a total of \$754,000.00 (including the appropriation now sought), for the purpose of paying for voting machines, which the Supreme Court of Illinois has recently decided do not comply with the requirements of the voting machine statute."

In compliance with the request of the election commissioners, the Finance Committee has included in the appropriation ordinance submitted to the Council Dec. 30, 1912, the following item:

"Voting machines and trucks—

Three hundred voting machines, at \$942.00 each.....	\$282,750 00
All other items	585 00

Subject to payment by judgments or issuance of certificates \$283,335 00

It further appears from the ordinance that this sum of \$283,335.00 is not appropriated from the corporate fund, but that it is "appropriated subject to judgments or issuance of certificate." No fund, however, is designated from which either judgments or certificates can be paid. Under these circumstances it is [not] clear in what manner the council intends this \$283,335.00 shall be paid in case judgment is rendered or certificates are issued.

In this connection it should not be overlooked, however, that the contract price of these machines is to be regarded as an "expense" incurred by the election commissioners. This is the view taken by the corporation counsel in his opinion rendered January 29, 1912. Section 1 of Article VII of the City Election law provides that "such expenditures shall be paid by the city treasurer * * * out of any money in the city treasury not otherwise appropriated." Attention is directed to the fact that the city's traction fund is "money in the city treasury not otherwise appropriated" and out of which it is possible the holders of voting machine certificates or warrants might enforce their claims.

The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency believes that the council should take notice of this situation and should refuse to appropriate further for these machines, which were purchased by the Board of Election Commissioners without consultation with the council and in utter disregard of the policy of caution demanded by the interests of the taxpaying public.

THE 1911 INVESTIGATION AND REPORT OF THE BUREAU.

When it was learned in May, 1911 that the Board of Election Commissioners was planning to make a contract for the purchase of voting machines, the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency made an investigation of the subject. This investigation disclosed the fact that the voting machine was still in the experimental stage and that there were numerous objections to the purchase of a large number of such machines. In a report issued at that time the bureau stated:

"The Chicago situation presents unusual obstacles to the successful use of voting machines. Among these are the long ballot made necessary by the large number of offices to be filled at some elections; the group voting for certain offices, such as judges and county commissioners; and the system of cumulative voting for members of the Lower House of the General Assembly, which is peculiar to Illinois. The fact that women may vote for university trustees, but not for other officers requires a restrictive device that introduces additional complications. The long ballot necessitates the use in Chicago of a larger and heavier machine than is required in other cities that have adopted voting machines. The size and weight of the machine cause it to present problems of transportation, of storage and of setting up in the voting booth. There are special complexities due to the use of the voting machine at a preliminary [primary] election at which nominations are to be made for a large number of offices.

"Aside from the mechanical operation of the machine itself, there are other elements of uncertainty connected with the use of voting machines that call for experimentation and caution. It cannot be told until the actual trial is made how rapidly the voting can be done by machine, even assuming the mechanism to operate perfectly so far as all except the human element is concerned. This bureau learns that in Minneapolis, where voting machines are in use, the voting has been so much slower than anticipated

that it has been found necessary to install two machines to a precinct of 600 voters, instead of one. The Illinois law contemplates a single machine to a precinct of 600 voters. Then there are the problems of transportation and storage and the proper setting of the machines in the booths. Three of these machines will make a truck load and it will require at least three men to handle one. Skilled persons will be required to set them up when taken from the storage room to the voting booth. It would seem that the Board of Election Commissioners ought to acquire experience in handling 50 or 100 machines before undertaking the burden of managing 1,200. This experience, moreover, should be in connection with the most trying elections, such as the primary of April, 1912, and the election of the following November, when the long ballot must be voted."

Inquiries made at that time disclosed the fact also that although the city of Chicago would be expected to make provision for paying for the machines to be purchased, the financial officers of the city had not been consulted in regard to the matter and further, that prior Boards of Election Commissioners had secured appropriations from the city council before taking steps looking to the purchase of voting machines. In this connection it was pointed out that although the plans of the present board contemplated the expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000, no prior board had deemed it wise to consider an initial expenditure in excess of \$100,000.00.

As a result of this investigation, it seemed obvious, in view of the difficulties and uncertainties which existed, that ordinary business prudence demanded a policy of experimentation and caution on the part of the election commissioners. The main conclusions reached by the bureau were summarized in its report, as follows:

1. The number of voting machines to be purchased in the near future should be limited to one hundred at the most; and the purchase of a greater number of machines should be postponed until after trial at the primaries of April, 1912, and at the election of November, 1912, of such limited number of machines.

2. The Board of Election Commissioners should seek to secure the cooperation of the financial authorities of the city in advance of action looking to the purchase of voting machines, whatever the amount involved.

THE CONTRACT OF 1911 AND THE APPROPRIATION OF 1912.

In the face of the situation above set forth, of which they were fully advised, and notwithstanding the adverse comments of the public press, the Board of Election Commissioners and the Empire Voting Machine Company disregarded every principle of business prudence, and in July, 1911, entered into the contract mentioned for the purchase of 1,000 machines.

When the 1912 appropriation ordinance was before the council, that body was asked to appropriate \$188,500.00 for the payment of 200 of the machines. While the matter was still pending, the bureau, on Feb. 5, 1912, petitioned the council not to make any appropriation "unless it (the contract) should be modified (1) to provide for the delivery of not to exceed 100 machines on the first installment, and (2) to relieve the board from the obligation to take 1,000 machines if those delivered on the first installment shall not prove satisfactory when placed in use." This suggestion on the part of the bureau was disregarded. The appropriation asked for was made and the 200 machines were delivered and paid for.

At the time the council was considering this appropriation of \$188,500.00, it had before it, however, the opinion of the corporation counsel in which he advised that it was "incumbent on the city of Chicago to pay the obligations incurred by the Board of Election Commissioners in buying such voting machines." It is perhaps fair to assume that many of the aldermen voting for that appropriation believed it their duty to do so on the advice thus given by the corporation counsel.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The situation at the present time differs radically from that which existed in January and February, 1912. The corporation counsel in his opinion then rendered confined himself to the question of the liability of the city to pay the "obligations" incurred by the Board of Election Commissioners. At that time no opportunity had been afforded to test the machines at either a primary or a general election. He assumed apparently that the voting machines contracted for and to be delivered would meet the requirements of the voting machine law and that, when such machines were accepted by the Board of Election Commissioners, a binding obligation would be incurred.

The voting machine statute is explicit on the point that no voting machine shall be purchased unless it is so constructed as to meet all the requirements specified in that Act, among which is the requirement that "each elector can understandingly and within the period of one minute cast his vote for all candidates of his choice." The Board of Election Commissioners is given no power to purchase any machine which does not meet this requirement and it seems obvious that, if the board were to make a contract for a machine which did not meet the above requirement, the contract so made would not create a binding obligation on the city because of the lack of power in the board to make such a contract. It would seem equally clear that, no matter what may be the terms of the contract made by the board, if the machine itself when delivered does not, in fact, meet the requirements of the voting machine statute, the city would not be bound. Attention is called, however, to the contract under which the machines in question were purchased. By its terms the company "agrees that each machine so furnished shall in all respects comply with all the requirements of the statutes of Illinois now in force relating to the use of voting machines."

If it be said that the Board of Election Commissioners has accepted the machines and in so doing has found that they meet the requirements of the statute, it is sufficient answer to say that the finding of the board in this respect is not conclusive and that in the case of these particular machines the board has only recently been overruled by the Supreme Court of the State.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

On December 17, 1912, the Supreme Court handed down an opinion in the case of *The People ex rel. Hull v. Taylor et al.*, in which it holds that the voting machines, for the payment of which an appropriation is now asked, do not comply with the voting machine statute in that they are not so constructed that "each elector can, understandingly and within the period of one minute, cast his vote for all candidates of his choice." Moreover, the decision in this case requires the election commissioners to furnish ballot boxes and paper ballots in all precincts.

In its opinion in the foregoing case the court said:

"It is insisted on behalf of the respondents (the election commissioners) that the action of the Board of Voting Machines Commissioners and the Board of Election Commissioners in determining that the voting machines complied with the requirements of the law in this particular should be held conclusive upon this question; that the powers conferred on these officers require the exercise of judgment and are discretionary in their character, and that their determination of the question of fact is final. If a discretionary power is exercised so as to produce a manifest injustice, the courts may interfere to require its due exercise and prevent a public wrong. * * * If votes cannot, in fact, be cast upon the machines within the time allowed by law, their use will result in some voters being deprived of their votes. Such an injustice, if clearly shown, will justify the interference of the court to afford a remedy by *mandamus*. It is alleged in the answer that the voting machines in question have been in satisfactory use in various cities of different states for a number of years, and that arrangements have been made for the instruction on the day of election, and before that day, of voters in the use of the machine. On the argument of the cause one of the machines was present and demonstrations of the manner

of its use were made by various persons. Fifty-three officers were to be voted for besides the presidential electors, and there were three public policy questions and four propositions to issue bonds. There were party nominations by six parties, although one was for a part only, of the offices. It is easy to vote a straight party ticket on the machine. It can be done in a few seconds. An expert in the use of the machine can vote a split ticket, even as large as the ticket at the November election, in one minute. *The requirement of the statute, however, is that 'each elector can, understandingly, and within the period of one minute, cast his vote for all candidates of his choice.'* 'Each elector' does not mean here absolutely every elector, for a voter may be blind or crippled so as to be physically unable to use the machine, and the statute provides for such a condition, but the term does include at least every elector of ordinary intelligence having the reasonable use of his faculties and members. If the voter must be a trained expert—if he must be a man of more than ordinary intelligence, keenness of vision or alertness of motion—in order to be able to vote as he wishes within a minute, then the machine which requires these things of him does not comply with the law. *As a matter of fact, we find that the machine does not comply with the law in enabling the voter understandingly to cast his vote in one minute.* It is not enough that one voter or many voters can possibly, by strenuous effort, vote for the candidates they desire in one minute. It is necessary, at least, that the average voter who wishes to vote for candidates upon two or more or all of the various tickets can by a reasonable effort be surely able to cast the vote he desires to cast, within the time allowed him by law for doing so. We take into consideration the action and finding of the Board of Voting Machine Commissioners and the Board of Election Commissioners as well as our own observation, and *we are constrained to find that the machines do not comply with the law in respect to the time within which votes can be cast, and that their use, if voters were allowed only one minute to vote, would result in the disfranchisement of many electors."*

CONCLUSION.

In entering into a contract for the purchase and sale of 1,000 voting machines, the Board of Election Commissioners and the Empire Voting Machine Company chose to disregard not only the interest of the taxpaying public, but the counsel of caution and the principles of ordinary business prudence. They acted with their eyes open. There are no equities to be considered or preserved.

It is the opinion of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency that there is no legal liability on the part of the city to pay for the voting machines in question. The bureau believes that any appropriation by the council would not only be illegal, but because of the flagrant wrong resulting to the community from the transaction, would expose the members of the council to severe criticism.

The bureau, therefore, respectfully petitions the city council not to make any appropriation for the payment of said voting machines. It submits that the claim of the Empire Voting Machine Company should not be recognized by a contingent appropriation or in any other form. The bureau further petitions the council to adopt an order directing the corporation counsel to contest vigorously any suit or proceeding which may be brought to enforce payment for any of said machines.

Respectfully submitted,

CHICAGO BUREAU OF PUBLIC EFFICIENCY,
JULIUS ROSENWALD, *Chairman*;
HARRIS S. KEELER, *Director*.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1913.

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners, the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago and the Empire Voting Machine Company, entered into a conspiracy to qualify the Empire Voting Machines, contrary to the provisions of the Election law; and it is further alleged, that the Board of Election Commissioners of the

city of Chicago and the Empire Voting Machine Company entered into a conspiracy to defraud the taxpayers of the city of Chicago, of a sum of money alleged to fall little short of four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000.00), by agreeing to a purchase price of nine hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$942,500.00) in the aggregate, to be paid to the Empire Voting Machine Company, by the city of Chicago for the delivery of one thousand (1,000) Empire Voting Machines, to the said Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the Empire Voting Machines can be manipulated at will for the purpose of fraudulent voting, and are wholly inadequate for the uses as specified in the statutes, and it is further alleged that after having been used and fairly tried in Omaha, Burlington, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles and in more than fifty cities in New Jersey, these machines have been discarded as inefficient, because wholly unsafe, cumbersome and subject to fraudulent manipulation; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that there exists a gigantic conspiracy, engineered by the shrewd intelligence of powerful and corrupt influences, to use the election machinery of the city of Chicago, through and by the further use of the said Empire Voting Machines, that in the end, city, county, state and national elections may be absolutely controlled or materially influenced; and,

WHEREAS, Great scandal has resulted by these persistent and repeated allegations of fraud, directed at the election machinery of the city of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, The city of Chicago casts approximately forty (40) per cent of the vote of Illinois; the entire electorate of this State stands in eminent danger of disfranchisement in general elections should these allegations be true; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the peculiar political and governmental conditions now existing in the city of Chicago and county of Cook, precludes the possibility of a thorough and impartial investigation as to the facts by the local authorities; and,

WHEREAS, There appears to be ample grounds for a thorough, searching, exhaustive and impartial investigation of the alleged scandalous conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That a joint committee of twelve (12,) shall be appointed; six (6) to be named by the Chairman of the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives, and six (6) to be named by the Senate; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination of the official conduct and acts of the State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners, the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago, and any and all of the official conduct and acts of all of the election officers of the city of Chicago, and the county of Cook in whatsoever capacity heretofore or now employed; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination into the contract entered into between the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago or its agents and the Empire Voting Machine Company, its agents, trustees, assigns, heirs or receivers; that this committee be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination into the organization, creation, incorporation or establishment of the Empire Voting Machine Company, for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of its stockholders, officers, owners, trustees, agents, heirs, assigns, or receivers; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination into its workings, mechanism, efficiency, quality, material, manufacture, cost and sale price of the Empire Voting Machines; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination of any and all matters of whatsoever nature referred to; in the foregoing preamble and this resolution proper; that this committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to issue subpoenas for the purpose of compell-

ing witnesses to attend upon their deliberations and compel said witnesses to answer their inquiry, and to issue subpoenas for the purpose of compelling the production into their hands of any and all books, papers, writings, documents, records, machines, instruments, tools or whatsoever objects, utensils or things that they may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution; that this committee be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such assistance as they deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution, however no State moneys, now or hereafter appropriated for expense incurred under the provisions of this resolution, shall be spent outside the boundaries of this State, except that foreign witnesses coming before this committee may be reimbursed as to their actual transportation expenses only, or for the purpose of actual expense incurred in having any depositions taken by others than the members of this committee, outside the boundaries of this State; and, be it, further

Resolved, That this committee be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to make their investigations and examinations to cover a period, dating from January 1, 1903, to and including the conclusion of their deliberations; that this committee, be and is, hereby authorized, empowered and instructed to report its findings with its recommendations to any special session of this General Assembly, or, and not later than to the Forty-ninth General Assembly.

Mr. Cleary moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed to and made a special order for Tuesday, April 22, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal, which motion was decided in the negative.

After discussion, by unanimous consent, it was ordered that the consideration of the resolution be made a special order for Tuesday, April 22, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

At 1:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Walter I. Manny, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, presiding.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Magill offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 37.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two houses adjourn on Friday, April 18, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, April 22, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Magill, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and, on his motion, was adopted.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 179.

A bill for "An Act to meet a deficiency and making an appropriation to provide necessary expenses accrued and to accrue in the office of the Treasurer of the State until July 1, 1913."

SENATE BILL No. 263.

A bill for "An Act making appropriations for deficiency in appropriations for the office of Secretary of State up to and including February 1st, A. D., 1913, and declaring an emergency."

Passed the House April 17, 1913, by a two-third vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 35.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that the two Houses meet in Joint Session Tuesday, April 29, 1913, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing a representative of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, address the General Assembly, and present to them the claims of the Exposition.

Concurred in by the House, April 17, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 37.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two houses adjourn on Friday, April 18, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, April 22, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m.

Concurred in by the House, April 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 10:10 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Magill, the Senate adjourned and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, April 22, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided for by the joint resolution adopted by both Houses this day.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Friday, April 18, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the grand jury of Cook County now in session relative to the investigation of the voting machine contracts, which was read and ordered placed on file.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication was received from the Governor, read and, under the rules, was laid over for one day:

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 22, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

James J. McGrath, of LaSalle County, Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary, vice John H. Harrison, resigned.

Ralph R. Tilton, of Vermillion County, Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary, vice Van L. Hampton, term expired.

Charles W. Faltz, of DeKalb County, Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary, vice Joseph DeSilva, resigned.

Martin A. Brennan, of McLean County, Presiding Judge and member of the Court of Claims, vice Lawrence Y. Stringer, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The President of the Senate announced the special order for this hour to be the consideration of the following House joint resolution received by the Senate April 16, 1913:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 23.

WHEREAS, An Act was passed by the Forty-third General Assembly amending the general election law of this State, entitled, "An Act to provide for the use of voting machines at elections for casting, registering, recording and counting ballots or votes; also creating a board of voting machine commissioners and defining its duties." (Approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903.)

Sec. 430. SUBMISSION OF QUESTION OF ADOPTING VOTING MACHINE—CONSTRUCTION OF MACHINE—REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED.] SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That anybody or board of public officials, or any officer or officers charged by law with the duty of providing material and supplies for holding an election or elections in any city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division of the State, may at any general or special election submit a proposition to the qualified voters thereof to adopt a voting machine or voting machines, and whenever a majority of the electors of any such city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division voting upon said proposition shall have declared therefor, may purchase or lease a voting machine or voting machines for any or all of the election precincts for which he, it or they are by law charged by law with the duty of providing material and supplies for holding an election or elections, at the expense of the city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division of the State now chargeable by law with the expenses of the material and supplies for holding general elections in such civil division or divisions. If the question of using a voting machine or voting machines be not submitted to the voters by the proper public officials, a petition signed by 10 per cent of the voters of any city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division of the State and addressed to them at least sixty days before any general election asking the submission of the question of adopting a voting machine or voting machines shall compel the submission of the question to the voters at that election. Use of such machines may be discontinued on resubmission of the question and a vote in favor thereof at any subsequent election: *Provided, and however,* That no such voting machine shall be used, purchased, leased or adopted until the board of voting machine commissioners hereinafter provided for, or a majority thereof, shall have made and filed a report certifying that they have examined such machine; that it affords each elector an opportunity to vote in absolute secrecy; that it enables each elector to vote a straight party ticket; that it enables each elector to vote a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from the nominees of any or all other parties, and in part from an independent nomination and in part of persons not in nomination by any party or upon any independent ticket; that it enables each elector to vote a written or printed ballot of his own selection, for any person for any office for which he may desire; that it enables each elector to vote for all candidates for whom he is entitled to vote and prevents him from voting for any candidate for any office more than once, unless he is lawfully entitled to cast more than one vote for one candidate and in that event permits him to cast only as many votes for that candidate as he is by law entitled and no more; that it prevents the elector from voting for more than one person for the same office unless he is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person therefor, and in that event permits him to vote for as many persons for that office as he is by law entitled and no more; and that such machine will register correctly by means of exact

counters, every vote cast for the regular tickets thereon; and has the capacity to contain the tickets of seven political parties with the names of all the candidates thereon, together with all propositions to be voted upon except that it may be so constructed that the names of all candidates for presidential electors will not occur thereon, but in lieu thereof one ballot label in each party column or row shall contain only the words "Presidential Electors," preceded by the party name. That all votes cast on the machine on a regular ballot or ballots shall be registered; that voters may by means of irregular ballots or otherwise vote for any person for any office, although such person may not have been nominated by any party and his name may not appear on such machine; then when a vote is cast for any person for any such office, when his name does not appear on the machine, the elector cannot vote for any name on the machine for the same office, that each elector can, understandingly and within the period of one minute cast his vote for all candidates of his choice; that in case the machine is so constructed that the candidates for presidential electors of any party can be voted for only by voting for the ballot label containing the words "Presidential Electors," by voting an irregular ticket as hereinafter defined the elector may vote for any person or persons he may choose for presidential electors; that the machine is provided with a lock or locks by the use of which any movement of the voting or registering mechanism is absolutely prevented so that it cannot be tampered with or manipulated for any fraudulent purposes; that the machine is susceptible of being closed during the progress of the voting so that no person can see or know the number of votes registered for any candidate: *Provided, also*, that no such machine or machines shall be purchased unless the party or parties making the sale shall guarantee in writing to keep the machine or machines in good working order for five years without additional cost and shall give a sufficient bond conditional to that effect.

Sec. 431. MACHINE MUST MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED.] Sec. 2. The voting machine or machines to be used, adopted, leased or purchased as herein provided must be so constructed as to meet all requirements specified in this Act.

Sec. 432. BOARD OF VOTING MACHINE COMMISSIONERS—TERMS OF OFFICE—EXAMINATION OF MACHINE—REPORT—APPROVAL—COMPENSATION.] Sec. 3. The Secretary of State and two persons appointed by the Governor, who shall be mechanical experts and not members of the same political party, shall constitute a board of voting machine commissioners. Their term of office shall be four years, except that the commissioners appointed by the Governor shall be subject to removal at his pleasure and that any Secretary of State on surrendering the duties of his office shall be succeeded on the board by the succeeding Secretary of State. If the office of Secretary of State for any reason shall become vacant the Attorney General of the State shall be a member of the board until the office of Secretary of State is filled. No member of the board shall have any interest in any voting machine. Any person or corporation owning or being interested in any voting machine may apply to said board to examine such machine and report on its accuracy, efficiency, capacity and safety. The commissioners shall examine the machine and make full report thereon in the office of the Secretary of State. They shall state in the report whether or not the kind of machine so examined complies with the requirements of this Act and can be safely used by voters at elections under the conditions prescribed in this Act. If the report be in the affirmative upon said questions, the machine shall be deemed approved by the board and machines of its kind may be adopted for use at elections as herein provided. When the machine has been so approved any improvement or change that does not impair its accuracy, efficiency, capacity or safety shall not render necessary a re-examination or re-approval thereof. Any form of voting machine not so approved cannot be used at any election. Each of the two mechanical experts on the board shall be entitled to one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for his compensation and expenses in making such examination and report, to be paid by the person or corporation applying for

such examination, which sum may be demanded in advance of making the examination, and which shall be the sole compensation to be received by any such expert. The board may, if it consents to do so, go to any point in the State for the purpose of examining a machine, but it shall not be compelled to make such examination at any place other than the capital of the State: *Provided*, that each of the two commissioners appointed as mechanical experts shall not receive and retain to exceed fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) and reasonable expenses in any one year, and all sums collected for such examinations over and above said maximum salaries and reasonable expenses shall be turned into the State treasury.

Sec. 433. EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMITTED.] Sec. 4. The authorities of any city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct, election district or other civil division authorized by section 1 of this Act to adopt a voting machine or voting machines may provide for the experimental use, at any election or elections, in one or more election precincts, of a machine which it might lawfully adopt, without a formal adoption thereof, and its use at such elections shall be as valid for all purposes as if it had been lawfully adopted.

Sec. 434. HOW PAYMENT FOR MACHINE MAY BE PROVIDED FOR.] Sec. 5. The local authorities, on the adoption and lease or purchase of a voting machine or voting machines, may provide for the payment therefor in such manner as may be deemed for the best interest of the city, village, incorporated town or county. They may for that purpose make leases, issue bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations, which shall be a charge on the city, village, incorporated town or county. Such bonds, certificates or other obligations may be issued with or without interest, payable at such time or times as the authorities may determine, but shall not be issued or sold at less than par.

Sec. 435. ELECTION PRECINCT IN WHICH MACHINES USED—NUMBER OF VOTERS—RE-DIVISION OF PRECINCTS.] Sec. 6. For any election in any city, village, incorporated town, county, election district or other civil division in which voting machines are to be used, the election precincts in which such machines are to be used may be created by the officers charged with the duty of creating election precincts so as to contain as near as may be six hundred votes each. Such re-districting or re-division shall be made, under such regulations as to time and manner as are now provided by law. Thereafter, so long as voting machines are (are) used, no re-division of such election precincts shall be made until at some general election the number of votes cast in one or more of such precincts shall exceed seven hundred.

Sec. 436. SUPPLYING PRECINCTS WITH MACHINE.] Sec. 7. The local authorities adopting a voting machine or voting machines shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, provide for each polling place a voting machine in complete working order, and shall thereafter preserve and keep it in repair, and shall have the custody thereof, and of the furniture and equipment of the polling place when not in use at an election. If it shall be impracticable to supply each election precinct with a voting machine at the election following such adoption, as many may be supplied as it is practicable to procure, and the same may be used in such election precinct or precincts within the city, village, incorporated town, county, election district or other civil division, as the officers adopting the same may direct.

Sec. 437. HOW MACHINE SHALL BE PLACED IN ROOM—ONE MINUTE FOR VOTING.] Sec. 8. The room in which the election is held shall have a railing separating the part of the room occupied by the judges and clerks of election from that part of the room occupied by the voting machine. The exterior of the voting machine and every part of the polling place shall be in plain view of the election officers. The voting machine shall be placed at least three feet from every wall and partition of the polling place and at least four feet from any election officer or table used by them, and it shall be so placed that no person on the opposite side of the railing can see or determine from the outside of the room how the voter casts his vote. After the opening of the polls the election judges shall allow no person to pass within the railing to the part of the room where the machine is situated, except for the

purpose of voting, except as is provided in the next succeeding section of this Act; and they shall not permit more than one voter at a time to be in such part of the room. They shall not themselves remain or permit any other person to remain in any position or near any position that would permit one to see or ascertain how a voter votes or how he has voted. No voter shall remain within the voting booth or compartment longer than one minute, and if any voter shall refuse to leave after the lapse of that time, he shall at once be removed by the election officers or upon their order.

Sec. 438. WHERE VOTER CAN NOT READ OR IS UNABLE TO USE MACHINE—INTOXICATED PERSON.] Sec. 9. Any voter who may declare upon oath that he can not read the English language, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to use the voting machine, shall, upon request, be assisted by two of the election officers of different parties, to be selected by the judges and clerks of the precincts in which they are to act, to be designated by the judges of election at the opening of the polls. Such officers, in the voter's presence and in the presence of each other, shall register his vote upon the machine for the candidates of his choice, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The clerks of election shall enter upon the poll list after the name of any elector who received such assistance in registering his vote a memorandum of the fact. Intoxication shall not be regarded as a physical disability, and no intoxicated person shall be entitled to assistance in registering his vote.

Sec. 439. WHERE VOTER ASKS FOR INSTRUCTION CONCERNING MANNER OF VOTING.] Sec. 10. In case any elector after entering the voting machine booth shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting, two judges of opposite political parties shall give such instructions to him; but no judge or other election officer, or person assisting an elector, shall, in any manner, request, suggest or seek to persuade, or induce any such elector to vote any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate, or for or against any particular amendment, question or proposition. After receiving such instructions, such elector shall vote as in the case of an unassisted voter.

Sec. 440. BALLOT LABEL.] Sec. 11. That portion of cardboard, paper or other material, placed on the front of the machine and containing the names of the candidates, or a statement of the proposed constitutional amendment or other question or proposition to be voted on, shall be known in this Act as a ballot label. The ballot label shall be supplied by the official or officials charged by law with providing material for the holding of an election or elections and shall be printed in black ink on clear white material of such size as will fit the machine and in plain, clear type, as large as the space will reasonably permit. The party name or other designation shall be prefixed to the list of candidates of such party. The order of the lists of candidates of the several parties shall be arranged as is now provided by law, except that the lists may be placed in horizontal rows or vertical columns, which parties may, if desired, be divided into parallel and contiguous rows or columns, and except that where presidential electors are to be voted for at any election, and the machine to be used will not carry the names of all candidates for such electors, then there may be placed on the ballot label the words "Presidential Electors," under the name of each political party.

Sec. 441. SAMPLE BALLOT LABEL.] Sec. 12. The officers or board charged with the duty of providing ballots and ballot labels for any polling place shall provide therefor two sample ballot labels, which shall be arranged in the form of a diagram, showing the entire front of the voting machine as it will appear after the official ballot labels are arranged for voting on election day. Such sample ballot labels shall be displayed for public inspection at such polling place during the day preceding election day.

Sec. 442. FOUR SETS OF BALLOT LABELS PROVIDED—DUTY OF OFFICERS IN PUTTING MACHINE IN ORDER, ETC.—DELIVERY OF MACHINE IN ROOM WHERE ELECTION HELD—DUTY OF JUDGES AND CLERKS.] Sec. 13. Four sets of ballot labels for use in the voting machine shall be provided for each polling place for each election by the officer or officers now charged by law with the duty of furnishing such election precincts with ballots. In such manner shall be

furnished also all other necessary material for the use of the voting machines. The same officer or officers shall, before the day of election, cause the proper ballot labels to be put on each machine corresponding with the sample ballot labels herein provided for, and the machine in every way to be put in order, set and adjusted, ready for use in voting when delivered at the precinct; and for the purpose of so labeling the machine, putting in order, setting and adjusting the same, they may employ one or more competent persons and cause him or them to be paid in the same manner as other election officers are paid. And the same officer or officers shall cause the machine so labeled in order, set and adjusted, to be delivered at the voting precinct, together with all necessary furniture and appliances that go with the same, in the room where the election is to be held in the precinct, not later than 6:00 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the election. After the delivery of the machine and on the same day the judges and clerks of election of the precinct may meet at said room, open the package containing the sample ballots, and, if necessary, the ballot labels, and see that the machine is correctly labeled, set and adjusted, ready for use in voting; and if the same is not so labeled, set and adjusted and in order, they shall cause it to be done. On the morning of the election the election officers shall meet in the said room at least one hour before the time for opening the polls. They shall see that the sample ballot labels and instruction cards are posted properly, and everything put in readiness for the voting at the hour of opening the polls. The officers shall compare ballot labels on the machine with the sample ballots, see that they are correct, examine and see that all the counters in the machine are set at naught or zero (0) and that the machine is otherwise in perfect order, and they shall not thereafter permit the counters to be operated or moved except by electors in voting, and they shall also see that all necessary arrangements and adjustments are made for voting irregular ballots on the machine.

443. IRREGULAR BALLOTS.] Sec. 14. Ballots voted for any person whose name does not appear on the ballot label on the machine as a candidate for office, are herein referred to as irregular ballots. In voting for presidential electors a voter may vote an irregular ticket made up of the names of persons in nomination by different parties or partially of the names [of] or persons so in nomination and partially of persons not in nomination by any party. Such irregular ballot shall be deposited, written or affixed in or upon the receptacle or device provided on the machine for that purpose.

Sec. 444. WITH CLOSE OF POLLS, MACHINE LOCKED AND COUNTING COMPARTMENT OPENED.] Sec. 15. As soon as the polls are closed, the voting machine shall be locked against voting and the counting compartment opened in the presence of all the judges and clerks of election and all other persons who may be lawfully within the room, giving full view of the numbers announcing the votes cast for each candidate and for and against the various constitutional amendments, questions or other propositions.

Sec. 445. ASCERTAINING NUMBER OF VOTES—WRITTEN STATEMENTS TO BE SIGNED BY ELECTION OFFICERS—IRREGULAR BALLOTS—MACHINE TO BE LOCKED FOR THIRTY DAYS.] Sec. 16. The election officers shall then ascertain the number of votes which the candidates have received both on the machine and by the voting of irregular ballots, if any, and one of the judges shall publicly announce in a distinct voice the total vote of each candidate thus ascertained in the order of the offices as their titles are arranged on the ballot label. He shall then announce in the same manner the vote on each constitutional amendment, proposition or other question. Before leaving the room and before closing and locking the counting compartment, the election officers shall make and sign written statements or returns of such election, as now required by law. When irregular ballots have been voted they shall be returned, preserved and finally destroyed, as is now provided by law in the case of other election ballots. The written statements or returns so made, after having been properly signed, shall be distinctly and clearly read in the hearing of all persons present, and ample opportunity shall be given to compare the results so certified with the counter dials of the machine. After such comparison and correction, if any such is made, the election

officers shall then close the counting compartment and lock the same. Thereafter the machine shall remain locked for a period of at least thirty days unless otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 446. KEYS TO BE RETURNED WITH WRITTEN STATEMENT.] Sec. 17. When the machine is locked at the close of an election in the manner required by this Act, the judges shall place all keys of the machine on a single piece of flexible wire, unite the ends of such wire in a firm knot, label the same with the make and number of the machine and the precinct at which it was used at such election, and return such keys along with the written statements or returns of such election.

Sec. 447. WHERE MACHINE SUPPLIED WITH RECORDING DEVICE.] Sec. 18. A voting machine which possesses all the qualities required by this Act may be supplied in addition with any recording device on which all the votes registered on the mechanical counters will be separately recorded. When a machine is supplied with such device the same shall not be taken out or examined by the election officers who make the return [returns] from the precinct, but such machine shall be locked with such device therein and so remain for a period of at least thirty days unless within that time the machine shall be ordered open by some court of competent jurisdiction. At the end of thirty days such device may be taken out unless otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 448. PENALTY FOR PERSON TAMPERING WITH MACHINE.] Sec. 19. Any person not an election officer or other public officer who shall tamper or attempt to tamper with such voting machine or voting machines, or in any way intentionally impair or attempt to impair its use, and any such person who shall be guilty of or shall attempt any dishonest practice upon any such machine, or with or by its use, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine of from \$100.00 to \$1,000.00, or by imprisonment for a term of from one to five years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 449. PENALTY FOR OFFICIAL TAMPERING, ETC., WITH MACHINE.] Sec. 20. Any clerk or judge of an election or any other public officer authorized to take part in the holding of an election or in preparing for an election who, with intent to cause or permit any voting machine to fail to register correctly all votes cast thereon; who tampers with or disarranges such machine in any way, or any part or appliance thereof, or who causes or consents to said machine being used for voting at any election with knowledge of the fact that the same is not in order, or not perfectly set and adjusted so that it will correctly register all votes cast thereon; or who, with the purpose of defrauding or deceiving any voter or of causing it to be doubtful for what ticket or candidate or candidates or proposition any vote is cast, or of causing to appear on said machine that votes cast for one ticket, candidate or proposition were cast for another ticket, candidate or proposition, removes, changes or mutilates any ballot label on said machine or any part thereof, or does any other thing intended to interfere with the validity of the election, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned in the State prison not less than one year nor more than ten years, to which may be added a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

Sec. 450. PENALTY FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY BY PUBLIC OFFICER OR ELECTION OFFICER.] Sec. 21. Any public officer or any election officer upon whom any duty is imposed by this Act, and who shall willfully omit or neglect to perform such duty, or who shall do any act prohibited herein for which imprisonment is not otherwise provided herein, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the State prison for not less than one year nor more than ten years or be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.00 or may be punished by both such imprisonment and fine.

Sec. 451. PROVISIONS OF ELECTION LAW NOT INCONSISTENT WITH ACT APPLY.] Sec. 22. All the provisions of the election law not inconsistent with this Act shall apply to all the elections in the precincts where such voting machines are used. Any provisions of law which conflict with the use of such machine or machines as herein set forth shall not apply to the precinct or precincts in which an election is conducted by the use of such machine or machines.

WHEREAS, Under the authority reposed in them, by this statute, the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago, did, in July, 1911, contract to purchase one thousand (1,000) voting machines for use in the city of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, The extreme dissatisfaction caused by their, the said election commissioners,' alleged gross disregard for the provisions of the foregoing statute, and their alleged lack of respect for the rights of the voters of the entire State of Illinois, and the taxpayers of the city of Chicago, in making said purchase; did cause an investigation to be made and a protest to be filed by the "Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency" with the mayor and aldermen of the city of Chicago, as follows:

"To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN—Your Honorable Body is again called upon to take official cognizance of the ill-advised and extravagant contract made by the Board of Election Commissioners in July, 1911, for the purchase of 1,000 voting machines, the contract price of which amounts in the aggregate to \$942,500.00. The election commissioners are requesting the council to include in its appropriations for 1913 an item of \$282,750.00 to be used for the payment of 300 of these machines. The first 300 machines delivered, the contract price of which was \$188,500.00, have already been paid for under an appropriation made in 1912. The remaining 500 machines have not been delivered. If these 500 machines are delivered and have to be paid for by the city, it will be necessary for the council to appropriate within the next two years a total of \$754,000.00 (including the appropriation now sought), for the purpose of paying for voting machines, which the Supreme Court of Illinois has recently decided do not comply with the requirements of the voting machine statute."

In compliance with the request of the election commissioners, the Finance Committee has included in the appropriation ordinance submitted to the Council Dec. 30, 1912, the following item:

Voting machines and trucks—

Three hundred voting machines, at \$942.50 each.....	\$282,750 00
All other items.....	585 00

Subject to payment by judgments or issuance of certificates	\$283,335 00
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It further appears from the ordinance that this sum of \$283,335.00 is not appropriated from the corporate fund, but that it is "appropriated subject to judgments or issuance of certificates." No fund, however, is designated from which either judgments or certificates can be paid. Under these circumstances it is not clear in what manner the council intends this \$283,335.00 shall be paid in case judgment is rendered or certificates are issued.

In this connection it should not be overlooked, however, that the contract price of these machines is to be regarded as an "expense" incurred by the election commissioners. This, in the view taken by the corporation counsel in his opinion rendered Jan. 29, 1912. Section 1 of Article VII of the City Election law provides that "such expenditures shall be paid by the city treasurer * * * out of any money in the city treasury not otherwise appropriated." Attention is directed to the fact that the city's traction fund is "money in the city treasury not otherwise appropriated" and out of which it is possible the holders of voting machine certificates or warrants might enforce their claims.

The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency believes that the council should take notice of this situation and should refuse to appropriate further for these machines, which were purchased by the Board of Election Commissioners without consultation with the council and in utter disregard of the policy of caution demanded by the interests of the taxpaying public.

THE 1911 INVESTIGATION AND REPORT OF THE BUREAU.

When it was learned in May, 1911 that the Board of Election Commissioners was planning to make a contract for the purchase of voting machines,

the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency made an investigation of the subject. This investigation disclosed the fact that the voting machine was still in the experimental stage and that there were numerous objections to the purchase of a large number of such machines. In a report issued at that time the bureau stated:

"The Chicago situation presents unusual obstacles to the successful use of voting machines. Among these are the long ballot made necessary by the large number of offices to be filled at some elections; the group voting for certain offices, such as judges and county commissioners; and the system of cumulative voting for members of the Lower House of the General Assembly, which is peculiar to Illinois. The fact that women may vote for university trustees, but not for other officers requires a restrictive device that introduces additional complications. The long ballot necessitates the use in Chicago of a larger and heavier machine than is required in other cities that have adopted voting machines. The size and weight of the machine cause it to present problems of transportation, of storage and of setting up in the voting booth. There are special complexities due to the use of the voting machine at a preliminary [primary] election at which nominations are to be made for a large number of offices.

"Aside from the mechanical operation of the machine itself, there are other elements of uncertainty connected with the use of voting machines that call for the experimentation and caution. It cannot be told until the actual trial is made how rapidly the voting can be done by machine, even assuming the mechanism to operate perfectly so far as all except the human element is concerned. This bureau learns that in Minneapolis, where voting machines are in use, the voting has been so much lower than anticipated that it has been found necessary to install two machines to a precinct of 600 voters, instead of one. The Illinois law contemplates a single machine to a precinct of 600 votes. Then there are the problems of transportation and storage and the proper setting of the machines in the booths. Three of these machines will make a truck load and it will require at least three men to handle one. Skilled persons will be required to set them up when taken from the storage room to the voting booth. It would seem that the Board of Election Commissioners ought to acquire experience in handling 50 or 100 machines before undertaking the burden of managing 1,200. This experience, moreover, should be in connection with the most trying elections, such as the primary of April, 1912, and the election of the following November, when the long ballot must be voted."

Inquiries made at that time disclosed the fact also that although the city of Chicago would be expected to make provision for paying for the machines to be purchased, the financial officers of the city had not been consulted in regard to the matter and further, that prior Boards of Election Commissioners had secured appropriations from the city council before taking steps looking to the purchase of voting machines. In this connection it was pointed out that although the plans of the present board contemplated the expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000.00, no prior board had deemed it wise to consider an initial expenditure in excess of \$100,000.00.

As a result of this investigation, it seemed obvious, in view of the difficulties and uncertainties which existed, that ordinary business prudence demanded a policy of experimentation and caution on the part of the election commissioners. The main conclusions reached by the bureau were summarized in its report, as follows:

1. The number of voting machines to be purchased in the near future should be limited to one hundred at the most; and the purchase of a greater number of machines should be postponed until after trial at the primaries of April, 1912, and at the election of November, 1912, of such limited number of machines.

2. The Board of Election Commissioners should seek to secure the cooperation of the financial authorities of the city in advance of action looking to the purchase of voting machines, whatever the amount involved.

THE CONTRACT OF 1911 AND THE APPROPRIATION OF 1912.

In the face of the situation above set forth, of which they were fully advised, and notwithstanding the adverse comments of the public press, the Board of Election Commissioners and the Empire Voting Machine Company disregarded every principle of business prudence, and in July, 1911, entered into the contract mentioned for the purchase of 1,000 machines.

When the 1912 appropriation ordinance was before the council, that body was asked to appropriate \$188,500.00 for the payment of 200 of the machines. While the matter was still pending, the bureau, on Feb. 5, 1912, petitioned the council not to make any appropriation "unless it (the contract) should be modified (1) to provide for the delivery of not to exceed 100 machines on the first installment, and (2) to relieve the board from the obligation to take 1,000 machines if those delivered on the first installment shall not prove satisfactory when placed in use." This suggestion on the part of the bureau was disregarded. The appropriation asked for was made and the 200 machines were delivered and paid for.

At the time the council was considering this appropriation of \$188,500.00, it had before it, however, the opinion of the corporation counsel in which he advised that it was "incumbent on the city of Chicago to pay the obligations incurred by the Board of Election Commissioners in buying such voting machines." It is perhaps fair to assume that many of the aldermen voting for that appropriation believed it their duty to do so on the advice thus given by the corporation counsel.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The situation at the present time differs radically from that which existed in January and February, 1912. The corporation counsel in his opinion then rendered confined himself to the question of the liability of the city to pay the "obligations" incurred by the Board of Election Commissioners. At that time no opportunity had been afforded to test the machines at either a primary or a general election. He assumed apparently that the voting machines contracted for and to be delivered would meet the requirements of the voting machine law and that, when such machines were accepted by the Board of Election Commissioners, a binding obligation would be incurred.

The voting machine statute is explicit on the point that no voting machine shall be purchased unless it is so constructed as to meet all the requirements specified in that Act, among which is the requirement that "each elector can understandingly and within the period of one minute cast his vote for all candidates of his choice." The Board of Election Commissioners is given no power to purchase any machine which does not meet this requirement and it seems obvious that, if the board were to make a contract for a machine which did not meet the above requirement, the contract so made would not create a binding obligation on the city because of the lack of power in the board to make such a contract. It would seem equally clear that, no matter what may be the terms of the contract made by the board, if the machine itself when delivered does not, in fact, meet the requirements of the voting machine statute, the city would not be bound. Attention is called, however, to the contract under which the machines in question were purchased. By its terms the company "agrees that each machine so furnished shall in all respects comply with all the requirements of the statutes of Illinois now in force relating to the use of voting machines."

It is said that the Board of Election Commissioners has accepted the machines and in so doing has found that they meet the requirements of the statute, it is sufficient answer to say that the finding of the board in this respect is not conclusive and that in the case of these particular machines the board has only recently been overruled by the Supreme Court of the State.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

On Dec. 17, 1912, the Supreme Court handed down an opinion in the case of *The People ex rel Hull v. Taylor et al*, in which it holds that the voting

machines, for the payment of which an appropriation is now asked, do not comply with the voting machine statute in that they are not so constructed that "each elector can, understandingly and within the period of one minute, cast his vote for all candidates of his choice." Moreover, the decision in this case requires the election commissioners to furnish ballot boxes and paper ballots in all precincts.

In its opinion in the foregoing case the court said:

"It is insisted on behalf of the respondents (the election commissioners) that the action of the Board of Voting Machines Commissioners and the Board of Election Commissioners in determining that the voting machines complied with the requirements of the law in this particular should be held conclusive upon this question; that the powers conferred on these officers require the exercise of judgment and are discretionary in their character, and that their determination of the question of fact is final. If a discretionary power is exercised so as to produce a manifest injustice, the courts may interfere to require its due exercise and prevent a public wrong. * * * If votes cannot, in fact, be cast upon the machines within the time allowed by law, their use will result in some voters being deprived of their votes. Such an injustice, if clearly shown, will justify the interference of the court to afford a remedy by *mandamus*. It is alleged in the answer that the voting machines in question have been in satisfactory use in various cities of different states for a number of years, and that arrangements have been made for the instruction on the day of election, and before that day, of voters in the use of the machine. On the argument of the cause one of the machines was present and demonstrations of the manner of its use were made by various persons. Fifty-three officers were to be voted for besides the presidential electors, and there were three public policy questions and four propositions to issue bonds. There were party nominations by six parties, although one was for a part only, of the offices. It is easy to vote a straight party ticket on the machine. It can be done in a few seconds. An expert in the use of the machine can vote a split ticket, even as large as the ticket at the November election, in one minute. *The requirement of the statute, however, is that 'each elector can, understandingly, and within the period of one minute, cast his vote for all candidates of his choice.'* 'Each elector' does not mean here absolutely every elector, for a voter may be blind or crippled so as to be physically unable to use the machine, and the statute provides for such a condition, but the term does include at least every elector of ordinary intelligence having the reasonable use of his faculties and members. If the voter must be a trained expert—if he must be a man of more than ordinary intelligence, keenness of vision or alertness of motion—in order to be able to vote as he wishes within a minute, then the machine which requires these things of him does not comply with the law. *As a matter of fact, we find that the machine does not comply with the law in enabling the voter understandingly to cast his vote in one minute.* It is not enough that one voter or many voters can possibly, by strenuous effort, vote for the candidates they desire in one minute. It is necessary, at least, that the average voter who wishes to vote for candidates upon two or more or all of the various tickets can by a reasonable effort be surely able to cast the vote he desires to cast, within the time allowed him by law for doing so. We take into consideration the action and finding of the Board of Voting Machine Commissioners and the Board of Election Commissioners as well as our own observation, and *we are constrained to find that the machines do not comply with the law in respect to the time within which votes can be cast, and that their use, if voters were allowed only one minute to vote, would result in the disfranchisement of many electors.'*"

CONCLUSION.

In entering into a contract for the purchase and sale of 1,000 voting machines, the Board of Election Commissioners and the Empire Voting Machine Company chose to disregard not only the interest of the taxpaying public, but the counsel of caution and the principles of ordinary business prudence. They acted with their eyes open. There are no equities to be considered or preserved.

It is the opinion of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency that there is no legal liability on the part of the city to pay for the voting machines in question. The bureau believes that any appropriation by the council would not only be illegal, but because of the flagrant wrong resulting to the community from the transaction, would expose the members of the council to severe criticism.

The bureau, therefore, respectfully petitions the city council not to make any appropriation for the payment of said voting machines. It submits that the claim of the Empire Voting Machine Company should not be recognized by a contingent appropriation or in any other form. The bureau further petitions the council to adopt an order directing the corporation counsel to contest vigorously any suit or proceeding which may be brought to enforce payment for any of said machines.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS ROSENWALD, *Chairman*;
HARRIS S. KELLER, *Director*;
Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.

CHICAGO, January 1, 1913, and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners, the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago and the Empire Voting Machine Company, entered into a conspiracy to qualify the Empire Voting Machines, contrary to the provisions of the Election law; and it is further alleged, that the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago and the Empire Voting Machine Company entered into a conspiracy to defraud the taxpayers of the city of Chicago, of a sum of money alleged to fall little short of four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000.00), by agreeing to a purchase price of nine hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$942,500.00) in the aggregate, to be paid to the Empire Voting Machine Company, by the city of Chicago for the delivery of one thousand (1,000) Empire Voting Machines, to the said Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the Empire Voting Machines can be manipulated at will for the purpose of fraudulent voting, and are wholly inadequate for the uses as specified in the statutes, and it is further alleged that after having been used and fairly tried in Omaha, Burlington, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles and in more than fifty cities in New Jersey, these machines have been discarded as inefficient, because wholly unsafe, cumbersome and subject to fraudulent manipulation; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that there exists a gigantic conspiracy, engineered by the shrewd intelligence of powerful and corrupt influences, to use the election machinery of the city of Chicago, through and by the further use of the said Empire Voting Machines, that in the end, city, county, state and national elections may be absolutely controlled or materially influenced; and,

WHEREAS, Great scandal has resulted by these persistent and repeated allegations of fraud, directed at the election machinery of the city of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, The city of Chicago casts approximately forty (40) per cent of the vote of Illinois; the entire electorate of this State stands in eminent danger of disfranchisement in general elections should these allegations be true; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the peculiar political and governmental conditions now existing in the city of Chicago and county of Cook, precludes the possibility of a thorough and impartial investigation as to the facts by the local authorities; and,

WHEREAS, There appears to be ample grounds for a thorough, searching, exhaustive and impartial investigation of the alleged scandalous conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That a joint committee of twelve (12) shall be appointed; six (6) to be named by the Chairman of the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives, and six (6) to be named by the Senate; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation

and exhaustive examination of the official conduct and acts of the State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners, the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago, and any and all of the official conduct and acts of all of the election officers of the city of Chicago, and the county of Cook in whatsoever capacity heretofore or now employed; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination into the contract entered into between the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Chicago or its agents and the Empire Voting Machine Company, its agents, trustees, assigns, heirs or receivers; that this committee be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination into the organization, creation, incorporation or establishment of the Empire Voting Machine Company, for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of its stockholders, officers, owners, trustees, agents, heirs, assigns, or receivers; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination into its workings, mechanism, efficiency, quality, material, manufacture, cost and sale price of the Empire Voting Machines; that this committee be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to make searching investigation and exhaustive examination of any and all matters of whatsoever nature referred to; in the foregoing preamble and this resolution proper; that this committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to issue subpoenas for the purpose of compelling witnesses to attend upon their deliberations and compel said witnesses to answer their inquiry, and to issue subpoenas for the purpose of compelling the production into their hands of any and all books, papers, writings, documents, records, machines, instruments, tools or whatsoever objects, utensils or things that they may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution; that this committee be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such assistance as they deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution, however no State moneys, now or hereafter appropriated for expense incurred under the provisions of this resolution, shall be spent outside the boundaries of this State, except that foreign witnesses coming before this committee may be reimbursed as to their actual transportation expense only, or for the purpose of actual expense incurred in having any depositions taken by others than the members of this committee, outside the boundaries of this State; and, be it further

Resolved, That this committee be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to make their investigations and examinations to cover a period, dating from January 1, 1903, to and including the conclusion of their deliberations; that this committee, be and is, hereby authorized, empowered and instructed to report its findings with its recommendations to this session of the General Assembly, if within the range of possibilities or to any special session of this General Assembly, or, and not later than to the Forty-ninth General Assembly.

Mr. Denvir offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Amend House Joint Resolution No. 23 by striking out the figures "49" in line 667, page 24 of the printed resolution and insert in lieu thereof the figures "48."

The question then being, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 11; nays, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Canaday,
Carroll,
Compton,

Denvir,
Glackin,

Haase,
Keller,

Shaw,
Tossey,

Waage,
Womack,

Yeas—11.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Magill,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Jones,	Piercy,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Juul,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Woodard,
Campbell,	Gorman,			

Nays—32.

Mr. Denvir moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Hurburgh moved that the motion to refer be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 8.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Magill,
Barr,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Harris,	Juul,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Denvir,	Haase,	Shaw,	Waage,	Womack,
Glackin,	Keller,	Tossey,		

Nays—8.

On motion of Mr. Curtis the previous question was ordered. The question then being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Franklin,			

Yeas—37

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Tossey,

Nays—1.

Mr. Chamberlin moved that the vote whereby the Senate concurred in the adoption of the resolution be reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Magill, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 454, for "An Act to provide for liens by persons erecting monuments, gravestones, enclosure or other structures in cemetery or burial grounds, and providing for the manner of enforcing such liens."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 455, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate and inquire into the condition of walls in Will County, pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 48,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 456, for "An Act to make an appropriation for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Penitentiary,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Broderick introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 457, for "An Act making an appropriation to cover the unexpended balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute miners and the families and dependents of miners who lost their lives in the mine disaster at Cherry, Illinois, which lapsed and was covered back into the State treasury by the Board of Administration,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Cornwell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 458, for "An Act to amend section 47 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Cornwell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 459, for "An Act to amend section 56 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 460, for "An Act to amend sections 9, 10 and 12 and to repeal section 11 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish the Illinois State Reformatory and making an appropriation therefor,' approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1893, in force July 1, 1893; as amended by an Act approved June 9, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 461, for "An Act providing for an exhibition and celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the Negro creating a commission to conduct the same and making an appropriation therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 462, for "An Act prohibiting blasting or the use of dynamite, nitroglycerine or other explosive compounds or fluid of any kind within any quarry of any kind, or any opening in the earth, or at any other place within the corporate limits of any city having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) or more, and declaring same to be a nuisance, and providing a penalty therefor."

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 463, for "An Act to amend sections three and four of 'An Act fixing and providing for the payment of the salaries of state's attorneys and their assistants, defining their duties, providing for the appointment of assistants and to provide for the collection and disposition of the fees provided by law to be paid to the state's attorney, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith,' approved June 11, 1912, in force July 1, 1912,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 464, for "An Act to amend section sixteen of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the Supreme Court,' approved March 23, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 465, for "An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities to establish houses of correction outside of the corporate limits and authorize the confinement of convicted persons therein,' approved June 11, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 466, for "An Act to amend section 29 of 'An Act to revise the law in relation to State contracts,' approved March 31, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 467, for "An Act preventing the sale and delivery of foods, drugs, medicines, dry-goods, clothing and supplies other than those specified, to the State institutions owned and controlled by the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 468, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the appointment of one clerk for each of the judges for each Appellate Court and to fix the salary of such clerks,' approved April 17, 1899, in force July 1, 1899,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 469, for "An Act to make voting compulsory and providing a penalty for its violation,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 470, for "An Act to make voting in primary elections compulsory and to provide a penalty for its violation,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 471, for "An Act to amend section ten (10) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hearn, the bill was read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading without reference and to be printed.

Mr. Helm introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 472, for "An Act to require drainage districts lying contiguous to each other, whether such district or districts be organized under the same or different drainage laws of the State to pay to each other as the case may be, for any benefits which have accrued or will hereafter accrue to the lands of the other, by the construction, enlarging or improving the ditches or drains of the other, or the construction of any outlets or outlet of the other within or outside of the boundaries of the other, or for the construction of any dams, embankments, or dikes of the other, and where any such ditches, drains or outlets dams or embankments or dykes, have heretofore been constructed, and to provide for the collection and payment of such benefits, and to allow the right to set off for any such benefits where suit is brought by one of such districts for such benefits, against the other,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 473, for "An Act in relation to the equipment of locomotive engines with headlights and cablights, and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 474, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to corporations organized under special charters not for pecuniary profit,' approved April 4, 1901, in force from and after its passage,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 475, for "An Act to permit the use of school buildings for public meeting places,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 476, for "An Act concerning dramshop licenses,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 477, for "An Act making an appropriation for county fairs or other agricultural societies of the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Rules, introduced the following resolution and stated that the Committee on Rules recommended its adoption:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 60.

Resolved, That Rule 47, be and is hereby modified to permit the introduction of bills until and including May 15, 1913.

On motion of Mr. Jones the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

It was ordered that Senate Resolution No. 34, which was made a special order for March 27, 1913, but not considered at that time, be placed on file in the order of consideration of resolutions.

It was ordered that Senate Bill No. 268, a bill for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Which was made a special order for April 9, 1913, be placed on file in the order of second reading.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Hearn February 11, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 26.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board of Prison Industries be requested to send to the Senate, within ten days, the names of all persons employed as sales agents by the board, during the last three years, together with the amount paid them and the amount of the sales made by each person, and the prison from which the articles sold were furnished.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Tossey, April 17, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 36.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives thereof concurring, That a joint committee of ten be appointed, composed of five Senators, to be named by the Senate, and five Representatives, to be named by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to examine the expenditures and condition of the public institutions of the State, and to confer with the officers of the different State institutions and departments and the State Board of Administration, in order to ascertain if it is possible to reduce the expenditures of these institutions without impairing their efficiency, and to report to the Governor.

The officers and employees of the public departments and institutions of the State are hereby requested to supply on the request of said committee, all books, documents, and other information in their possession relevant to the purpose of such examination.

The committee shall have authority to employ stenographers, clerks and other assistants necessary to carry on such examination and to make their report; the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives, or out of any appropriation made therefor, on vouchers properly signed and approved by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following resolution received from the House of Representatives April 16, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 26.

WHEREAS, A monument is to be dedicated to Thos. Jefferson, at St. Louis, Mo., on April 30, 1913; and,

WHEREAS, The Honorable David R. Francis, President of the Universal Exposition has invited the Governor of Illinois and his staff, together with a committee representing both branches of the General Assembly, to be present upon that occasion and to assist in the ceremonies; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That a committee of three members from the House of Representatives and three members from the Senate, together with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, be and the same are hereby

appointed a committee to represent the General Assembly of Illinois at the dedication of the monument to Thomas Jefferson, at St. Louis, Mo., on April 30, 1913.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, the Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the foregoing resolution.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following preamble and joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 27.

WHEREAS, The members of the Senate and House of Representatives have received digests of the Senate and House Bills, prepared by William E. Jones, under the direction of the Honorable Morton D. Hull, Representative from the Fifth Senatorial District; and,

WHEREAS, Said digests are of great value to the members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly in assisting them to readily obtain information about matters proposed for legislation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That Representative Morton D. Hull be, and he hereby is extended a vote of thanks for his public spirited action in thus giving to all members of the Forty-eighth General Assembly the results of the labor of himself and his secretary, William E. Jones.

Adopted by the House, April 17, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Manny, the Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 156.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate the white slave traffic."

Together with the following amendment in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend by adding to the end of section 1 the following: "Within the State of Illinois."

Passed the House, as amended, April 17, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration, and the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendment to the bill?" (which amendment has been printed) it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Shaw,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	

Yeas—39.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 47.

A bill for "An Act to provide for a deficiency in the office and other expenses of the Chief Inspector of Private Employment Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913."

Together with the following amendment in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amend by striking out the words and figures "one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures, "six hundred (\$600.00) dollars."

Passed the House, as amended, April 17, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration, the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendment to the bill?" (which amendment has been printed) it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Messrs.	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Piercy,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Brady,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Campbell,	Haase,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Canaday,				

Yeas—36.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 37, "An Act in relation to actions in equity,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment.

On motion of Mr. Denvir, Senate Bill 257, "An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of certain employees of street railway corporations and to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,"

Which, having been engrossed and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

Mr. Barr moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed to and made a special order for Tuesday, April 29, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Waage moved that the motion to postpone be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 19.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Beall,	Denvir,	Haase,	Juul,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Keller,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	Piercy,	Woodard,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Broderick,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	

Nays—19.

And the question then being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurley,		

Yeas—43.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS IN THE SENATE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 214, a bill for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved March 29, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, April 17, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 214 as printed by inserting in the 16th line thereof after the words "road and bridge taxes," the words "township taxes levied for township purposes, and for a period of three (3) years beginning with the year 1913"

Further amend said bill as printed by inserting in the 27th line thereof after the words "bridge taxes," the words "township taxes levied for township purposes, and for a period of three (3) years beginning with the year 1913"

Further amend said bill as printed by inserting in the 40th line thereof after the word "and" the words "for a period of three (3) years beginning with the year 1913"

Amend Senate Bill No. 214 by striking out in lines 37 and 38, of the printed bill, the word "forty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "sixty."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Juul offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Further amend Senate Bill No. 214 as printed, by inserting in the 17th line of the printed bill before the word "taxes" the words "exclusive of"

Further amend said bill by inserting in the 28th line of the printed bill before the word "taxes" the words "exclusive of."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor Senate Bill No. 357, a bill for "An Act for the formation of corporations for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating union depots and to repeal 'An Act authorizing the formation of union depots and stations for railroads in this State,' approved April 7, 1875, in force July 1, 1875,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

Section 1, line 12, printed bill after the word "years" insert "not to exceed fifty."

No. 2.

Section 3, printed bill, lines 8 and 9 strike out the words "An Act authorizing the formation of union depot and stations for railroads in this State," and insert "For An Act for the formation of corporations for the purpose of construction, maintaining and operating union depots and to repeal "An Act authorizing the formation of union depots and stations for railroads in this State," approved April 7, 1875, in force July 1, 1875.

No. 3.

Section 3, line 13, printed bill, after word "immunities" insert the word "granted."

No. 4.

Section 7, line 2, strike out figure "4" and insert figure "7."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 274, "An Act to establish a Joint Legislative Commission, and to define the power and duties thereof,"

Which was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment on April 16, 1913, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Hay offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Amend Senate Bill 274 by striking out all after the word "commission," in line 3 of section 1, of the printed bill and inserting in lieu of the part stricken out the following:

composed of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House, the Chairmen of the Committees on Judiciary

of the Senate and of the House, five other Senators and five other members of the House of Representatives. The Governor shall be *ex-officio* chairman of said commission.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the passage and approval of this Act, and thereafter at the beginning of each regular session of the General Assembly, each house shall appoint from its membership, in the same manner as the members of other committees are appointed, the members of said commission from such house, who are not hereinbefore made members of said commission by virtue of being chairmen of committees of such house.

Sec. 3. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall serve as members of the commission during the term of office for which they shall have been elected, and the members appointed from either house, including those serving on said commission by virtue of being chairmen of committees of either house, shall serve until the convening of the next General Assembly after their appointment.

Sec. 4. The commission shall meet during the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly, and during the intervals between the regular sessions, and at such times and places as it may determine. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services as members thereof, but shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses, incurred in the performance of their official duties, out of any money appropriated for the use of the commission.

Sec. 5. The commission shall appoint a secretary who shall be the executive officer of the commission, and who shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and shall follow no other gainful profession, occupation or employment. The commission shall also appoint such other officers, agents and employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and shall fix the compensation of each of its appointees: *Provided*, the salary of the secretary shall be fixed at a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) per annum.

Sec. 6. The commission shall have power:

(a) To make a survey and thorough investigation of the governmental, industrial, social and economic needs of the State, and to make recommendations of needed legislation based upon such survey and investigation.

(b) To investigate and report upon the operation of laws of other states and countries in cases where such investigation and report will afford information of value to the General Assembly.

(c) To investigate the administration of any department of the State Government.

(d) To investigate the expenditures of any appropriation made by the General Assembly.

(e) To prepare and submit to the General Assembly drafts of bills upon matters investigated by it when such investigation shows further legislation to be desirable.

(f) To act through committees appointed by it from within or without its membership or or partly within and partly without its membership.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of said commission

(a) To establish in the State Capitol a legislative reference bureau which shall be open daily, excepting Sundays and legal holidays, in which shall be collected and kept in such manner as may make the same readily accessible such laws, reports, books, periodicals, documents, catalogues, check lists, digests, summaries of the laws of other states upon current legislation and such other printed or written matter as may aid the members of the General Assembly in the performance of their official duties.

(b) To cause to be prepared, printed and distributed for the use of the members of the General Assembly, before the convening of the regular session of the General Assembly, a detailed budget of the appropriations which the officers of the several departments of the State government report to it are required for their several departments for the biennium for which appropriations are to be made by the next General Assembly, together with a comparative statement of the sums appropriated by the preceding General

Assembly for the same purposes, and the recommendations of the State Civil Service Commission with reference to standardizing the salaries in the Civil Service of the State.

(c) To investigate and report upon such matters as it may have been directed so to do by the General Assembly or either house thereof.

(d) To afford to any member of the General Assembly upon his request such legal assistance and information as may be practicable in the preparation of bills proposed to be introduced into the General Assembly by such member.

(e) To keep a full and correct record of its proceedings and of all investigations conducted by it, to afford public access to the record of its proceedings and investigations, and to report the same or parts thereof to the General Assembly at its convening.

(f) To furnish to either house of the General Assembly, upon request of such house, a copy of any file or record in the possession of said commission.

Sec. 8. Every officer of the State government and of the municipal and quasi municipal corporations within this State shall give to the commission and to its employees when acting under the authority of the commission free access to his accounts and shall, without compensation, upon written request from said commission or any committee thereof or its authorized officer, employee or agent, furnish such facts and information as shall be requested when such facts or information are within his knowledge or contained in any accounts or investigations in his office or under his control.

Sec. 9. Every department of the State government or officer thereof when so requested by said commission, shall co-operate with said commission in any investigation or inquiry being conducted by said commission.

Sec. 10. The officers of the several departments of the State government shall make duplicate reports by the first day of November next preceding the convening of the regular sessions of the General Assembly of the appropriations which are required for their several departments for the biennium for which appropriations are to be made by such General Assembly. One of said duplicate reports shall be filed with the Governor and the other with the secretary of said commission.

Sec. 11. The Secretary of State shall provide said commission with suitable offices in the State Capitol, convenient to the place of meeting of the General Assembly, and shall further provide said commission with the necessary furniture, stationery and supplies.

Sec. 12. The board of commissioners for the management of the State library shall co-operate with the said commission and shall make the facilities of said library accessible so far as practicable for the use of said commission, and are hereby authorized to loan to said commission any books, periodicals, documents, reports or other printed or written matter belonging to said library.

Sec. 13. All proper expenses incurred by said commission shall be paid out of the appropriation made for its use upon itemized vouchers drawn by the secretary and approved by the Governor.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 210, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize judges of courts of record to appoint jury commissioners and prescribing their powers and duties,' approved June 15, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, as amended by Act approved June 9, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, and Act approved and in force April 24, 1899, by amending sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), and by adding thereto two new sections to be numbered four "a" (4-a) and four "b" (4-b),"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third rading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The President of the Senate, on behalf of the Executive Committee, announced the appointment of the following as provided for by Senate Resolution No. 54: Messrs. Denvir, Chairman, Keller, Campbell, Shaw, Haase.

At 1:25 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 23, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

Benjamin P. Alschuler, of Kane County, Judge of the Court of Claims, vice William Johnson, term expired.

John Scherrer, of Peoria County, Superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Office at Peoria, vice John W. Kimsey, resigned.

Thomas E. Powers, of Peoria County, Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Office at Peoria, vice P. L. Lulay, term expired.

B. J. Shanley, of LaSalle County, member of the Board of Live Stock Commissioners, vice Henry J. Beer, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

The foregoing message, under the rules, was laid over for one day.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 23, 1913.

Gentlemen of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

Herewith I submit to you for your consideration the unanimous report of the Mining Investigation Commission appointed by the Forty-seventh General Assembly, in which certain recommendations are made in relation to amending the mining laws of this State.

I have not had time to examine this report, but in view of the fact that the recommendations are unanimous, I would respectfully suggest that a bill be introduced amending the mining laws of this State in accordance with the recommendations of this commission and that your honorable body take such action thereon as may be for the best interests of the people of the State of Illinois.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

The foregoing message and accompanying report were referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 23, 1913.

Gentlemen of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

An investigation of the Fish and Game Departments of the State Government, made at my direction by the State Civil Service Commission, has shown a condition to exist of waste and extravagance in the expenditure of public money, coupled with almost utter failure properly to enforce the Fish and Game Laws and a serious neglect to conserve great natural resources of the State.

The extent of the public wealth in the Illinois River fishing grounds is not generally known. It is estimated that the value of fish yielded by the river, which, in 1908, according to census reports, was \$900,000.00, has increased to more than \$1,500,000.00 annually. The value of the game which the State laws seek to protect is also great, though incomparable with the fish product commercially. In the great fishing grounds of the Illinois the State has a natural resource which will increase in value tremendously as food prices become higher and which should be conserved by wise laws firmly and impartially enforced. Our present laws are not enforced. Owing to this, the destruction of commercial fish has reached a scale that is alarming. Unless it is permanently checked the Illinois River will eventually cease to be a great natural asset. There is also need of some intelligent effort directed by scientific minds to provide spawning grounds and fish hatcheries which will insure the continuance of the fish supply, and this need the present system makes no attempt to meet.

Immediate and radical action is required to reorganize both the Fish and the Game Departments on a basis which will insure enforcement of the laws and protection of our valuable game and fish. In my judgment this can best be accomplished by the consolidation of the two departments and the creation of a Game and Fish Conservation Commission, with authority to appoint wardens who shall have jurisdiction in the enforcement of all laws relating to both subjects. In practically every other state of the union such consolidation was long ago effected and it is my opinion that the same consolidation should take place here.

Not only will such consolidation effect a substantial saving in money but by reorganizing the system of wardens and deputy wardens, by disposing of the expensive and impractical fish boat, the Steamer *Illinois*, and substituting inexpensive and useful launch patrols, and by abolishing the game farm at Auburn or conducting it in an economical manner for the propagation of game birds which may add to the natural wealth of the State, the money which is expended can be made to accomplish a great amount of real good where now it accomplishes little or nothing.

As organized at present the Game Department consists of a game commissioner, who is paid \$4,700.00 a year, including all of his various salaries and allowances; sixteen district game wardens, who are paid \$75.00 a month and expenses; 100 deputy wardens, who are paid \$2.00 a day and expenses, and special deputy game wardens without compensation except for a share in fines which they may have imposed. I am reliably informed there are in the neighborhood of 500 of these special deputies in Cook County alone.

The Fish Department consists of a commissioner and chief warden, who is paid \$175.00 a month and expenses in this dual capacity; two commissioners, who are paid \$100.00 a month and expenses; seven district fish wardens, who are paid \$75.00 a month and expenses, and forty-five deputy fish wardens, who are paid \$2.00 a day and expenses.

In the report of the Civil Service Commission, facts are cited which raise grave doubt as to whether the employees in either of these departments give any efficient service to the State. Further facts regarding failure to enforce laws, waste of money in the game farm and on the fish boat, prevalence of fraudulent per diem claims and expense accounts, and the entire absence of any intelligent and constructive effort to conserve the public wealth in either fish or game, are given in detail in the report of the Civil Service Commission and in the reports of audits of these departments conducted under the direction of the State and Department Auditor, all of which are herewith transmitted.

I recommend that a bill be passed abolishing both Fish and Game Departments as they now exist and substituting therefor a Game and Fish Conservation Commission, to be composed of three commissioners, the president to be the executive officer and to be paid \$5,000.00 a year, and the remaining two commissioners to be persons of scientific attainments, versed in the biology of fish and game, to be paid \$2,500.00 a year each.

I recommend that under the direction of this commission a force of six wardens at \$1,500.00 a year each and sixty deputy wardens at \$1,200.00 a year each shall be employed continually in the enforcement of the conservation laws, and that in such seasons as extra service is required, not more than sixty deputy wardens may be appointed temporarily at \$100.00 a month each.

I recommend further that in adopting the bill for such reorganization and consolidation, particular attention shall be given to the drafting of wise and effective measures for the conservation of commercial fishing as well as for the protection of the interests of sportsmen, and that in consideration of these measures the advice of scientific experts shall be consulted.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

The foregoing message was referred to the Committee on Fish and Game.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REPORT ON GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENTS.

Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Governor of the State of Illinois:

DEAR SIR—The Civil Service Commission, pursuant to your direction and the requirements of the Civil Service Statute, has conducted an investigation into the efficiency of the Fish and Game Departments of the State Government and herewith submits a preliminary report with recommendations for immediate action toward reorganization of these departments.

A mass of information has been obtained, through the examination of witnesses and otherwise, and this report is only a summary of the most significant portions of this information. Material assistance has been given by audits of these departments conducted under the direction of the State Department and Institution Auditor, Paul Matthews, and information obtained through these audits is made use of in this report.

As organized at present, the Game Department consists of a Game Commissioner who is paid \$4,700.00 a year, including all of his various salaries and allowances; sixteen district game wardens who are paid \$75.00 a month and expenses; one hundred deputy game wardens who are paid \$2.00 a day and expenses, most of whom work only 20 days or less a month; and special deputy game wardens, of whom it is reported there are 500 in Cook County alone.

The Fish Department consists of a commissioner and chief warden who is paid \$175.00 a month and expenses in this dual capacity; two commissioners who are paid \$100.00 a month and expenses; seven district fish wardens who are paid \$75.00 a month and expenses; and forty-five deputy fish wardens who are paid \$2.00 a day and expenses not exceeding \$35.00 a month each, and who are paid for the most part for not more than 20 days a month.

It has been the experience of the Civil Service Commission for a long time past that whether the deputies in either of these departments gave any efficient service to the State was open to grave question. It was obvious that competent persons would be difficult to find who would perform the services which these deputies should render for \$2.00 a day, especially when this employment did not exceed more than 20 days a month.

In an effort to establish some degree of efficiency in these departments, the commission has required each deputy to submit a monthly report specifying day by day the duties he claimed to have performed on the days for which he was to be paid. Suspicion had arisen that these reports in a majority of cases were being falsified. The first steps in the investigation was to ascertain how the time of these deputies was being actually occupied and compare the facts with the reports which they sent in to the commission. The following instances are offered as typical of the prevailing condition in both departments. It is not contended that there are no industrious and efficient deputies in either department, for the contrary is true, but the efficient men are the exceptions that prove the rule.

Peter Rush, Deputy Fish Warden at Danville, is also a freight brakeman for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. The substance of his reports to the Civil Service Commission, indicating services rendered during November and December, 1912, and January, February and March, 1913, is hereby submitted for comparison with a statement of his working time for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad prepared under the direction of the superintendent of the Chicago division.

The comparison discloses that Rush charged the State for services on thirty-one days when he was employed exclusively by the railroad. In addition to the per diem claim, expense accounts were presented to the Fish Department for alleged expenses in enforcing the fish laws at times when Mr. Rush was on top of his freight train, miles away from Danville.

The railroad accountants explain that the heading "miles" represents the number of hours worked before overtime began, figuring 10 miles to 1 hour. Thus, on February 7th Mr. Rush worked 14 hours and 50 minutes for the road (145 miles). On March 7th he worked 11 hours (110 miles) regular time and 4 hours, 55 minutes overtime, or 15 hours, 55 minutes in all. In

parallel columns are shown the work performed by Mr. Rush for the railroad and the work he alleged in his per diem bills he performed for the Fish Commission on the same days:

Date.	Time worked as brakeman for the C. & E. I. R. R.		Alleged work for the Fish Commission, for which per diem and expenses were paid.
	Miles.	Overtime.	
		Hours. Minutes.	
Nov. 6	100	-----	Was on the Vermilion river east of Danville.....
Nov. 7	100	-----	Inspected markets at Danville.....
Nov. 8	100	7	do.....
Nov. 10	108	4 42	On the North Fork near Danville.....
Nov. 12	108	5 23	On the Salt Fork at S. Oakwood.....
Nov. 13	100	-----	On the North Fork near Danville.....
Nov. 15	100	6 55	Inspected markets at Danville.....
Dec. 4	145	-----	On the Vermilion River south at Danville.....
Dec. 6	100	5	Inspected markets at Danville.....
Dec. 7	152	9 54	On the Salt Fork west at Danville.....
Dec. 11	100	-----	On the North Fork north at Danville.....
Dec. 12	108	4 18	Inspected markets at Danville.....
Dec. 13	145	-----	Inspected markets and express offices at Danville.....
Dec. 14	145	4 30	On the Vermilion River east at Danville.....
Dec. 26	100	34	Inspected fish markets and freight offices at Danville.....
Dec. 27	108	1 52	Inspected fish markets at Danville.....
Dec. 29	145	-----	Was on the North Fork, north of Danville.....
Jan. 9	200	4 5	Inspected markets and freight houses at Danville.....
Jan. 10	108	5 31	Inspected express offices and markets at Danville.....
Jan. 17	128	4 52	Inspected markets at Villa Grove.....
Jan. 23	100	-----	Inspected markets and freight depot at Danville.....
Jan. 24	100	3 30	Inspected markets and express office at Danville.....
Jan. 30	108	1 42	do.....
Jan. 31	108	4 22	Inspected markets and freight depot at Danville.....
Feb. 6	108	4 37	do.....
Feb. 7	145	-----	Inspected markets and express office at Danville.....
Feb. 20	108	3 37	Inspected markets at Danville.....
Feb. 21	128	1 67	Inspected markets and express offices at Danville.....
Feb. 27	78	4 35	Inspected markets at Danville.....
Mar. 6	128	47	Inspected markets and express offices at Danville.....
Mar. 7	110	4 55	Inspected markets and freight houses at Danville.....
Mar. 12	108	4 42	Inspected markets at Danville.....

Edward J. Briggs, Deputy Fish Warden in Peoria, is employed as foreman in the shops of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad. A statement of Briggs' working time in the railway shops prepared at the direction of officers of the road is herewith compared with his reports to the Civil Service Commission:

Date.	Hours worked in shops of T. P. & W. R. R.	Alleged work performed for Fish Commission for which per diem and expenses were paid.
Nov. 1	10	Markets visited at Peoria.....
Nov. 2	5	Markets visited at Bath.....
Nov. 4	10	Markets visited at Peoria.....
Nov. 6	10	..do.....
Nov. 7	10	Markets visited at Averyville.....
Nov. 8	10	Markets visited at Peoria.....
Nov. 9	5	Nets inspected at Rome.....
Nov. 11	10	Markets visited at Peoria.....
Nov. 12	10	..do.....
Nov. 13	10	Markets visited at Averyville.....
Nov. 14	10	Markets visited in Woodford County.....
Nov. 15	10	Markets visited at Bath.....
Dec. 2	10	Markets visited at Peoria.....
Dec. 3	10	Restaurants visited at Peoria.....
Dec. 4	10	Markets visited at Peoria.....
Dec. 5	10	..do.....
Dec. 6	10	..do.....
Dec. 7	5	Inspecting nets in Woodford County.....
Dec. 9	10	Markets visited at Peoria.....
Dec. 10	10	..do.....
Dec. 11	10	..do.....
Dec. 12	10	Restaurants visited at Peoria.....
Dec. 13	10	Markets visited at Averyville.....
Dec. 14	5	Markets visited at Peoria.....
Dec. 16	10	..do.....
Dec. 17	10	..do.....
Dec. 18	10	Restaurants visited at Peoria.....
Dec. 19	10	Markets visited at Peoria.....
Dec. 20	10	..do.....
Dec. 21	5	..do.....
Dec. 23	10	..do.....
Dec. 24	10	Markets visited at Averyville.....
Dec. 26	10	Markets visited at Peoria.....
Dec. 27	10	..do.....
Dec. 28	5	Inspecting nets at Bath.....
Dec. 30	10	Markets visited at Peoria.....
Dec. 31	10	..do.....

In March information reached the Civil Service Commission that Edward Bennett, a deputy game warden of Danville, accompanied by a party of Vermilion County hunters, had gone to Meredosia on the Illinois River for a two weeks' hunting trip. A reliable investigator was sent to Meredosia and arrived there March 22d. He visited the cabin where Bennett and his party had been and was told that Bennett had left the night before. He found the ground about the cabin strewn with the feathers of red-wing black birds, which are protected by the game laws and was told that Bennett and his companions had engaged in a slaughter of these birds on the previous day.

Bennett made a report to the Civil Service Commission purporting to show that he had been in Vermilion County enforcing the game laws during the time when he was hunting on the Illinois River and a similar report to the Game Commissioner was accompanied by an expense account, much of which was obviously falsified.

John R. Marshall, Colonel of the 8th Infantry, I. N. G., and district game warden, stationed at Chicago, drew \$208.33 for 15 days' service inspecting the companies of his regiment between March 4th and April 1st. He made a report to the Civil Service Commission and presented an expense account

for \$51.95 to the Game Department purporting to show that he was occupied as game warden every day of March, Sundays included, and on most of these days had been put to expense traveling.

Under oath Colonel Marshall testified that he had inspected Company I at Quincy March 14th. On this date his expense account and monthly report have him checking up county clerks at Kangley and Streator. He testified that he inspected Company M at Metropolis March 17th, and was in Springfield the following day. According to his report and expense account he was in Chicago March 17th and in Genoa and Kingston March 18th. He testified that he inspected Company K at Peoria March 21st, but he charges the Game Department expenses for a visit on that day to Rochelle and for work in Chicago. Colonel Marshall was asked to explain these discrepancies but could not do so.

The Game Department has a rule permitting deputy and district wardens to make a charge of \$1.00 per day for livery hire and 25 cents per day for horse feed. Every bill rendered, with comparatively few exceptions, contains charges for livery. In nearly every instance the deputy game wardens claim to be the owners of the rigs and render receipts for moneys paid to themselves. In other words, John Smith, deputy game warden, writes that he received of John Smith (himself) the sum of \$30.00 for one rig owned by himself. These vouchers are invariably OK'd by the accounting officer of the Game Department. Apparently no attempt has been made to ascertain whether the men who render such bills actually own or use the rigs for which they are paid.

One deputy warden living at Pontiac, Mr. J. W. Morris, rendered a bill for \$35.75 for the use of his automobile during the months of March and February, at the rate of \$2.00 per day for the automobile and 75 cents per day for gasoline supplies.

The vouchers for expenses sent in by deputy wardens are, in many instances, of a suspicious character. The accounting officer of the Game Department stated when his attention was called to certain curious irregularities in these vouchers that he had observed those things and many others since he was connected with the department, that when he undertook to check them up the similarity of hand-writings in receipts gave him a headache and that he only passed them because in most instances they called for small sums for meals.

STEAMER ILLINOIS AND THE ILLINOIS RIVER SITUATION.

Approximately a third of the appropriation for the work of the Fish Commission has been expended in the operation of the Steamer "Illinois," which makes its headquarters at Havana and plies up and down the river.

Commissioner Caldwell under oath during the investigation at Havana, said of the "Illinois": "The fact of the business is I have never seen any very big use made of the Steamer 'Illinois' except to work politics."

Q. What do you mean by "working politics?"

A. Well, the custom has been since I have known anything about it, if the Governor had a bunch of people he wanted to have take a boat ride and have a good time, it was ordered out for that purpose. It didn't make much difference what the work was, that is what it has been and that is what it will be yet.

When asked if there was not a great deal of work to be done in preserving fish or in enforcing the law with a steamboat, he replied: "I judge there is not a great deal you can do by a steamboat."

Q. If you were advising as to means of obtaining greater efficiency in this department, would you believe in retaining the boat "Illinois?"

A. No, sir; that is, now understand me, if I was doing this as a private business where I could absolutely do as I saw fit, I would take about the number of launches that could be used for the same amount of money that the "Illinois" costs to maintain and I would do ten times the business that is done now.

Q. With the same money?

A. Yes, you can do ten times the business for half the money.

Q. In other words, the "Illinois" is a "white elephant?"

A. Yes, sir; that is my judgment of it.

Mr. Caldwell stated that during two months of last summer the boat was used in patrolling the Mississippi River and that six arrests were made in that service. Whether any fines were collected from these arrests, he did not know. Much of the time the boat was stationed at East St. Louis where it served the purpose of a floating hotel for deputy fish wardens who were riding about the city checking up on non-resident fishing licenses. The expense of these six arrests and of this hotel service was about \$1,800.00 for the two months.

In 1912 it cost the State \$3,382.00 to maintain the boats of the Fish Commission, most of this being spent on the "Illinois." The most important service of the "Illinois" to the commission during the year was the patrolling of the Mississippi above referred to.

Apparently no attempt is made by the commission to enforce the fishing laws either on the Illinois River or elsewhere in the State. Wm. Courey, District Fish Warden at Bloomington and B. J. Merrill, Deputy Fish Warden at Hinsdale, both testified under oath that they had never received any encouragement from their superiors in their efforts to enforce the laws, but on the contrary, Mr. Caldwell had forbidden them to bring prosecutions against shippers on the Illinois River whom they had detected shipping black bass.

Black bass is the highest priced fish caught in the Illinois River and its sale is forbidden by the law; nevertheless it can be stated with assurance that a large and profitable traffic in this fish exists with little attempt on the part of the fish commissioners and the wardens stationed along the Illinois River to suppress it. What confiscations are made are made not at the shipping point but at the destination.

Both Mr. Courey and Mr. Merrill stated that the traffic could easily be stopped if a *bona fide* attempt to enforce the law was made along the river. A portion of the testimony of Mr. Merrill is of interest. He said:

"My first confiscation made was of the United States Express Company at the Rock Island Depot, Chicago, on a shipment of under-sized buffalo shipped by Bauter Brothers, of Henry, Illinois. I wanted to prosecute them but the fish warden said: 'You have got eighteen months to prosecute them, wait until after the primaries.'"

This policy of the department has put a premium on law breaking and led to a systematic violation of the law by shippers who, as Mr. Merrill phrased it,

"If they ship black bass they figure that if it goes through, they are that much ahead and if they confiscate it, they are just out the fish and in no danger of a fine."

Black bass has retailed as high as 40 cents a pound in Chicago. It is caught nowhere except in the Illinois River in commercial quantities. Messrs. Merrill and Courey make nearly all the confiscations made. Both were asked:

"Do the confiscations made by you represent only a small proportion of all the illegal shipments made?"

Both replied, "Yes."

It will not be disputed by anyone well informed that the Illinois River is the center of hunting as well as fishing in this State. A visit was paid to Havana, which is the headquarters of the Fish Department and the river headquarters of the Game Department, on March 31st. Duck shooting in that vicinity was then at its height.

Witnesses testified under oath that shooting before sunrise and after sunset in violation of the law, was common, that professional hunters slaughtered ducks unmolested, and that on the grounds of private clubs bordering the river, the law was constantly violated as regards size of bag, and time of shooting. H. W. Thomas, Deputy Game Warden at Havana, was examined. He testified that his activities this spring (1913) had been chiefly

looking after a cabin boat owned by the Game Department. He could hear illegal shooting any morning or evening on the river, but had made no arrests this spring. He had not visited the private clubs, nor made any attempt to curb the professional hunters. Thomas, in excuse for his failure to enforce the laws, said he had received no instructions from Springfield. What is true of the present season has been to a great extent true in the past. No serious attempt ever has been made to secure efficiency in the game organization by sending capable men to locations where their services to the State would be valuable.

THE GAME FARM.

The audit made under the direction of the Department and Institution Auditor shows that the game farm at Auburn cost the State, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, \$67,142.00. Of this, living expenses of commissioner and purchases of food supplies, etc., consumed \$20,665.00; purchases of game birds, \$18,267.00; employees of game farm, \$21,662.00; lease, \$3,442.00; freight and express charges for shipments of birds and eggs, \$3,106.00.

The last item is explained in part by the mailing list of the department which gives the persons to whom birds were shipped but no information is recorded concerning payments for birds or eggs shipped from the game farm; nor is there a record of the numbers of birds or eggs shipped.

John Junemann, Chief Clerk of the Game Department, said that, while there was no record, he believed in 1912 some 20,000 birds were shipped to citizens. The names on the shipping list numbered 677. This would average nearly 30 birds per citizen. The farm cost about \$60,000.00, which would make the average cost per bird \$3.00 and the average present made by the State to each of the persons on the mailing list \$90.00 in value.

As a matter of fact few, if any, of the persons on the shipping list received 30 birds. Mr. Junemann revised his first estimate and guessed that only 15,000 were sent out in 1912. However that may be the 677 persons on the mailing list for birds apparently were the recipients of presents that cost Illinois over \$60,000.00. It is conceded by game experts that there is no well grounded hope that the pheasant can ever be made a game bird in this State. Their distribution has been merely a compliment from the State and the Game Department. In the year ending June 30, 1912, \$18,267.00 was expended in the purchase of game birds and eggs. This was \$8,267.00 in excess of the appropriation for that fiscal year. One thousand ring necked pheasant hens cost the State \$2,500.00 or \$2.50 each. Seven hundred and eighty-three pairs of Hungarian partridges cost \$5.00 per pair.

The cost of the game farm during the period discussed was about 39 per cent of the \$163,768.00, which represented the total expenditures of the department. This exceeded the salaries paid to district and deputy wardens (\$43,295.00) by the sum of \$23,847.00. It nearly equals the combined salaries and expense allowances of the wardens (\$69,937.00). The game farm has been the chief concern of the Game Commissioner. He concentrated the resources of his department upon its maintenance and up-keep. The game farm embraces 533.93 acres. None of the land is owned by the State. It is held under eight separate leases representing as many parcels of land. All of the leases run to J. A. Wheeler personally or J. A. Wheeler, Game Commissioner, instead of the State of Illinois, and there is a serious question as to whether the State can be held liable under them. One parcel of land embracing 139 acres, adjoining the town of Auburn, and belonging to Mrs. K. B. Wheeler, was leased in 1910 for a term of four years at an annual rental of \$6.00 per acre. This is equal to \$834.00 per annum. Mrs. K. B. Wheeler is the mother of Dr. J. A. Wheeler, Game Commissioner.

CONSERVATION.

The importance of the Illinois River fishing industry is indicated by the statement, from a reliable authority, that 1,500 power boats are engaged in the industry at present along the river. The number of men who gain a

livelihood from the industry were about 2,500, according to the census of 1910. The number is said to have increased nearly one thousand since the census figures were taken.

In 1908 the Illinois yielded 46,000,000 pounds of all kinds of fish, valued at nearly \$900,000.00. The yield of carp alone in that year was 21,642,000 pounds, valued at \$574,000.00. Carp is the largest single commercial product of the river. It is shipped from the market points such as Peoria, Pekin, Havana, Liverpool, Meredosia and Beardstown in enormous volume during the fishing season. Shipments at Havana alone during the present season have aggregated between forty and fifty carloads in a single month.

John Dickson, of Peoria, one of the largest fish dealers on the river, is authority for the statement that the production of carp from the Illinois at the present time will aggregate nearly \$1,500,000.00 per annum. Mr. Dickson also says that the capital invested in Illinois River fisheries has mounted up to nearly \$1,000,000.00. Five years ago it was a little more than \$500,000.00.

Conservation of this great natural resource is a matter of the highest consideration. As fishing operations are conducted at the present time conservation receives very little consideration.

Fishermen destroy thousands of young fish with trammel nets. Bass, which are caught in their nets, are not infrequently gilled before being thrown back into the water. Every day boats containing large quantities of fish, which are not of legal size, are brought into the markets along the river and the illegal fish offered for sale. Testimony was given that more than 30,000 pounds of small fish have been thrown back into the river in one week at Havana. Most of these fish were dead or dying when restored to the water.

Owing to the non-enforcement of the fish laws this destruction of commercial fish has reached a scale that is alarming. Unless it is permanently checked the Illinois River will eventually cease to be one of the great natural assets of the State.

No adequate attempt is made at the present time to put back in the river channels hundreds of thousands of small fish that are left stranded by receding waters after the spring flood.

A great need of the river is the establishment of permanent spawning grounds. Those that are now accessible must sooner or later be shut off through the extension of drainage projects unless the State steps in and secures for purposes of propagation submerged fields that can be purchased at very low figures. The Fish Commission never has paid any attention to this phase of conservation.

Professor Stephen A. Forbes, entomologist of the State University, one of the best informed men in Illinois concerning natural resources of the Illinois River, says that the establishment of a few spawning grounds and their subsequent maintenance in a state of cleanliness would add enormously to the wealth of the State.

The German Government has taken up this subject, through its Department of Agriculture, in a manner that has produced large results. One of the features of the German activities has been an effort to educate fishermen to an understanding of their responsibilities. Lecture courses have been provided for them. Gradually their old habits of fishing illegally and destroying fish have been abandoned and generally they are coöperating with the government in conserving the resources of the German rivers. Professor Forbes believes that a similar propaganda could be carried on in Illinois with valuable results through the Department of Entomology of the University. The University for a number of years has undertaken the education of the farmers for the purpose of improving their agricultural methods. The fishermen along the Illinois River are a sturdy, honest body of men, who probably would be very glad indeed to feel that the State was taking some interest in their welfare. As matters stand now, fishermen, dealers and everybody connected with the business know the law is not being impartially enforced. They are sure that some fishermen and some dealers are being treated with suspicious favoritism. Rumors seriously affecting certain

employees of the department are current along the river. The natural result of this situation is that those who feel that they are not on the inside take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself to help themselves. That, in a measure, accounts for the continuing violations of the fish law.

Increase in population and in the expense of food supplies, especially meat, will have the effect of increasing the importance of the river as a producer of food. The time may come in the near future when fish will be a general article of diet and for that reason immediate and intelligent conservation of the supply of fish is a matter of great economic importance.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The present system of two separate departments for the protection of game and fish is wasteful and inefficient. The present method of paying deputy wardens renders it impossible to establish permanent forces on a basis of discipline and efficiency.

It is manifestly impossible to secure the exclusive services of capable men to act as deputy game or fish wardens for \$2.00 per day, even if they were guaranteed continuous employment. This difficulty is increased when continuous employment is not given. A majority of the present deputies have to be content with receiving pay for periods of not more than fifteen or twenty days each month. During part of the year when appropriations run low they are frequently cut down to the privilege of rendering expense accounts. The result, as has been shown, is that frequently no services are rendered, other occupations are undertaken, and the State position becomes a sinecure, with an accompaniment of falsified per diem reports and expense accounts.

The only way to procure a valuable force of capable, intelligent men is to decrease numbers and increase salaries. In this manner it will be possible to engage the exclusive services of wardens and deputy wardens who will render efficient service to the State, at no greater expense than the cost of the present indefensible system.

The two departments should be united. A warden can enforce the game laws and the fish laws with equal facility. The Illinois River alone offers an excellent reason why the two departments should be combined. It is not only the greatest fishing grounds but the greatest hunting grounds of the State, and a single force of wardens could protect both fish and game.

A force of say sixty deputy wardens with not less than six wardens and a commission consisting of an executive invested with authority to enforce the game and fish laws and two men of scientific attainments and information concerning the resources and needs of the State in the matter of game and fish would be capable of constructive and efficient conservation service, and it is recommended that a reorganization be undertaken on this basis.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. BURDETT,
WILLIAM B. MOULTON,
State Civil Service Commission.

AUDIT OF GAME DEPARTMENT.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1913.

Hon. James J. Brady, Auditor of Public Accounts, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—We have made an examination of the affairs of the Illinois State Game Commission and now report thereon under headings which will convey to you in comprehensive form the results of such examination.

Books and Record—All figures quoted herein were taken from an appropriation and expenditure record, duplicate copies of voucher transmittal sheets, license record cards and cancelled bank checks. These records, while apparently well kept, are far from meeting the requirements of a modern office and are wholly inadequate to properly safeguard the interests of the State, particularly when it is considered that the expenditures of this department aggregate approximately \$150,000.00 annually. No original or

duplicate bills are on file in the department and no records showing the receipt of goods approved as to quantity, and quality, as a means of proper accounting, appear to ever have been required.

Appropriations—Reference is directed to Schedule "A" herewith. From this statement it will be seen that at the close of the first fiscal year, under the Appropriation Act of June 10, 1911, five out of seven appropriated funds had been overdrawn to the extent of \$14,388.49. Inasmuch as the provisions of the aforesaid act without doubt contemplate the appropriations and expenditures of funds on a "per annum" basis, it would seem that the expenditure of the allotted funds had not been strictly in accordance with the provisions of said appropriation bill. Our contention is that the expenditures for the first fiscal year, as stated, should have been limited to the amount of the appropriation.

The funds appropriated to cover the "living expenses of the Game Commissioner as superintendent of the Game Farm," \$1,000.00, and "food and supplies for game birds and animals," \$15,000.00, have for some reason, been consolidated on the books of the office, so that the identity of many of the expenditures is lost.

Attention is called to Schedules "B-1" to "B-7" and "C-1" to "C-7," being exhibits of expenditures, classified, for the periods 1st of July, 1911 to the 30th of June, 1912, and the 1st of July, 1912 to the 28th of March, 1913, respectively. Items in these schedules marked "X" are questioned for the reason that the purpose of the funds appear to have been ignored and that the items are not properly distributed. Had such items been charged against the appropriations to which they should apply, the balances shown, at 28th of March, 1913 (Schedule "A") would have indicated the exact status of the several funds. The real object of proper classification of expenditures is lost and the records become defective whenever there is any deviation from established methods of accounting.

Expenditures—We found the entire system of disbursing the State moneys to be unbusinesslike and open to abuse and error, either intentional or otherwise. Moneys are drawn in lump sums by the Game Commissioner and by him disbursed by means of personal checks drawn on the State Bank of Girard, Ill.; at considerable distance from the department headquarters, the reason for which is not clear to us; absence of receipts or receipted vouchers for payrolls, etc., are instances which appear to us deserving of criticism and condemnation. We suggest that some system be adopted reversing such methods, by having all warrants drawn on the State Treasurer, approved by the Department and Institution Auditor, and thence transmitted directly to the various employees and other creditors of the State. Remarks under the caption "Payroll checks" will serve to further illustrate the necessity of a safeguarding method along the lines suggested above.

Payroll Checks—We made a thorough examination of all cancelled checks drawn against the account of J. A. Wheeler, Game Commissioner, on the State Bank of Girard. Schedule "D" herewith is a statement of certain inconsistencies which we could not reconcile, our investigation being limited to the office records. With particular reference to the names of Thomas Crowe and J. E. McClure we would suggest that further investigation be made, in order to ascertain, if possible, whether these men ever performed any service for the State and whether or not the endorsements, etc., are proper and in order. The above mentioned schedule is supplemented by the following information:

J. E. McClure appears upon the office payroll as bookkeeper at a salary of \$150.00 a month, checks cashed without exception at Carlinville. We were told that Mr. McClure is a newspaper man permanently located at Carlinville, Ill. He has drawn \$2,740.00 from the 1st of July, 1911, to the 30th of January, 1913, and, we understand, has since resigned.

Thomas Crowe is on the payroll of office employees as clerk at Springfield at \$150.00 per month. All checks, with but one exception, cashed at

Paxton, Ill. We understand that this man has not, admittedly, ever been a *bona fide* employee of the State. Has drawn \$2,850.00 salary up to the 31st of January, 1912.

Expense Statements—We present in Schedule "E" the details of Game Farm employees' expenses, which apparently have been incurred by reason of the employees' residence being in Springfield, as we were informed, and which it was not contemplated should be borne by the State. Expense statements in no case contain details as to the nature of the expenditures and are not supported by sub-vouchers.

Product of Game Farm—We were unable to secure definite information, from the records available, as to the results of the operation of the farm, hence would be in no position to state, even in a general way, as to whether the benefits warrant the expenditures made. While a record, showing birds and eggs distributed to the citizens of the State, is kept, this is nothing more than a mailing list, as the most important information, *i. e.* the number of birds or eggs shipped, is omitted from the record. No records were produced to us showing sales of birds, eggs, or other products, if any, so that we could not ascertain whether the proceeds of sales, if any, are properly covered into the State treasury.

Cash Receipts—Owing to the destruction of all license stub books and unused licenses at the close of each season it was impossible for us to verify the collections by the various county, city and village clerks or to reconcile unissued licenses with the treasurer's reports of cash receipts. The present method of allowing the various deputies to make reconciliements of licenses and cash remitted to the treasurer should be abolished and this work transferred to the general offices. In a large number of cases the provisions of the law, regarding monthly settlements of cash receipts, are not being complied with, and as will be observed from Schedule "F" showing only the most conspicuous cases, large sums of money are held for a long time by the various county, city and village clerks, when the same should have been remitted to the State Treasurer at the close of each month. Although about 50 per cent of all reports are received by the department monthly from the State Treasurer showing collections of license fees and moneys received as fines levied for violations of the game laws, there exists no method of proving the amounts remitted as being correct until after the close of the season each year. In the case of fines collected for violation of the game laws no provision is made for verification of these collections at any time and such collections cannot be balanced to any fund or controlling account, either in the offices of the Game Commission or the State Auditor. This leaves the accounts open to manipulation of all kinds to dilatoriness in reporting violations, and is certainly not in conformity with efficient accounting methods.

Leases for Game Farm Lands—Leases covering the occupancy of 533.93 acres of land were produced to us for inspection. These leases vary considerably in form and phraseology, a number of them apparently defective for the following reasons:

1. Lessor stated as John A. Wheeler or John A. Wheeler, Game Commissioner, instead of the "State of Illinois."

2. Reservation clauses as to occupancy by lessee. Lease from L. F. Hamilton, 20 acres (See Schedule "G") contains the following clause:

"It is agreed between the parties hereto that, subject to such occupation and use of said premises for a State Game Preserve and Refuge, as aforesaid, the party of the first part hereby reserves and retains the full possession, use and control of said premises, as now enjoyed by him."

The clause is not only self-contradictory but susceptible of misinterpretation.

Lease from J. B. Andrews, 44.12 acres, is signed by "John A. Wheeler" personally, and would not therefore, in our opinion, be binding upon the State.

In the cases of assigned leases, such leases do not contain "assignment clauses" but merely a notation calling attention to the transfer of ownership.

We would suggest that all contracts of this nature be drawn up by and with the approval of the Attorney General. Also, that such records be placed on file with the Secretary of State, as we experienced some difficulty in obtaining the lease of K. B. Wheeler, the same having been in the possession of the Game Commissioner, who was almost continuously absent from the office at the farm in Auburn.

State Property—No records are kept of the physical State property, such as furniture, fixtures, horses, wagons, improvements, etc., neither can property be identified as belonging to the State. We would suggest that some provision be made for an inventory of such property and the keeping of proper records of addition, renewals and condemned or obsolete articles.

General—We could find no record or evidence of the receipt of interest on State funds on deposit in the State Bank of Girard. The salary and other allowances of the Game Commissioner are as follows:

Salary as State Game Commissioner.....	\$2,500.00 per annum
Salary as superintendent of Game Farm.....	1,200.00 per annum
Living expenses as superintendent of Game Farm.....	1,000.00 per annum

Owing to the consolidation of the last named fund with another, hereinbefore mentioned, it cannot definitely be stated whether the expenditures on account of living expenses have been limited to the amount of the appropriation.

The entire methods of accounting, as well as departmental reports of operations, are sorely in need of revision, the present methods being entirely inadequate for an efficient and safe administration of the affairs of the commission.

The office force appears to be sufficiently large to properly handle all the work of the office at the present time, and no additional help would be required if the recommendations for improvement herein contained were adopted, as we feel they should be.

Yours respectfully,

BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & Co.

(Financial schedules omitted on account of lack of time to set up).

AUDIT OF FISH DEPARTMENT.

March 8, 1913.

Hon. James J. Brady, Auditor of Public Accounts, Springfield, Illinois.

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request we have made an investigation of the records of the Illinois State Fish Commission, located at Havana, Illinois, and now report thereon, under headings which are intended to convey to you, in comprehensive form, the results of our investigation.

Books of Account and Office Records—The records in this office consist of an Expenditure Distribution Book, classified as to appropriations (see House Bill No. 675, Article 47); duplicate copies of invoice transmittal sheets to the State Auditor; and license stubs and stub books. From these records were taken all figures presented in the accompanying schedules A, B, C and D. All data in the office is, therefore, of a duplicate or "copy" nature, and, while the balances in the various funds, in the main, agree with those purporting to have been furnished by the State Auditor, the statements are, of necessity, contingent upon the records on file in the office of the State Auditor.

There seems to be no requirement for an authorization of purchases, and payments for the same, nor are means provided whereby the receipt of supplies, both as to quantity or quality, is certified to by any employee. The records are wholly inadequate to properly safeguard the interests of the State.

State Property—Under Schedule "D" are shown the various physical properties of the State, which were inspected by us, except where otherwise noted, and which were represented to us as being the property of the State. In a few cases, the fact of such ownership is supported by entries upon the records at the time of purchase, but more often records are lacking as to

the acquisition or disposal of State property. No inventory of State property is kept, neither are means provided for the identification of same, as would appear to be both practicable and desirable.

Appropriations—The records of the office show appropriations to have been made for the use of the commission as follows:

General Expenses	\$6,000 00
Personal Expenses	6,000 00
Maintenance of Boats	7,000 00
Clerk Hire	1,200 00
Hatchery	3,000 00
Laws, License Tags, etc.	2,500 00
Office Expenses	1,000 00

We were unable to reconcile this division of the appropriation with House Bill No. 675, Article 47, to which we were referred by the Clerk in charge. It will become at once apparent, also, by an examination of Schedule "B"—Classification of Expenditures—that there has been an apparent disregard of the provisions of the appropriation bill, both as to the limitations in the amounts as well as in the nature of the expenditures. Inasmuch as the appropriation bill provides that all sums be set aside on a "per annum" basis, the question is raised as to whether or not there did not exist on December 31, 1912, an overdraft in the "Maintenance of Boats" fund of \$1,382.20.

A re-classification of expenditures to the proper funds, would, of course, materially affect all funds available to the commission. In this connection we make reference to House Bill No. 676, Section 1, providing that "all balances in the State treasury on July 1, 1911, to the credit of the State Fish Protection Fund be transferred on a warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts to the "General Revenue Fund." It is impossible, from the records kept at Havana, to show what remained in the several appropriations of July 1, 1911, but we were able to ascertain that the balances in the various funds at August 28, 1911, were as follows:

General Expenses	\$5,909 93
Personal Expenses	6,012 31
Maintenance of Boats	7,313 34
Clerk	1,100 00
Hatchery	3,039 37
Laws, License, Tags, etc.	2,500 00
Office Expense	1,000 00

The "Maintenance of Boats" and "Personal Expenses" funds, showing balances of \$313.34 and \$12.31 respectively, in excess of the amount of the appropriations, leads us to infer that the necessary transfer of funds to the general revenue fund was never made.

Errors of \$5.85 in the "General Expenses" fund transmittal sheets for June, 1912, remain unadjusted upon the records of the office, and, as far as could be ascertained, upon the records of the State Auditor, both accounts being in agreement without the adjustment of these errors.

Licenses—We found no license blanks on hand, and no record to account for the licenses printed. Section 18 of the Fish Laws, providing for the accounting for license collections at the end of each calendar month, is being complied with in only about one-half of the cases. S. P. Dodd, Village Clerk of Browning, Illinois, is withholding \$125.50 of license collections for the period from July 1, 1911 to May 1, 1912, upon the excuse that he has a counter-claim against the State. We were informed the matter had been referred to the Attorney General, but so far, has not been adjusted.

Cash Receipts—No records are kept, except in memorandum form, of cash received for the rent of boats, sale of supplies, etc. Receipts amounting to \$1,151.50 from April 2, 1910 to August 7, 1911, were covered into the State treasury on December 2, 1911, having been carried, up to that time, in the personal bank account of Mr. E. E. Caldwell. We are not in a position to state whether or not interest was received on such deposits, nor can it be ascertained from the records, whether there were, or should have been, other receipts.

General—While a secretary's office with one clerk is maintained at Quincy, the major portion of the clerical work is being done at Havana, which also employs a clerk. At Havana, a part of the office room is occupied by the clerk as sleeping quarters.

There exists in the commission an urgent need of a comprehensive system of accounting, although we feel that much criticism is due the office of the State Auditor for the passing of vouchers in apparent disregard of the provisions of the appropriation bills.

In this report we have commented only upon such matters as have come under our notice and of which we have direct knowledge.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & Co.

SCHEDULE D.

INVENTORY.

OFFICE FIXTURES.

- 2 Roll Top Desks and Chairs.
- 2 Small Tables.
- 1 Smith Premier No. 10 Typewriter.
- 1 Edison Mimeograph.
- 6 Leather Seat Chairs.
- 1 Electric Fan.
- Carpets and Rugs.
- Files, Books, etc.

BOATS.

Steamer "Illinois," fully equipped, lying in Illinois River at Havana. Launch "Venus," purchased Sept. 21, 1911; \$300.00 paid on this date to E. E. Caldwell, charged against Hatchery Fund. We did not see this boat nor do we know its whereabouts. We were not shown any contract regarding this purchase, so do not know if this was the full amount or not.

November, 1912. Paid H. P. Bauer, Meredosia, Illinois, \$250.00 for launch. Mr. Whitman states that this launch remains at Meredosia, Illinois, and is used by W. E. Nolden, Deputy Fish Warden. Purchase was made by Mr. Bartlett, Secretary of the Illinois Fish Commission.

Mr. E. E. Caldwell, Commissioner and Chief Warden, made the statement that Mr. Bartlett and himself made a trade of the Gasoline Launch "Dougherty" at Grafton, Illinois, for one complete launch engine and all, one flat boat, two launch hulls and fixtures, etc., all boats built of steel, with Mr. Ripley of the Ripley Hardware Co. We did not see any of this property.

Life boat on Steamer "Illinois," purchased for \$46.80.

Mr. Whitman states that the commission owns a houseboat at Lake Mantanza. No record or history shown to us.

May 1, 1912. Voucher paid for skiff, \$18.00.

Aug. 31, 1912. Voucher paid to Mrs. John Warren, Liverpool, Ill., for skiff purchased under Commissioner Cohen's administration, \$20.00.

April 30, 1912. Purchased skiff from M. M. Clark, Havana, \$15.00.

(NOTE—Other schedules omitted on account of lack of time to set up.)

The foregoing message was referred to the Committee on Fish and Game.

Thaddeus B. Scouten, Special Sergeant-at-Arms, appointed to serve subpoena on the following witnesses in the investigation by virtue of Senate Resolution No. 57:

Robert McDougal.
John H. Jones.
Arthur T. Delaney.
Charles B. Pierce.
J. E. Bellot.

Appeared at the bar of the Senate and reported that the witnesses were all present and at the bar of the Senate ready to testify.

On motion of Mr. Clark the Senate resolved itself into a Committee as the Whole to continue the investigations by virtue of Senate Resolution No. 57.

The Senate then resolved itself into a Committee as the Whole with the President of the Senate presiding, after a session at 11:25 o'clock a. m., reported that the committee had made progress in the examination of the witnesses and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal, for the purpose of hearing Mr. White.

On motion of Mr. Dailey, the request of the committee was granted.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 210.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to authorize judges of courts of record to appoint jury commissioners and prescribing their powers and duties," approved June 15, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, as amended by Act approved June 9, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, and Act approved and in force April 24, 1899, by amending sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6) by adding thereto two new sections to be numbered four "a" (4-a) and four "b" (4-b).

SENATE BILL No. 214.

A bill for an Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning the levy and the extension of taxes," approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an Act approved March 29, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 357.

A bill for an Act for the formation of corporations for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating union depots and to repeal "An Act authorizing the formation of union depots and stations for railroads in this State," approved April 7, 1875, in force July 1, 1875.

SENATE BILL No. 274.

A bill for an Act to establish a joint legislative commission, and to define the powers and duties thereof.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 50, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by adding an additional section thereto, to be known as section 79 A,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 87, for "An Act to provide for proving the genuineness of the handwriting of any person, in any proceeding before any court or officer of the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 203, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritance, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of the same and repealing certain Acts therein named,' approved June 14, 1909, and in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 245, for "An Act to prevent the procreation of habitual criminals, idiots, feeble-minded and imbeciles,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 337, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San José scale and other dangerous insects and contagious of fruits, and repealing a certain Act therein named,'"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 358, for "An Act requiring adjustors of claims for unliquidated damages to be licensed to practice law,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 387, for "An Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without any reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, or, without lawful excuse to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof, and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 451, for "An Act to amend section 244 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 98, for "An Act in relation to the carrying and exhibiting of deadly weapons,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 124, for "An Act to amend section 10a and to add section 10b thereto, to an Act to revise the law in relation to coroners, approved February 6, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 250, for "An Act to amend the penal law in relation to the sale and carrying of dangerous weapons,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 251, for "An Act to amend section 14 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to garnishment,' approved March 9, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 388, for "An Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without any reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, or without lawful excuse to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 142, for "An Act making an appropriation for street pavements surrounding the Appellate Court, Fourth District of Mt. Vernon,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 181, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois State Bee Keepers' Association,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 338, for "An Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Farmers' Institute for encouraging the work of agricultural demonstration,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 455, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate and inquire into the condition of walls in Will County pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 48,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Helm, from the Committee on Revenue, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 53, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor, and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898, as amended by Act approved May 25, 1903,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Helm, from the Committee on Revenue, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 417, for "An Act for an Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Helm, from the Committee on Revenue, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 225, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved March 29, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass, and, at the request of the introducer, that it lie on the table.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Helm, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Forst, from the Committee on Civil Service, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 361, for "An Act to amend section 18 of 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved

April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, made the following report:

Your Committee on Elections to which was referred Senate Joint Resolution No. 5, beg leave to report that we recommend that same be amended to read as follows:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 5.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, That in all contested election cases involving seats in this branch of the General Assembly, a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars for attorney's fees shall be allowed to the sitting member and to each contestant, respectively.

Provided, however, That no attorney fees or expense account shall be allowed until a sworn statement containing a full itemized account thereof has been rendered to Committee on Elections and approved by the Senate.

And your committee recommends that the resolution as amended do pass.

R. J. BARR,
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Barr, the consideration of the report of the committee was postponed.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 45.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the incidental expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, to be incurred by the Secretary of State, and for the care and custody of the State House and grounds, to be incurred and now unprovided for."

Passed the House, April 22, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 11:30 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the Senate took a recess until 1:30 o'clock p. m.

1:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate re-convened.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 478, for "An Act to amend section one (1) of Article four (4) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 479, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 480, for "An Act to regulate sales of investment securities, supervision of investment companies and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hurburgh introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 481, for "An Act prohibiting advertising to cure sexual diseases,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 482, for "An Act to provide for the furnishing and accommodation of reasonable, sufficient and adequate service by common carriers,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 483, for "An Act to amend section five of 'An Act concerning circuit courts and to fix the time for holding the same in the several counties in the judicial circuits in the State of Illinois, exclusive of the county of Cook,' approved May 24, 1879, in force July 1, 1879; as amended by an Act of the General Assembly approved June 26, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 21, 1895, and in force July 1, 1895; and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 11, 1897, and in force July 1, 1897; and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved April 7, 1905, and in force July 1, 1905; and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 10, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 484, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to enable cities, towns, villages, organized under any general or special law to levy and collect a tax or license fee from foreign insurance companies for the benefit of organized fire departments,' approved May 31, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 485, for "An Act to provide for the adoption, contract and sale of school text books and regulating the prices and manner of procuring the same; to provide for the sale of the same at cost or the free use of such school text books by submission of the question to a vote of the school corporation,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Hurburgh introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 486, for "An Act to amend section eighteen (18) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil service of cities,' approved and in force March 20, 1895, as amended by an Act approved June 13, 1895, in force July 1, 1895,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Civil Service.

READING BILLS IN THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 412, for "An Act to provide for the furnishing and accommodation of reasonable, sufficient and adequate service by common carriers and by persons, associations or corporations, operating or conducting athletic or other exhibitions, performances and other places of amusement, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time. Mr. Beall offered the following amendments to the bill:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title strike out the word "reasonable," and in said title, strike out the words "by common carriers and."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause in section one (1) and insert in lieu thereof the following as section one (1):

That every person, association or corporation, operating or conducting for profit, any public or quasi-public exhibition, whether athletic or otherwise, or any performance or exercise occurring in any building, tent, garden, room, place, enclosure or structure of any kind shall furnish, render and supply to its or their attendants, spectators, or patrons, respectively, reasonable, proper and adequate accommodation, service and facilities for their comfort, convenience and safety; and in addition thereto, every such person, association or corporation conducting for profit, any exhibition of any nature whatsoever, or any performance or exercise, as provided herein, shall perform every assumed or promised obligation and every representation on its part, and otherwise secure to every attendant patron or spectator to occupy free and uninterrupted, the seat or such place or space as may be designated or assigned on the ticket, seat, coupon or other reservation given or made or sold to such attendant, patron or spectator."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In section 2, line 1, after the word "every," strike out the following words "common carrier or other."

On motion of Mr. Beall, the further consideration of the bill and pending amendment was postponed and the amendment ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 339, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, (approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899),"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendments to the bill:

Strike out the title of the bill and insert the following:

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of Article 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State," approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, (approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899), as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903.

Strike out all of the enacting clause and insert the following:

Section 1. "An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State," approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE 1.

Section 1. That the electors of any city having a population of not over fifty thousand inhabitants now existing in this State; may adopt and become entitled to the benefits of this Act, in the manner following:

Whenever one thousand of the legal voters of such city voting at the last preceding election shall petition the judge of the county court of the county in which such city is located, to submit to a vote of the electors of such city the proposition as to whether such city and the electors thereof shall adopt and become entitled to the benefits of this Act, it shall be the duty of such county court to submit such proposition accordingly at the next succeeding general State, county or municipal election; and if such proposition is not adopted at such election, the same shall in like manner be submitted to a vote of the electors of such city by said county court upon a like application at any general State, county or municipal election thereafter, and an order shall be entered of record in such court submitting such proposition as aforesaid. If one thousand shall exceed one-eighth of the legal voters of any such city voting at the last preceding election, then such petition or application need not be signed or made by more than one-eighth of the legal voters of such city voting at the last preceding election.

At any time after this Act has been adopted if one thousand of the legal voters of such city voting at the last preceding election shall petition the judge of the county court of the county in which such city is located to submit to a vote of the electors of such city the proposition as to whether such city and the electors thereof shall reject and no longer become entitled to the benefits of this Act, it shall be the duty of such county court to submit such proposition accordingly at the next succeeding general State, county or municipal election, but such proposition shall not be submitted oftener than once in two years.

If one thousand shall exceed one-eighth of the legal voters of any such city voting at the last preceding election then said petition or application need

not be signed or made by more than one-eighth of the legal voters voting at the last preceding election. The form of ballot shall be as provided in section 3 of this Act.

If a majority of the votes cast at such election upon the proposition shall be "Against city election law," then this Act shall no longer be applicable to such city, but all elections shall thereafter be held as provided by law for cities, villages or towns wherein elections are not carried on under this Act.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the further consideration of the bill was postponed and the amendments ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 165, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to employment offices and agencies,' approved and in force May 11, 1903,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 315, a bill for "An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own, operate and lease street railways, and to provide the means therefor,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 288, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns,' approved April 29, 1887, in force July 1, 1887; as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 16, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force April 19, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Municipalities, April 17, 1913:

No. 1.

Amend section 3 by adding after the second word on line 78 to wit, "sworn," the following words: "or designated by law."

No. 2.

Amend section 4 by inserting the following paragraph after the last word therein on line 115, to wit, "retirement," the following:

"On the death of any person so retired, and receiving a pension, the widow, child or children under the age of sixteen years of such deceased pensioner, shall receive the same pension heretofore received by such deceased husband or father."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 111, a bill for "An Act requiring submission to the voters of cities and villages and incorporated towns the question of adopting or discontinuing the petition plan of nomination of candidates for city, village and incorporated town offices and prescribing the manner of voting upon such questions,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Chamberlin offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 111, by adding at the close of section 2 of the printed bill, the paragraph, "Provided that in all cities having Boards of Election Commissioners, such elections shall be subject to, and under the control and supervision of such Board of Election Commissioners."

No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 111 by adding at the close of section 4, the paragraph, "Provided that in all cities having Boards of Election Commissioners, such elections shall be subject to, and under the control and supervision of such Board of Election Commissioners."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, Senate Bill No. 99, a bill for "An Act providing that all common carriers operating trains within the State of Illinois, and conveying live stock, shall provide a car equipped with passenger accommodations for persons in charge of such live stock, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 249, a bill for "An Act making provision for the erection of a statue of Abraham Lincoln on the capitol grounds, and to make an appropriation therefor,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 219, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiencies in the appropriations to the Board of Commissioners of State Contracts for the purchase of printing paper and stationery, for public printing, and for public binding under contract by the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations, April 17, 1913:

No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 219, by striking out in line 7 of the printed copy, the figures "50,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "65,000."

No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 219, by striking out in line 8 of the printed copy, the figures "25,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "60,000."

No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 219, by striking out in line 9 of the printed copy, the figures "20,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "15,000."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 383, a bill for "An Act to amend section 72 of an Act in relation to the administration of estates, approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, April 17, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 383 by striking out in line 10 of the printed bill after the word "just" the word "*shall*" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "*should*."

Amend Senate Bill No. 383 in line 15 of the printed bill by striking out the word "*the*" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "*to*."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 120, a bill for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages to prohibit fortune telling for gain or profit,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Municipalities, April 17, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In section 1, strike out lines 26, 27 and 29.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 1, line 25, after the word "nature" strike out the "period (.)" and insert a "semicolon (;)" and add the following words: "*Provided, that nothing herein contained shall authorize or empower the passage of any ordinance denying the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination.*"

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Strike out of line 20 and 21, page 2 of printed bill, the words "or advice of any kind or nature to others."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

After word "necromancy" in line 23 of page 2 of printed bill, add the words "materializing mediumship."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 166, a bill for "An Act amending section 14 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to garnishment,' approved March 9, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Maclean offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

In the title, after the word and figures:

"July 1, 1872," insert the following words: "as amended by Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901."

No. 2.

In section 1, line 3, after the word and figures:

"July 1, 1872," insert the following words and figures: "as amended by Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 371, a bill for "An Act to amend section six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to enable cities to establish and maintain public hospitals,' approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, as amended by an Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hearn, from the Committee on Naval and Military Affairs, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 433, for "An Act to exempt pensions from attachment and sale on execution,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

PRESENTATIONS OF RESOLUTION BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Beall offered the following resolution which, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38.

WHEREAS, A resolution has been adopted by the House of Representatives directing that a special committee be appointed to investigate the State Game Department and in pursuance of which such a committee has been appointed; and,

WHEREAS, The State Game Commissioner is desirous that a thorough and impartial investigation of the affairs of the Game Department be made by the General Assembly and invites such an investigation; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House concurring herein, That a joint committee of the Senate and House, to be composed of three members of the Senate and six members of the House, be appointed by the respective pre-

siding officers of the Senate and House, such committee to have full power to act in the premises and make report to the Senate and House respectively of its investigation of said department.

At 2:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 5:00 o'clock p. m.

5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate re-convened.

At 5:00 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

JOINT SESSION DOUGLAS CENTENNIAL NATAL ANNIVERSARY.

At two-thirty o'clock p. m., the Senate preceded by its President, proceeded to the House of Representatives to hold a Joint Session, as provided for by the following resolution adopted by both Houses:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 33.

WHEREAS, April 23, 1913, is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Stephen A. Douglas, who was one of Illinois' foremost sons of his time and generation; and,

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, a State which he so ably represented in the Senate of the United States and a State which he also served so well as a member of its Supreme Court should pause in its deliberations long enough to pay tribute to the memory of this man, one who also did so much at the opening of the Civil War to uphold the hands of the then President, Abraham Lincoln, whose opponent he was for that office and whose political competitor he had been for years in the political arena of Illinois and the nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a committee of five be appointed from each house, who shall make all the necessary arrangements for the holding of a joint session of the General Assembly on April 23, at two o'clock p. m., in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of listening to such appropriate addresses as the committee hereby authorized shall arrange for.

The Senate, having been admitted to the House, and the Joint Session being convened with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as presiding officer, he called Governor E. F. Dunne to the Chair to act as temporary presiding officer when the following proceedings were had:

SPEAKER MCKINLEY.

Governor Dunne, Senators Lewis and Sherman, Members of the General Assembly, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

It indeed gives me very great pleasure, this afternoon, to turn the gavel over to our distinguished Governor, to conduct the exercises of this day, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of an illustrious son of Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas. (Applause.)

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, Ladies, Fellow Citizens of the State of Illinois:

I have been honored by the Committee on Arrangements, representing the Joint Assembly, in being asked to preside over this memorable meeting.

One hundred years ago, in a little village in Vermont, there was born a man, who, when he arrived at the years of manhood, made his home in the

State of Illinois, and who, from the time when he came to this State, until the time of his untimely death in 1861, was one of the great intellectual leaders, not only of the State of Illinois, but of the United States of America.

In the political struggles which attracted the attention not only of this State, but of the whole United States, he became one of the great moving figures, and in his intellectual combats with another great Illinoisan, Abraham Lincoln, he riveted the attention of the whole of the United States upon the issues of his day.

These two great sons of Illinois become so prominent in the political life of the United States that they were both nominated for the highest executive office in the gift of the people of the United States, and after a most memorable struggle, Abraham Lincoln, his competitor, was elected President of the United States.

At this juncture this nation was faced with a situation full of peril, if not complete extinction, and upon that great occasion the man whose name we now meet to commemorate, proved himself a patriot among patriots, and next to Abraham Lincoln, himself, did more for the preservation of the integrity of the United States than any other man within its confines. (Applause.)

You are exceptionally fortunate, my friends, in being tendered an intellectual treat this afternoon; and in view of the fact that there are so many eminent, and so many eloquent speakers here today, I shall confine myself, from this time on, to the pleasant duty of introducing to this audience these distinguished gentlemen.

Before introducing any of the speakers, it is my pleasure to introduce the Honorable Euclid B. Rodgers, who will deliver the invocation. The audience will please rise.

INVOCATION—DR. EUCLID B. RODGERS.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father! We bow in adoration before Thee! Thou art our Maker and our God. We thank Thee for all Thou hast been unto us, for all that Thou art unto us at this hour.

We thank Thee for our country's past, not long but big. We thank Thee for the names that shine like stars up in our Illinois sky. We thank Thee for him, in whose memory we are met.

Great as a public school teacher, great as a lawyer, great as a jurist, great as a legislator, great as a statesman, great as an orator, great as a man, great in victory and greater still in defeat.

We thank Thee for that epoch-making deliverance of April 25, 1861, when his voice rang like a bell in the air of the world, calling men north, south, east, west, everywhere, to rally 'round the flag.

Fallible he was, human, strikingly, emphatically, splendidly human. To be that is to be almost Divine.

We thank Thee for Stephen A. Douglas, for what he was and what he did.

And now we crave the presence, the felt presence with us, of the Highest, and His blessing upon us. O, Lord, Bless the Governor of this State and all his coadjutors.

The Lord Bless these law-making bodies, and these interpreters of the law. The Lord Bless these distinguished gentlemen who are to speak to us, and the singers who are to sing.

Grant that all that is said and done here today may have a tendency to help us to do our work devotedly and well, to carry freedom beyond the mere Declaration of Independence, to carry liberty beyond the mere machinery of government, to carry the rights of man, the rights of woman, the rights of every little child, into mine and mill, and home and shop, anywhere, everywhere, where folks hope and dream and pray and suffer and die.

That is the task of this era—a task worthy of a race of immortals; and we pray that out of this hour there shall come an influence and inspiration, from each heart of us, that shall stimulate us to do our bravest and our best, from this time on, for the common weal.

Amen!

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

We will be favored with music by the Apollo Quartette.
Music—"My country 'tis of Thee."

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

The genius of Douglas was of that character that it could not be distinguished in the life of any one man. His eloquent son, Stephen A., Jr., made his impress in his lifetime upon the people of this State.

The next address will be delivered by a grandson of the great Stephen A. Douglas, the Honorable Robert D. Douglas, the eldest son of his eldest son, and the former Attorney General of the state of North Carolina. (Applause.)

HON. ROBERT DICK DOUGLAS.

Governor Dunne, and my Friends of Illinois:

Although a stranger to most of you, I feel that I can call you my friends. Please allow me in behalf of his family to express to you their appreciation of your tender kindness in turning aside from the busy life of today to do honor to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, a century after his birth and more than half a century after his death. Allow me also to thank you for inviting my father and myself to be present on this occasion and to tell you of my father's sincere regret that ill health has compelled his absence.

Though bearing his name and blood, fate has cast my lot in a state far distant from this your State in which Stephen A. Douglas lived and labored and which he so devotedly loved. And this fact, coupled with the further fact that he died when my father was but twelve years of age, renders it difficult for me to attempt to tell anything new about him to this audience, some of whom possibly knew him personally, and many of whom know more people who knew him, than I do.

But while positively I can tell you little about him that you do not already know, negatively I can tell you that there is little to tell. The fact that he began his public life at such an unusually early age and continued in the public service almost uninterruptedly to the time of his death, and that aside from his immediate home ties he had few interests outside his public duties, renders it true of Stephen A. Douglas, that there is less difference between his public life as the public knew him and his private life as known to his family, and intimate friends, than of perhaps any other man prominently before the public.

He never accumulated wealth. If he ever had what might be called a "hobby," I never heard of it, and, so far as I know, his sole recreation consisted of extensive reading, especially works of a historical or political nature, and discussions with his friends upon political matters.

In a way he was, and in a way he was not, what would be called a well educated man. His father's early death prevented his receiving the college training he so much desired, and during his later life he had little time for reading of a lighter sort. But, regarding matters bearing directly upon the things in which he was most interested he was a thorough and indefatigable student. He was widely conversant with general history, especially with regard to its bearing upon political development; while few men equalled him in his intimate knowledge of the political and legislative history of his own country from its foundation to his own time and with what the great men of the country had said or written on fundamental principles or measures of a general and constructive nature.

He was noted for his power and dexterity in extemporaneous debate, but it was only the form of the speech which was extemporaneous. The substance came from the accumulated knowledge acquired by months and sometimes years of study. (Applause.)

Much of his fame rests upon his reputation as an orator, but personally, I like to think of him, not so much as an orator, swaying the crowds with his eloquence, as to think of him as the builder, the chairman of the Senate

committee on territories; the legislator, the constructive statesman, looking with prophetic vision at the future possibilities of the great and unknown west; carving territories out of its wilderness, building states out of its territories, promoting transcontinental railways, the Illinois Central, and encouraging local development; laying the foundations of a greater nation, and at the same time ever planning, working, striving to save it from disruption while it grew in population, wealth and power.

In mentality he was remarkably versatile, and would have made his mark in any occupation which he had made his life's work; but like all men whose life is made worth living, he had one dominant idea that colored all his thoughts and shaped all his actions. This idea was the preservation of the Union. It was to him more than the feeling of patriotism, it possessed the qualities of a personal love.

His advent into public life was contemporaneous with the first serious mutterings of sectional discord, and thereafter, throughout his life, his dominant thought and desire was to bring agreement out of discord and peace out of impending strife, to the end that the Union might be preserved—the Union, whose constitution was to him as the tables of stone to the Israelites in the desert, whose flag was to him as the banner of the cross to the crusaders of old. (Applause.)

This was the desire of his life, to preserve the Union and at the same time to develop its immense resources, to further the welfare of its people, to extend its domain whenever honorably possible; and with it all to insure national concord throughout its vast and varying territory by giving to every section of the country the fullest measure of local self-government compatible with the national strength and welfare. (Applause.)

Of his country and his country's future, he dreamed great dreams, but he did not allow those dreams to become his master. Both his mental trend and his concrete acts looked to practical results rather than to fine-spun theories.

It is said of Solon of old, that when asked if his code of laws was the best he was capable of formulating, answered that it was not, but that it was the best he could get the Athenians to accept.

The same reasoning might be applied to many of the public measures associated with the name of Stephen A. Douglas. They may not entirely have represented his views, or been exactly as he would have wished them to be; but they were the best he could get others to accept, and as such he accepted them himself, preferring the practical benefits of an adopted law, approximating what he thought the law should be, to the theoretical perfection of a measure which the opposition of others or the force or circumstances made it impossible for him to write into the statute books of the nation. (Applause.)

His last days were his darkest because they were the darkest for his beloved country; but those days gave him an opportunity of appearing in a new light to many of his countrymen who had theretofore viewed him from the standpoint of partisan opposition.

The gallant political army he had so long and so brilliantly led to victory had at last been defeated and the national government put into the hands of his political opponents; but when the echo of the guns at Sumpter told the country that at last civil war was a dreadful reality, he did not hesitate, but promptly offered his services to the government in any capacity in which he could best be used for the preservation of the Union, and immediately began his efforts to hold loyal the great middle west.

Here in your city of Springfield was made one of his last speeches in which he pleaded, and pleaded not in vain, that all should forget past differences and rally to the support of the Union. How great was his love for the Union, how intimately it was interwoven even with his personal affection, is shown by the thoughts that filled his mind in his dying moments.

In June, 1861, he lay upon his bed in Chicago, knowing that his end had come. He was asked if he had any message to send to his two young sons,

then in the city of Washington. "Yes" said the dying man. And what was that message? "Tell them to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States." (Applause.)

But the man himself had not changed. His ideals and aspirations were the same that they had always been. His love for the Union was no stronger in 1861 than it had been throughout all the years during which he had been striving to preserve it. It was simply that his former opponents were seeing the same man in a new light.

I proudly think that Stephen A. Douglas would have been a man among men in any country or amidst any surroundings; but I do not forget that you, the people of the great State of Illinois, welcomed the unknown boy to your midst; believed in him, trusted him, loved him, and so, wherever their home or whatever their fortunes or their destinies may be, so long as his name and blood shall last, they will love you for it. (Applause.)

Whether you, looking backward in the light of subsequent events, agree or disagree with the ultimate wisdom of each particular measure which he, looking into the unknown future, originated, or to which he gave his aid, is a matter of little moment. But as one who through filial affection reveres his memory, as one who through the accident of birth represents him here today, I would, if I thought the occasion fitting, make one request of you—that you give him credit for unselfish sincerity and unfaltering courage. (Applause.)

Before a hostile audience I would make this request, and only this; but standing here in your capitol at Springfield, before you, the people of Illinois, knowing what you have done in the past, seeing and hearing what you are doing today, I feel that such a request coming from me would by implication be more than unjust, it would be most ungracious.

More than half a century has passed since Stephen A. Douglas ended his short and storm-tossed life and laid his head for his last long sleep on the bosom of his adopted mother. Cities have arisen where he knew only prairies; a new generation has come to take the places of his friends and associates; almost all has changed; but Illinois is fast making real his fondest dreams of her future greatness, and the nation that he loved has escaped the fate he feared and set in the political heavens a rainbow of perpetual Union.

My only regret is that he could not have lived to see the civic tempest, which beclouded his dying hours, give place to the sunshine of today.

I thank you. (Applause.)

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

In the galaxy of orators that we have with us today, we are fortunate not only in having the two distinguished and brilliant Senators who represent us from this State in the United States Senate, but a Senator from an adjoining state, one of the most gifted orators and able statesmen in the United States Senate, United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri. (Applause.)

HONORABLE JAMES A. REED.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Illinois General Assembly, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am never favored with a flattering introduction, which comes by the way frequently, not to me alone, but to every man who occasionally makes a speech, not because it is the solemn truth, but because the chairman of the meeting wants to be hospitable and kind and flattering. (Laughter.) I never hear that sort of introduction and of the hopes and expectations it may arouse in the minds of auditors but I recall the somewhat threadbare anecdote told by my fellow citizen, or former fellow citizen, the late lamented Mark Twain. He said that in his youth he had heard about Niagara Falls. He had read wonderful descriptions of that marvelous cataract. He had looked at the pictures of it in the old school atlas until

there had been formed in his mentality a vision of all the pent up waters of the seas of all the world, leaping over the sharp edge of a declivity into a bottomless abyss with the roar and crash of contending worlds. That at last he scraped enough money together to go and feast his eyes upon this natural marvel and when he got there the hack fares were so much higher than the falls that the falls appeared inconsequent. (Laughter.) He added, that he did not dam the falls, but he did the hackmen. (Laughter.) So if expectation were to plume its flight according to these kindly introductions, I had better plead illness now and let you believe what has been told you, not stand here to make profert of myself, at once to destroy my reputation as a speaker, and your Governor's reputation for truth and veracity. (Laughter and applause.)

My time to speak is limited because I must catch a train. I congratulate the audience upon that fact. My chance to make a speech that would really be a gem is denied me by that fact, because I really do not reach my highest altitudes until about the third hour. (Laughter.)

Besides all of that, I am to be followed here by your distinguished United States Senators, one of whom I have been told carries with him in his ample brain all of the skill and acumen of the statesman, as well as the wisdom of the Republican party. (Laughter.)

The other I know well, as indeed does the entire country. We have made exhibition of him in Washington. We have convinced the effete and polished east that the statement that his whiskers are pink is an infamous slander. (Laughter.)

We have also exhibited him as the glass of fashion, but I make the prediction that he will not have been there long until they will find that the glass will scintillate with intellectual and poetical gems that will dazzle the eyes of some of the gentlemen who have hitherto regarded themselves as leaders in the forum. (Applause.)

As I have been looking over this audience of Illinois people, I have been impressed with the fact that all of this country is pretty much alike. I observe that here in Illinois, as in my own state of Missouri, the home of the rose in its ripest and most perfect blush is in the fair cheeks of your lovely women, and I have observed that your men are about as homely a looking crowd as even in the "hound-dawg" state. (Laughter.)

That reminds me that I cannot resist the temptation of thanking the Democrats of Illinois for having given their loyal support to Missouri's great son in the recent primary contest.

In what I have said there is a thought or a suggestion of a thought to myself, for not only to the people of Illinois and the people of Missouri resemble each other so much that we could not tell the difference in the audience, but here stands before us the grandson of the great citizen of Vermont and afterwards the adopted child of this commonwealth who now makes his home in a far southern state, and it has changed him so little that as we gaze upon him we see once more standing before us the figure of the "Little Giant of Illinois." (Applause.)

And so as we go from one part of this republic to another, we find, at last, that we are bone of one bone, and flesh of one flesh; that there is no north, no south, no east and no west; that this is one people, one language, one country, one flag, one destiny, and one God for us all, (applause), and that wherever you scratch the white skin of the American citizen, the same rich red blood of manhood answers to the touch.

And when men begin to despair of their country, and see the horizon covered with clouds, and the future overshadowed with fear, I ask them all to stand in front of such an audience as this, to look into the earnest faces where thought has plowed its furrows, into the fearless flashing eyes, that know nothing but the sense of duty, and the determination to conquer, and to answer then the questions of apprehension.

This is a race that has conquered the wilderness, plowed the prairies, dotted the country with magnificent cities, glorified by seminaries of learning

and temples of religion, that has erected the family altar, and made love and home, and womanhood and manhood sacred and holy. I ask him to gaze at that picture, and to contemplate that history, and to answer if the republic, under the kindness of God, shall not live forever, and liberty survive all time! (Applause.)

We are confronted with difficulties. It was the question of slavery and anti-slavery before the war. In the baptism of fire and blood we settled that great question, and the heroic figure in the contest was that man whose memory we meet to glorify today.

Other problems confront the American people. We hear it frequently said that our heroes have feet of clay. We heard it all too frequently said in the ante-bellum days, that Lincoln was a traitor. We heard it frequently charged that Douglas was a traitor; and yet, in the calm after life, we have come to know that each of them, in the balance of eternal justice, held by the hand of Almighty God, were pure gold, every atom of body and every principle of soul. (Applause.)

We know that these two men had the same end and object, each placing country and duty above every other principle, each subordinating every selfish end to the great common cause. One of them saw the highway leading to that fruition in a certain direction. The other thought a better road could be chosen. Then came the battle of these giants.

It was a battle of two men equipped by Nature as but few men are. They told us that Lincoln was an uneducated rail-splitter; but Lincoln was a master of our English tongue.

They told us that Douglas was merely a lawyer and a judge; and yet Douglas' master hand could touch all the heart strings, and sweep the chords of human emotion.

These men met and struggled. When the hour came, when the gage of battle had been cast, Lincoln stood forth, a heroic figure, but scarce more heroic than that other son of Illinois, who summoned the nation to Lincoln's aid and his support. (Applause.)

We had our bitter struggles then. We have them now. The political prophet is abroad in the land. He has sack-cloth and ashes prominently displayed—sack-cloth upon his shoulders, and ashes in his hair; and the tears of grief for our country are plowing their way over his sorrowful countenance—and he has political nostrums to cure all these ills!

We have others who see evil here, and weakness there, and conspiracy yonder. Our democratic friends (of which I am one) will charge some times that the republicans are trying to destroy this country; and the republicans will charge, first, that the Bull Moosers are trying to destroy this country (laughter); and after they have finished with the Bull Moosers, will pay their respects to us democrats, (laughter).

And all of them, in the past, have been engaged in denouncing, as bad citizens, that other organization which has elected some representatives here—the socialists.

The mistake is not in denouncing the methods of these political organizations. The mistake is in denouncing the purposes of these political organizations.

The doctors are honest, and have diagnosed the complaint of the patient (as doctors generally do, with a considerable difference of opinion) and in like manner they are seeking to apply different remedies; but the cold, unembellished truth is, all of them are honest doctors, wanting to apply an honest remedy, for the benefit of the patient (applause) and the sooner we discover that, and give credit for honesty to each other, the sooner we will be on a plane where we can meet and compare views, and analyze facts, and ascertain the truth.

I am glad to say this, because I believe this to be true, that whether our people be socialists or republicans, or Bull Moosers, (and I wish you would get a more genteel term, gentlemen, for your party), (laughter), or democrats—that all are patriots, all are sincere, and all are seeking to make this republic the ideal spot of our fair earth.

Ladies and gentlemen, in Douglas' and Lincoln's day, it was the question of black slavery. The problem that now confronts our race is the question of white slavery.

The question, then, was the breaking of the chains of the law. The question, now, is the breaking of chains of fact, that have been riveted upon the energies of many of the people of our country.

I do not come to denounce those who have gained wealth. I do not come to make war upon those who have prospered, but I come to announce this doctrine this afternoon, that eighteen hundred years ago, it was said, "The Sabbath was made for man; and not man for the Sabbath."

I paraphrase that utterance, by declaring that money was made for man, and not man for money, (applause) that the sole and proper end of human government is human happiness, that government was not erected to protect property, it was erected to make men and women happy (applause); and that the reason we proceeded to protect property was because men and women could not be happy unless we did protect them in their property; but the protection of property was a thing subordinate, and secondary, to the happiness of the race.

Now, let me not be misunderstood, and let no man infer I have announced a doctrine in favor of the destruction of property.

I announce merely this doctrine, that property rights must never be so construed as to destroy human rights (applause) and that such constructions of our laws must come about as will keep the resources of this country free and open for the children of men who are here now, and so that the generations yet to come, upon this continent, may walk with free men's feet, upon a freeman's soil. (Applause.)

The problem that must be worked out, and that confronts us today, is a gigantic one. God Almighty filled the bowels of the earth with lakes and rivers of oil—enough of oil to light the feet of all the men who shall come here for a thousand years—and it has gone into the hands of one concern, substantially.

He put vast acres of rich iron ore about us, and throughout our land it has gone into the hands of one concern.

He put vast deposits of copper under our mountains, and those copper deposits have gone into the hands of one concern.

He put other great resources here, enough to have kept busy the brains and hands of countless generations yet to come; and they have been gathered into the hands of a few great institutions.

The result has been with the opportunity for the individual man, not merely to make a living, but to do more than to make a living, and to become an independent factor in the business life of the community has been circumscribed, and will eventually be destroyed. (Applause.)

And it is against that, because I love human liberty and individual independence, that I raise my voice in solemn protest. (Applause.)

No property right, ever, should be permitted to be so construed that it can destroy another man's property right. No property right should be so construed that it can destroy the chance of the individual of the race, himself, to gain property; for by so doing you make of property, not a blessing, but a curse.

My fellow citizens, I might follow that theme for some time, but I choose to stop where I am. I want to call your attention to what I think made our race great and wonderful and splendid. It was not, sirs, the blue blood of an aristocratic ancestry. The fathers who came here were of the earth—earthly. They bore upon their backs the burdens of twenty centuries of oppression. Their minds were clouded with ignorance, and their hearts bowed down with fear.

You hear of our revolutionary, and ante-revolutionary ancestry as a superior class of men!

Let him who entertains that delusion remember the scenes where, in southern plantations, they were buying their wives upon the auction block and paying for them with long green tobacco.

Let him turn to the picture of Roger Williams, driven into the wilderness.

Let him contemplate that southern colony that was wiped out, men, women and children, because they worshipped God according to the tenets of the church that lifts its spires and raises its crosses, today in every county of the Union!

Let him turn his eyes to the hills of Massachusetts, lurid with the red flames that licked up the blood of poor old women, dying by fire for the imaginary crime of witch-craft!

And when you have contemplated these pictures, you will agree with me that the men who built this country, originally, were simply the common stock of European countries. (Applause.)

What was the training, the emergency, the inspiring, uplifting cause, that made them become great?

Why sirs, the wild forest sang the song of liberty. The wild waves beckoned them, and called them to these shores. In the forest fastness, the voices of opportunity were whispering in their ears. These oppressed and expatriated sires saw how their feet might tread on soil that they might own.

Yonder stretched the broad highway, that would lead to commercial ascendancy. They might become bankers, or lawyers, or ministers. They might build vessels, and ply the waves of the ocean.

All lands were theirs to conquer. All the fields of opportunity were open to them; and so at night, the sons of these sires were bending to their tasks. Beside the tallow dip, they were looking into the future, and storing knowledge for the struggles yet to come; and in one generation of time we made a race of poets whose words will be read as long as man shall love the music of our tongue.

We made orators whose words of flame could light the fires of patriotism in every human heart, and thrill the universal breast of man, and make us all love liberty.

We made a race of soldiers who could stand in the red line of battle, through the snows of winter, who could write the story of their patriotism in bloody foot-prints, amid the snows and frosts.

We made mothers who could stand in the cabin door, rifle in hand, and beat back the naked savage, and keep the home while the father stood in the red line at the front.

We made soldiers who could follow Paul Jones from the decks of his sinking vessel upon the great British man of war, climbing like tigers up her bloody, slippery side, as through the smoke and flame of battle, the British commander's challenge was heard, asking, "Have you struck your colors yet?" and they cheered until the vaulted Heavens echoed, as Paul Jones' voice rang on their ears, with his profane but holy rejoinder—"Struck our colors! Why, by God, we Yankees haven't begun to fight yet!" (Applause.)

We made that kind of men, and that kind of women, and as long as we shall keep the faith, as long as these fair fields shall so be held that the proprietors may till the soil, these mines shall still yield their richness to the hand of enterprise, and every field of opportunity shall be open to the youth of this land, so long there will be happy homes, and every home will be a citadel; so long there will be happy firesides, and every fireside will be an altar; so long there will be an aggregate of manhood and of womanhood that will keep the flag in the Heavens, liberty's glowing fires burning throughout the land; and a race will develop that can lift their eyes without fear to all the world, and bow their heads in reverence alone to the Almighty God.

That is the hope I entertain, and this is the problem that we must solve.

Sometimes I dream of a republic in which the brain of man shall have harnessed and made slave all the forces of Nature; where there shall be neither parasites to eat that which others have produced, nor drudges to toil at half-required tasks; a republic from which shall have been banished the sweat-shops of labor, where the tired fingers of women may find time to rest, and little children in the morning of their lives shall not be herded in the shadow of great mills that men may make a profit from

their toil, a republic in which to be merely rich shall be to be only vulgar; a republic in which the crown of manhood, and the robe of glory shall be reserved for the men and the women who have toiled and fought for the benefit of the race of men. (Applause.)

To this great task, each true American will devote his heart. To this great problem, we must give our energies with all the force with which Lincoln and Douglas gave their energies in the days of the past, and we will solve this problem.

This mighty race will solve it, and through all the contests and all the bitternesses there shines, forever bright, the star of America's unconquerable and unclouded destiny!

I thank you!

(Applause.)

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

The next number is music, by the Apollo Quartette.

Musical selections.

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

Among the notable citizens of Illinois who would truly love to be here today to join in this testimonial to the illustrious dead, is a man who is prevented by circumstances over which he had no control from being here, a man who has the love and respect and admiration of every citizen of the State of Illinois, and who has served this great State in the United States Senate, for so many years past, Shelby M. Cullom. (Applause.)

I will read a telegram from former Senator Cullom.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1913.

"Honorable Walter I. Manny, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Springfield, Illinois:

I am exceedingly sorry that I am unable to join you tomorrow, in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Stephen A. Douglas.

He was a very great man, a great debater, a great senator, and a great patriot.

I have always felt proud of the fact that I introduced him to the Joint Session of the Illinois Legislature on the occasion of the last address but one that he delivered in our State, before he gave up his life.

I have always regarded Stephen A. Douglas and Lyman Trumbull as two of the greatest senators who ever did honor to our State and country.

I sincerely hope the occasion tomorrow will be fully worthy of the great services to the country of Stephen A. Douglas.

[Signed] SHELBY M. CULLOM."

(Applause).

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

Over half a century has passed away since Stephen A. Douglas went to his great reward. We are fortunate today in having in our midst a man who was an intimate of Douglas in his lifetime and who will now address this audience.

I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Honorable William L. Davidson, a very intimate friend of Douglas while he was living. (Applause.)

HONORABLE WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON.

Your Excellency, Governor Dunne, Gentlemen of the Joint Assembly, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In introducing my address to you, I beg your permission to begin in a somewhat old fashioned way, like a Methodist preacher, and start with a text—which is in this case, perhaps, a very remarkable one.

In the opening of the great debates, the first one was held at the city of Ottawa. At that time Judge Douglas spoke first and with exquisite courtesy paid a beautiful compliment to his boyhood friend but lifetime political opponent, to which, when Mr. Lincoln rose, at the close of the first hour, to make his brilliant reply, he responded with one of the world's classics.

I call your attention to the remarkable language employed that day in opening those debates, twenty-two years ago, and how like the Gettysburg speech was the phrasing then employed:

'Twenty-two years ago, Judge Douglas and I became acquainted. We were both young then, he being a trifle younger than I; and we were both ambitious, I quite as much as he; but my race of ambition has been a failure, a flat failure—and his race has been one of wonderful success. His name is known in every state in this Union, and indeed is not unknown in foreign lands. I pretend no contempt for the eminence that he has reached—I would rather stand upon that eminence, (said Lincoln) than to wear the richest crown that ever decked a monarch's brow.'

That was at a time three years before he was elected President of the United States. It is safe to say that he did not at that time dream that such an event would possibly take place. He had no way to foretell or even dream that in the providence of God he was going to be lifted up, through sorrow and tribulation, like another Moses, to lead the children of this country, as Moses led the children of Egypt, out of the wilderness and into the land of promise that is ours today.

But Lincoln said, and nailed it down too—'the judge means to keep me down—not to put me down. I should not say, because I have never been up.'

Now my friends, there is my speech today—in eighty-four words—sixty-four or sixty-five of them being short simple words of one syllable.

That marvelous man, who has come to be acknowledged by the greatest of scholars to have been a marvelous master of the English language, told not only the story of his own life, his boyhood life; his ambition, his hopes, his disappointments, and his sorrow, but in the same statement with that sweet and beautiful Lincolnesque love and generosity of his soul, picked up his opponent and boyhood friend and elevated him to the stars as a man who had made a wonderful success of life.

If I were to speak of Lincoln today, as I have been wont to point out, it would be the joy of my life to picture this incident as an illustration of the lovable character of that sweetest soul that old earth has ever known, that dearest and sweetest nature that mortal man has ever possessed since the Christ, that man that not only has reached that eminence but in all the scenes of his active life exhibited at all times that sweet and beautiful soul.

Abraham Lincoln spent his boyhood days in an atmosphere that prepared him for the struggles of his later life. Trained in the hard battles of pioneer life, of effort and defeat, his powers were developed year by year until he was toughened and fit to take care of the vital interests of this country in the awful emergencies of life or death, union or disunion, that called for the mastery of a strong and ready hand.

In the greatest emergency of the most remarkable republic that earth has ever known, when it stood upon the threshold of being destroyed forever, and in that destruction carrying down the last hope of humanity all over the earth, of the government for and of and by the people, Abraham Lincoln was equal to the situation.

But I am to talk about another man, I am to talk about Stephen A. Douglas. I am to talk for Stephen A. Douglas who has been dead for fifty years, and I am standing here as a militant Douglas-Democrat, who has been running a Democratic paper for fifty-five years, fighting the battles at the foot of the democracy, of the Douglas democracy, and thanking God that I have had the privilege to do it, and that Providence has spared me until today to stand up before this imperial audience in the Capitol of Illinois, the scene of his last struggle, his last effort.

The gentleman who referred to his speech before the Illinois Legislature as being the second to the last of his public utterances was mistaken. The fact is that it was the very last speech he made, in that old capitol which you have preserved, and which is now in use as your court house.

My, God! That place should stand forever as a monument. (Applause.) That place should stand forever for its holy memories. (Applause.)

It seems to me that I can hear that organ voice of the dead Douglas there. It seems to me if I would listen that I might hear the sweet and gentle voice of Abraham Lincoln. If you could hear that, as it was my privilege to hear it in that earlier day, you would preserve that sacred building as a place where posterity might worship and when you are gone your children's children will render you a debt of gratitude.

But, I am to talk of Douglas! (Laughter and applause.)

I have a little kid at home, I have a boy, or rather he was a little boy six or eight years ago. I invited him to go with me out into the country one day where I was on the program to make a picnic speech out in a grove.

After a time I became a little worried about the boy, because when I was speaking I looked around and could not see anything of him. He had disappeared, and I was afraid, that after the fashion of boys, he had become lost, and might get into a neighboring creek there and be drowned. I was quite worried about him. After awhile the boy returned, safe and sound, and I asked him, "where were you when I was making my speech?" "Why I was behind a tree!"

"What in thunder were you doing behind a tree?"

"Because you talked so loud." (Laughter.)

On my bended knee I render thanks to God that he has given me a voice with which I shall defend Stephen A. Douglas and the Douglas democracy to the death.

Let me tell you something right here. If you want to get mad about it you can get mad and be hanged to you. (Laughter.)

I want to tell you that Stephen A. Douglas has been traduced and vilified and lied about for fifty long years and longer, and the Douglas democracy have shared in all that abuse for all that length of time.

Now mark you, I am straight up and down. We will tell it all, it all comes naturally enough. Think of it for a moment, to understand how it is. We are all human beings. Douglas died at the opening of the war. Abraham Lincoln went to that eminence he was talking about, and went quick. There came on that wonderful struggle. There came on vast armies of men, when the earth trembled beneath the tread of armed men from the Potomac on the north to the Rio Grande on the south. All over the land were marching our boys. How natural it was to forget Douglas. We buried him there beneath that monument where linger the sweet waters of Lake Michigan singing forever a requiem over his grave, and then forgot him!

But some of you fellows know how it was. Still for the most part all you fellows know—God forgive me—all you know about Stephen A. Douglas is what has been muck-raked out of the old villianous campaigns of 1858 and 1860—villianous beyond words! I was in it. (Laughter and applause.)

I want to tell you that I raked the whole dictionary over to get words. I got disgusted with Webster's dictionary because it did not have enough bad words to say about Lincoln and all the fellows who were republicans.

We democrats did our share of the fighting, and don't you forget it. (Applause.) We answered a million of lies about Douglas, we did. But long since on bended knees we have to Abraham Lincoln's ghost and to our God taken it all back; and you fellows piled up a million lies on Douglas, and by the Eternal, you never have taken it back! (Laughter.)

Now, I am going to talk plain and square to you. The fellows that did it are mostly dead. I am a brother-in-law of the Presbyterian church. I believe in the progression of saints, and whatever it is. I don't think they are unholy, I don't know as the creed of anybody else is unholy. I hope and pray that the old fellows back yonder who made mistakes like we did, or worse, that someway or other are forgiven at last, that we are going to

meet them with the woman in Sardis who walked the golden streets in white. We hope to meet the old friends of the past, our neighbors and our friends, whether we agree with them or not.

There are one or two things that make me pretty hot here today, hot under the collar. Why, my God, for sixty long years, you have heard of nothing else in this wide world only—"we Republicans, we fought the war, we saved the Union!"

All we have heard is that sort of thing. The fact is, by the love of God, we did all the fighting on one side and half of it on the other! (Prolonged laughter and applause.)

That is one of the points. Now in our county, old Fulton County, we had been licking the republicans about five hundred in every campaign just before the war. When the war came on thirty-three hundred soldiers left for the front. They kept saying there, "Wait until the boys come back and we will show you." They forgot that the one speech that ever thrilled this old earth by mortal man, so far as its influence was concerned, and its wonderful results, had been made in that old State House, by the dying Douglas. That moved the democracy from ocean to ocean—the party that loved and trusted that man. However, they had forgotten at home that practically the entire democracy had left Fulton county and gone to the war.

To make a long story short, we nominated after the war in 1866, an old hayseed over in the Spoon River district for county treasurer. We just seemed to dare them, as you might say. Be hanged! if they didn't go to work and pick out one of the most gallant men we ever sent to the front, the old Colonel of the 55th Illinois Regiment.

I address some of the soldiers here while I pay a momentary compliment and tribute to that faithful and gallant old colonel. We nominated him. That looked bad for us, to run against such a candidate. When the election was over, I will be Divilly-Dinged (laughter) if we didn't have him beat over five hundred and seventeen. (Laughter.)

That is all right enough. Well, now, my friends, then another thing. You know they howled, all parties, to Almighty God, to put down Mormonism. It was in the republican platform, I forget just what the phrase was, twin deviltries of something (laughter) twin relics of—what?

Governor Yates—Barbarism.

Mr. Davidson—(continuing)—Yes, that is it. "Twin relics of barbarism, the black man and slavery." Now, don't you forget it. The last thing I heard of the republican party, I will be gol-darned if they wasn't just—(obscured in laughter).

Now just think of it, "love the negro." You ought to, he cost the country enough, in blood and money. My God! I sympathize with such a sentiment as that, and all the sympathy expressed is sincere and all right and good.

But they were going to free the negroes and they were going to lift the negroes up and they were going to bless this whole country and do something great along the line of the humanities. It was something to go down the ages to bless our children of the future generations.

Now, of course, I am not kicking about their wanting to free the negroes. If they did it, I am not kicking about it, but I have shown you a little ways back here that we democrats had something to do with that war. They freed the negroes!

But I remember distinctly, we were in office at that time, I remember when we democrats were running this government, the negroes were fat and sassy and were well taken care of. I remember distinctly that the negroes down south were on the average worth one thousand dollars a piece. When we have the finest kind of a horse over in Fulton county, the kind of a horse that is worth a thousand dollars, hang me, (laughter) if they don't curry him with a silk handkerchief! (Laughter.) They don't put a curry comb on him. You can bet your life they would take pretty good care of all those thousand dollar niggers. Well, you republicans got possession of this government and freed them, and now the niggers are not worth two dollars a dozen! (Laughter.)

It is improper to stop a man in the middle of a sentence! I was saying they were not worth two dollars a dozen, and they have niggers to burn right here in Springfield, in the shadow of Lincoln's tomb. Now, that is enough of that.

I have only mentioned these facts, as briefly introductory (laughter and applause) of the wonderful achievements of this man whom we meet to honor today.

You know regarding the early history of Douglas. It is printed in the programs and your papers have printed it and commented upon it extensively. There is no time to go into that. He came to Illinois as a poor boy and became famous down here in Jacksonville as an orator. From that time he was lifted up from one place to another until it makes one dizzy to tell the story about his success, and the realization of his ambitions, until at last he reached that high place of United States Senator.

Now, we haven't much time. I understand there is another speaker who is going to follow me, or two speakers to come afterward. I don't know what they can talk about. (Laughter.) I got it in my head that this was Douglas day, and I be hanged! (Laughter) if I don't seem to be mistaken about that.

I am going to take time to tell you, finally, this one thing that has not been told here today, and I must get it out of my system. (Laughter.)

For another thing, I want to put him before you in the shape where it will mean something to you in the generations hereafter. I have no time to talk about that great debate between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas. At this late hour there is not time to talk about that further. I have only time to say that at last, because the democratic party was divided, Lincoln succeeded in his ambitions. The party of Douglas was defeated because the same thing occurred that has happened to the republican party at this time. The party was split in the middle. His boyhood friend and manhood opponent was elected to the presidency. Immediately the movement of secession all over this country was under way and immediately the south was on fire and the great spectre of the civil war was upon this country.

Lincoln was carefully guarded from this city to the capitol at Washington. When he got there, on that fateful day, when, on the wide steps of the capital, he was administered the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address and threats had been made everywhere that Lincoln would be assassinated, in that pregnant hour when you would think the great leaders of that party would be nearest to him to protect him, I will be hanged if the eminent leaders were not behind the marble pillars or somewhere else, and Stephen A. Douglas was beside Lincoln, holding the first shiny hat that old Abe ever had in his life, during all of the time while Lincoln delivered the inaugural address and took the oath of office. (Applause.)

Don't you forget it! He was called that afternoon to the White House. The lawn of the White House was covered with politicians seeking office, and an army of New England preachers who had come to tell old Abe how to run the Government, when a magic thing occurred, similar to that which happened to the children of Israel, when Moses—maybe it was Moses, perhaps it was Dunne—I have forgotten (laughter) that is, who made the waters of the Red Sea part, side by side, until the children of Israel should have passed through unharmed.

Once again, the vast mass of people there in the White House grounds, by some authority were divided in two, while Stephen A. Douglas, the Senior Senator of Illinois, was admitted to the presence of the new President of the United States.

It is known that he was there in consultation with the President for over three hours, but nobody knows all that occurred. The only thing we did know, even at the time, was that Douglas, weak, infirm and dying, was implored to come back to Chicago, to come back to Springfield, to rally the democracy to the support of the Union and the Flag. You know what happened.

He did come back. He came back to this city and he found here a strange condition of affairs. I don't propose to bother this program, in

its harmonious spirit or to spoil it in any way, and so I cannot tell you that tragic story in defense of Stephen A. Douglas, that he came back to his old friends, the Logans and the Marshals, and those famous old democratic chieftains of the south.

The Governor of Illinois, "War-Governor" Yates, called a special session of the Legislature and Douglas, frail and weak as he was, still had left that marvelous cathedral organ voice of his, that forever thrilled the hearts and souls of men, as did no other human voice in American history.

Then and there he told them the story of the south plotting to destroy this Union. There again he rallied, as he had from early youth, the democracy of Illinois to his support and that day in his last great speech he cried out to them, "no longer in this crisis can there be democrats and republicans. It is up to each man to decide and he has got to be a patriot or a traitor."

On that pregnant day I want to tell you that the men who had been unconsciously fighting the Union, were induced to take their places, right-about-face, in the support of Abraham Lincoln, constitutionally elected to the presidency. They took up their loyalty to the flag and to the Union, don't you forget it! (Applause.) Once again the miracle of the King of Galilee was performed upon the earth and at that voice the unconscious waters of treason were changed, Governor Dunne, into the rich red wine of patriotism, to the flag of the Union, and it was the voice of Douglas that did it. (Applause.)

O, how we loved him! How all the people loved him! Just a few days after he died, strong men cried in every street and hamlet of this country. In our own little city, I remember there was a Union burial service for Judge Douglas. The distinguished men of both parties tried in vain to acknowledge his patriotism, his magnanimity, his loyalty. In vain they tried to tell it, but broke down and could not tell the story.

There was our choir of the boys and girls, sweet girls trying to sing for the dead Douglas the requiems only sung for the mighty men of earth and they too, with tear splashed faces and quivering voices, failed and gave it up. They could not sing of the death of that man.

Now I am asking you and I am here just this brief time, to appeal to this great audience in the city of Springfield, the people of the city so familiar with him, to join me in the general effort to bring back the glowing Douglas to life once more, to rectify the mistake that has been made, to fill your schools and homes with loyalty to that other son of Illinois, so that when the second centennial of his death will come again, a grateful people will have erected, high up in the Nation's hall of fame, close by the name of the adored and immortal Lincoln, erected high up there also the name of that other darling son of Illinois, the name of Stephen Arnold Douglas. (Applause.)

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

It has become apparent that with the hour getting late, we will not be able to hear our two distinguished Senators at this session, and after a consultation with the committee on arrangements, after the next speaker, Mr. Everett Jennings, we will take an adjournment until eight o'clock this evening, when we will hear from Senators Sherman and Lewis.

At this time I take great pleasure in introducing the next speaker this afternoon, Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, Everett Jennings. (Applause.)

HON. EVERETT JENNINGS.

Governor Dunne, Members of the Legislature, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I do not intend to inflict a speech upon you at this time of the day. I am commissioned to come here by the young men of Illinois and in a few brief words undertake to tell you how we young men, democrats and republicans, young men of every religion and every nationality love the name and the fame of Stephen A. Douglas.

I listened to a splendid speech this afternoon and I wondered what it was that I could say that would entertain this audience after you had listened to the magnetic words of Senator Reed; and I wondered what I could say after you had heard the grandson of the immortal man, whose name you now honor. I wondered what I could say when I am to be followed by your gifted and learned Senator Sherman and by your eloquent and distinguished Senator Lewis, but I knew you would grant to the young men the opportunity of representing the young men and of appearing before you, following an old man, ripe in years and ripe in experience, and saying to you as he loved Stephen A. Douglas who knew him, that we love Stephen A. Douglas who did not know him but who know his fame and love his record. (Applause.)

Viewed from any standpoint, Stephen A. Douglas was a marvelous man. His grandfather was with Washington and passed that terrible winter at Valley Forge. He fought to the end of the war and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Douglas' ancestry was historical and heroic.

The young government which the patriotism of Douglas' ancestors and ours gave to us startled, the world with its growth, territorial and material. Here we have liberty and law, domestic peace and prosperity, homes and happiness. In the race of nations we have outstripped all others.

Stephen A. Douglas, proud, young and poor, came to Illinois and made Winchester his home. A stranger in a strange land he displayed in the early struggles of life the ability, courage and determination which his grandfather had shown in the War of the Revolution. His rise was instantaneous and rapid. Becoming a lawyer, he filled the offices of Attorney General, member of the Legislature, Registrar of the Land Office, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Member of Congress, and all this was done in ten years after he came to Illinois, and by the time he reached thirty years of age.

Unaided and alone, with his own strong arm, brave heart and fertile brain, these successes came to him. For him there was no troop of influential connections or family partisans ready to puff him into prompt notice or force him upon fame. These honors did not come to him by chance, but were won in many hard fought battles on the stump and in the courthouse. Like steel from flint, the collision with other minds struck instant fire from his own. In the battles of life he had developed into a great soldier and was ready and prepared for the warfare of a great national career.

Napoleon, it is said, played in infancy with a miniature cannon. From that the image of war may have been stamped on the mind of the Conqueror of Europe. The inspiration of Douglas might be attributed to the brilliant career of his grandfather.

This early eminence of fame and influence might, to a soul less ardent, have seemed the very topmost pinnacle, but to Stephen A. Douglas, it was but a momentary resting place from which he would climb to dizzy heights and greater fame.

The slavery question in its territorial phase was constantly uppermost in Congress and in the Senate. The lines for the great parliamentary battle just preceding the Civil War were beginning to be drawn. To win in the Senate a leadership, such as he had readily won among his fellows at school, in the democratic organization of Illinois, at the bar, such as he was then winning in the House of Representatives, and then to find and establish the right policy with reference to slavery, and particularly slavery in the territories—there lay his path. This was his duty. This was his ambition.

That he could be a leader in the Senate, he did not question; the Senate in which were Clay, Webster, Benton and Crittenden, and many other giants; that he could solve the slavery question and save the Union, he did not doubt, though all others had failed.

Stephen A. Douglas belonged to that class of minds who in every situation and under every form of government, are found the unflinching advocates of rational and regulative liberty founded on principles fixed and eternal.

He followed Jefferson and Jackson and believed their principles sufficient for the settlement of every public question. He regarded Government as something framed for the defense of the weak against the strong, of the few against the many, and considered human rights as only safe where fixed laws, and not fluctuating caprices of men and parties, were supreme.

Douglas was an expansionist. He dreamed of an ocean bound republic. He objected to the promise in the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, that we would never acquire other territory as we had acquired Texas. He was vindicated and our Government afterwards paid ten millions of money to have the treaty changed in that regard.

He opposed the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, because he did not desire to hinder our future generations in acquiring territory in Central America, and upon this subject he said in the Senate:

"You may make as many treaties as you please to fetter the limbs of this giant Republic, and she will burst them all from her, and her course will be onward to a limit which I will not venture to describe."

His was a life full of brave battles, full of courageous conduct, and full of patriotic purpose. His victory over the immortal Lincoln for Senator against the democratic administration in power, combined with the republicans and the growing sentiment against slavery, is the most stupendous political victory in all the tide of time.

He became and remained to his death the leader of the Senate, as he had been the leader in every other field of contest. To do full justice to Stephen A. Douglas, we should remember, as we compare him with Lincoln in Illinois, and other statesmen and rivals in the Senate, that Douglas' bark was on an ebbing tide while they were lifted on a flowing tide.

His greatest and crowning work was done in the United States Senate during the last ten years of his life. He fought in that arena the greatest forensic battles ever waged since the flight of years began. He dedicated his life with all this power, as a debator and all his force as a statesman, to the settlement of the questions dividing the North and South, and which threatened to dissolve the Union.

With all the force of his rare genius, his commanding character, and his imperious will, he sought to bring the North and South together. He saw, as no other statesman of his day saw, the dire disaster of a divided country, and the horrors of a war between brothers. Even after South Carolina had seceded from the Union, he hoped to avert war. In a speech urging arbitration and pleading for compromise, he said:

"Secession is wrong, unlawful, unconstitutional and criminal. South Carolina had no right to secede. The rights of the Federal Government remain, but possession is lost. How can possession be regained—by arms or by a peaceable adjustment of the matters in controversy? Are we prepared for war? I do not mean the kind of preparation which consists of armies and navies and supplies and munitions of war, but are we prepared in our hearts for war, with our own brethren and kindred? I confess I am not?"

When the die was cast, when the Rubicon was crossed, when the war came, Douglas was heart and soul with the Union. He could not stem the tide. He could not prevent war. God passed the rod over the land and smote his people. The war with all its horrors came, but Douglas did not live to witness it. This supreme struggle of the life of this great man was waged in the Senate of the United States to save his country, to avoid shedding blood and to avert the destruction of human life. God never made a nobler man than Stephen A. Douglas, or gave to man a nobler purpose than this. In this struggle, Douglas lost. His health was gone, his heart was broken. He died little past middle life, the monarch of the Senate was conquered. As was said of Ben Hill: "His sun went down at noon, but it sank amid the prophetic splendors of an eternal dawn."

The Constitution of our country had been his pillar of cloud by day and his pillar of fire by night. Lifting his eyes in death, with the last feeble pulsation of his breaking heart and the last faint exhalation of his breath, he left this message to his baby boys: "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States."

I thank you. (Applause.)

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

We will now adjourn and continue the exercises this evening at eight o'clock. All are welcome and there will be no tickets of admission necessary for tonight.

Whereupon, a recess was taken until eight o'clock of the evening of the same day.

DOUGLAS CENTENARY RECONVENED EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M., IN THE
HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE
CAPITOL, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, GOVERNOR
DUNNE, PRESIDING.

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It would be work of supererogation for me to introduce to this audience, or in fact to any audience in the State of Illinois, either of the two gentlemen who will address this meeting tonight.

Both of these gentlemen have been prominently before the people of the State of Illinois, during the last two years, as candidates for the position of United States Senator, representing this State in the upper House of the Congress of the United States.

There is not a man or a woman in this hall tonight who has not met personally, I am satisfied, or heard personally, either one or both of these gifted gentlemen.

One of them received the endorsement of the people of his party at the polls, when he appealed to the republican rank and file.

The other received the endorsement of his party when he appealed to the rank and file of the democratic party.

With the usual courtesy that distinguishes both of these gentlemen, each has been asking for the other the position of honor tonight—in other words, the privilege of first addressing this audience. Senator Sherman insists that Senator Lewis should have that right: Senator Lewis insists that Senator Sherman should have that right.

In view of the fact that we are celebrating the memory and the name and fame of a great democrat, I have thought it fit and proper, that if there is any rank of priority, in doing honor to Stephen A. Douglas, that it should be accorded to the republican senator from the State of Illinois, Mr. Sherman. (Applause.)

I take great pleasure in asking, now—not introducing, but asking, Lawrence Y. Sherman, United States Senator from this State, to address this audience. (Applause.)

HONORABLE LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN.

(United States Senator from Illinois.)

Governor Dunne, to the Members of the General Assembly, who are met in Joint Session, and to all others who are present tonight:

I return to you my thanks for the courtesy of the invitation extended to me personally, and, through me, to all those of my political belief.

It is manifestly fitting that all, without regard to party affiliation, shall meet here on this day.

It is eminently fitting that the anniversary marking the one hundredth mile stone since the birth of a great American should be kept without regard to the political belief of the person whose name we tonight honor.

It is always proper to remember with some fitting tribute those who have stood out from their fellows. It is not because such men are any better than others. It is only because they have developed the qualities, and have inspired the confidence always necessary in the spokesmanship for a great body of people.

Without that confidence, and without that ability, there can be no leadership; and the leaders only represent those who believe in them, and who follow them, in the struggles that sweep over the field of American politics.

There is no place in this republic where it is more proper than the birthday, and the one hundredth anniversary of that birthday be celebrated, than here in Illinois; not because, by the mere accident of birth, either of the men whose names unconsciously arise in our memories, belonged here in Illinois; not because their birthplaces were here, but because in all their mature manhood, and in their finished efforts of the best years of their lives, and theatre of their action was in this State first, and, later, in the entire field of republican and democratic politics. (Applause.)

It was politics in the better and the higher sense. It was politics in the governmental sense, not a mere strife for empty victory, not a struggle over the right to control payrolls. It was a struggle over the vital and elementary things of human government in this republic. It was a high type of politics, and the key-note of that politics was first struck in the State of Illinois in the great Lincoln-Douglas debate of 1858, in this State. (Applause.)

These men began a local fight, if I may be allowed to use that phrase, in Illinois; and before it was ended, the struggle was national.

Their followers still live in this State, some of them who were active in the campaign. It is entirely proper for me to say what they cannot.

I do not remember the days of that struggle. The most of my generation were in their cradles when it began. When it ended, we had not yet arrived at the dignity of understanding.

We have heard the followers of Douglas say that the republicans who fought him in campaigns, here and elsewhere, did not do him justice, and do not now, such of them as are spared in the list of mortality, do him justice. I have heard the same remark of his great antagonist, Lincoln. I believe they are both correct.

Some of them may have done the honorable thing and the just thing, in the acknowledgment of their errors, if there were such errors; but for the men of my generation we can truthfully say that according to their lights, that these two men of Illinois gave to this republic a higher level of politics, and performed a duty second to no citizen in this republic in the hour when great issues crowded to the front for settlement.

I have prepared brief notes, with quotations, in order that I might be correct, and in the few moments that I can look into your faces, I will endeavor to adhere strictly to the line that I have marked out to abide by, in this address.

It is useless for me to say that this is hallowed ground. Springfield is. Men have made pilgrimages from many remote parts of the earth, that they might linger in Springfield.

There are few who come here, who know the history of this country, who do not, at the same time they pay a tribute to Lincoln, remember his great colleague in that struggle, because in its finish he was a colleague.

From this capital at one time there originated a forensic struggle that was titanic in its elements and in its actors.

It is difficult, after more than half a century has elapsed, to study the controversy and the men who conducted it, without a quickening pulse, and a brightened eye.

Both of them developed their peculiar powers in the pioneer life of Illinois. Both sprang from the people.

Both had the same inheritances of head, and heart and hand. One was a woodman and a flat-boatman. The other was a cabinet-maker. One was a surveyor. The other was an auctioneer's clerk. Both were law-students. Both were afterwards lawyers, both were members of the Legislature. Both were stump speech debaters in the manner of that time, that has endured unto the present hour. Both became the chief of great political parties. Both became candidates for United States Senator. Both were candidates for the presidency, but always, wherever they were, whether in the midst of the primeval forest, or crossing the channels of the inland

rivers, whether they were in court, or in a campaign, they were always an inspiration and type for the youth of the country to emulate, and the men of this republic to admire.

We owe, tonight, to Stephen A. Douglas, this tribute to his memory, and our respects for the 100th anniversary of his birth.

It is altogether fit and proper that here and now we record our devotion to his life and to his public services.

Let me sketch a moment. This republic was the child of successful revolution. No one of the 13 original states could have fought its battles alone. Independence for all was the necessary result of the union of all.

The problems of peace followed hard by on the problems of war. What British armies could not do, the jealousies of the states seemed about to accomplish.

All saw that the union must be made more powerful, more capable and more secure, so both headlands were sheltered and safeguarded. Both public peace and individual liberty were gathered in one great charter, and the United States came upon the theatre of action in the western hemisphere.

It was adopted by states. The states were the units of creation. It was neither created nor adopted by the people, en masse. In the beginning all government was in the states. They yielded, by their voluntary action, certain of the sovereign powers of government, to the union formed.

Within the scope of those powers, there are no state boundaries, no superior authority, no state's rights. There are solidarity, a single people, and sovereignty, to the remotest border of the United States territory.

The construction—this is for the lawyers I am talking now, to my professional brethren, and excuse myself if the others do not find it interesting, or do not care to understand.

The construction of a granted power ought to be broad enough to apply to changed conditions, inseparably connected with, and a vital part of subjects that lie within the direct expression of the text of the granted power; such conditions, so changed, being within the spirit, though not within the letter of the text.

It is this liberal construction that gives a written constitution the elasticity to respond to the progressive needs of the age, without committing either a destruction or violation of its granted powers. Construction cannot write new powers in that charter, neither in the letter nor spirit of those already there.

If we leave the realm of enumerated federal powers, their liberal construction, and such incidental powers and means as are reasonably necessary and proper to the execution of granted powers, all beyond this is the exclusive province of the states of the union, now 48 in number.

If this domain beyond be entered by the federal authority, it must be by constitutional amendment. Amendment cannot be had by judicial decision, by executive action, nor by legislative enactment. (Applause.)

Every such method of amendment is not amendment. It is usurpation. (Applause.)

The mere power to usurp never disguises its character. Calling anything 16 inches in length when it is only 12, never increases the length of anything.

Many persons are the victims of definition, and of a misunderstanding of language; but it never changes the basic conditions.

There is but one way to amend. It is to follow the established channel, ordained by the instrument that created the union. No emergency, however great, justifies any other course.

Civil war did not relax this requirement. The statesman's pen followed swiftly the warrior's sword. No economic change in time of peace can ever justify a usurpation now. It must continue, as in the past, to be a government of law, and not a government of men. (Applause.)

If it be important enough to make some ponder over the propriety of using lawless ways, it is certainly important enough to cause such persons

to utilize their energy to secure amendments in law and order, and thus they may make friends of those who will surely oppose lawless methods; and the former will support civil liberty rather than seek to destroy it. The State—I am talking now of our State, of your State, if you are in a neighboring jurisdiction—the state is protected from the dismemberment of its territory by the charter.

No new state can be created within the boundaries of any other state, nor can a new state be created from the parts of any other state, unless by the consent—of whom? Of the legislators of the state, always on the idea that the legislature of the state will always some time be in session to give its approval or disapproval to the question.

Every state is given two United States Senators. Somebody has said you can amend and take that away, so that we will have, after a while as it was in the days of Oliver Cromwell, a government of the commonwealth, by a single house, and that the House of Commons.

One of the paragraphs in a section of this charter says that no amendment shall be had to it that will destroy the right of the state to equal suffrage in the United States Senate.

An amendment that did so, while it might be justified as an act of governmental or military power, would of itself be an act of aggression, and would be further a voluntary act of dissolution by the sovereign power upon one of its members.

Neither, therefore, can be taken from the state without its consent. Forty-seven other states might seek in vain to despoil the 48th state of either of those rights.

It was so in the beginning. It was so when the government was formed. I do not think it indicates any degree of progress whatever to attempt to turn a representative republic of this kind into a "tumultuous town meeting"—in the language of Stephen A. Douglas. (Applause.)

The people of that state and its territory are a unit. Its rights cannot be killed by an epithet. This double sovereignty puzzles the ambassadors and representatives of other countries, some times. It is puzzling Japan now. (Applause.)

The only reason that Illinois is not puzzling this country is because we are two thousand miles from the heaving tides of the Pacific. If Illinois laid along the Pacific Coast, the representatives of that ancient land would be criticising the land laws of Illinois for the last eighteen years, much worse than they are in California today.

In fact, the more you study the experiences of this State, the more you find that in embryo, and within a smaller theater of operations, that Illinois in her State government has struck almost every phase and note of governmental power, and in many ways and cases she has blazed the way and held aloft the light for other states to act.

The boundary between the federal authority and the State authority is not always plainly visible, but it exists, and an examination always reveals the line of division.

This general outline, if you will pardon me, is essential on this anniversary, to measure the height and depth of slavery and disunion.

Property in slaves was as ancient as human history. From the remotest time, since man has kept a tablet of recorded events, it was an institution among the most ancient and the most civilized of all early nations.

It was recognized in the Union. Its existence, as a lawyer in his written pleading would say, was confessed and avoided. All hoped and tacitly believed it would be confined to certain states, whose climate, soil and production made it profitable.

Fugitives escaped from bondage and fled to free soil. Their recapture was difficult. It led to much reprisal and great controversy.

New states knocked for admission. A struggle began to make them slave or free. When this cloud first darkened the firmament, Stephen A. Douglas appeared in the field of American politics, with those conditions, and with the legal status of state and union as I have briefly sketched the outlines.

Barriers had been built up between free soil and slavery. Compromise after compromise had stayed the gathering storm. The ordinance of 1787 had dedicated the great north-west to freedom. The Dred Scott decision in necessary effect, said a slave was property and could be taken any place within the United States and there held in involuntary service.

Against this Douglas invoked the doctrine of popular sovereignty, in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He proclaimed the rights of the people in a territory to decide for themselves whether, when admitted as a state, it should be slave or free. It was stigmatized in ensuing campaigns as squatter sovereignty.

Douglas really hoped—and let us tonight, after the great lapse of time, when the passions have nearly all died away, give him credit for the sincerity of his own thoughts and convictions—Douglas really hoped to avert the irrepressible conflict, and to restrain slavery by the police regulations of the several states of the Union.

On those issues he met Lincoln in joint debate in 1858. For many months Illinois was the forum, before a mighty jury of free men. The verdict showed the beginning of the end.

No greater debate ever commanded the attention of the English speaking people. It was local in its area, but it was national in its issues, in its conclusions and in the arguments employed.

It was the fate of Douglas to fail in his great ambition. His Kansas-Nebraska bill sank in the gulf of civil war.

It is singular at this time to read that those who administered federal power, by construction and otherwise, sent slavery into the states opposed to that institution. Such states considered free soil as their sovereign right, and so the vital dispute was a usurpation then, as sometimes is sought to be a usurpation now, of an undoubted right of a local sovereignty, known as a state.

States' rights is an unpopular phrase. It is supposed to have perished in the blaze of a hundred hard fought fields. In fact, the rights, the legitimate rights, of the states, were preserved on those fields, and the change was made by written constitutional amendment.

They may have first been written in the light of the camp fire, circled with the embattled hosts of the Union; but they were afterwards gathered by the hand of the statesman, and put upon constitutional parchment, not that they were thereby sanctified, but that the evidence was thereby preserved of those volcanic passions which gave birth to this mighty settlement of civil war. (Applause.)

The vital principle, the same thing, was in Shea's Insurrection, out in Western Pennsylvania, in Washington's administration. Let us be fair tonight. Let us tell the truth, not part of it, but, as in a court of justice, the whole truth, tonight.

South Carolina and Mississippi were not the first states that talked secession. Alabama was not the first state to talk about a negro having no rights. Prudence Clements, a school teacher in New England, was fined and jailed for teaching negro children to read and write. (Laughter.)

Now, that is not told in 1860. We can tell it in 1913. (Applause.) In New Hampshire, ropes were put about a school house. Oxen were attached, and they pulled it away, because it was a negro school house. They quit that after a while. They grew more civilized, just as they quit burning witches in New Salem.

They wanted everybody, at one time, to pray as they did; but that was intolerance in matters of conscience. We got away from that years ago. Every church in this republic of ours has left that long, long ago, and universal toleration is one of the corner stones of this republic (applause), and we are nearer God tonight than we ever were before, because of it. (Applause.)

You have read of the Hartford convention—you men of my age have. What was it? The seaports along in the codfish country (laughter) did much foreign commerce, and the Embargo Act, that prohibited foreign trade, interfered with the profits thereof; and the convention was held.

The impartial historian, Mr. Dwight, who palliates the offense as much as possible, yet files what I meant a while ago, as a plea of confession and avoidance. He confesses there was a great deal of what we called, in 1861, "treason," talked in that convention.

They talked in resounding terms of the Kentucky and Virginia resolution.

You have forgotten that in my native state of Ohio, that the Legislature of Ohio once passed secession resolutions. (Laughter and applause.) They did not really secede from the Union, but they were very mad about it. They attached a branch of the United States bank, and they sent in a state officer with a writ, who levied on a quantity of money in the vaults of the bank—when the federal courts decided that the bank was not subject to state taxation, being a branch of the federal government, and its instrumentalities being exempt from taxation. When the state officers persevered, the federal authorities immediately began contempt proceedings and finally the state officers abandoned the undertaking.

It was then, as usual, in cases we know of that kind—they carried their grievance to the Legislature. It is a general receptacle for all the governmental kicks of everybody. (Laughter and applause.)

They proceeded in due form to pass resolutions which are almost, in substance, the same as the Kentucky and Virginia resolution. For the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions there is no excuse at this time. They plainly declared the superiority of the state, in matters of controversy, over the powers of the federal government.

Slavery used those powers to justify disunion, but that doctrine is the one that perished in the civil war, not the legitimate powers of the states, that have never been granted away.

Stripped bare of all obscuring incidents, it was lawlessness. Disunion was disintegration, and the dissolution of the bonds of civil government.

With this brief sketch that I regard as essential to understand the character of Douglas, let us stop. Here let us pause before Douglas the American. Under the pitiless discipline of defeat, he rose to the sublime height where only patriots walk. (Applause.)

When the flag was lowered at Sumpter, Douglas became the first and the greatest of war Democrats. (Applause.)

He pledged his help to Lincoln, to maintain the Union, and he nobly redeemed his promise. (Applause.)

He saw armed rebellion lift its hand against a people's government. The gathering squadrons of disunion hurried to the fields of the civil war; but amid the confusion his voice always rang true. "There are no neutrals in this country. There are none but patriots and traitors." The words printed on your program are the words that, if any great dome should be erected to the memory, in marble and bronze, ought to be cut on its base—these words that are the words of one who believed in this Union and believed it was worth saving, as it then was. (Applause.)

On June 3, 1861, he died, young in years, but fruitful in results. His battle cry sounded from the grave. The spirit of Douglas rose, above the storm of civil war, from Sumpter to Appamattox.

The men who followed him in campaign, met treason on a hundred fields. They gave proof of their devotion, as men who loved the Union, by the sacrifice of their lives.

There was no party in the service that Douglas gave, in the last remnants of his broken life. (Applause.) In the last supreme test his heroic figure, in Illinois, must rise alongside of the memory of Lincoln. (Applause.) He was rightfully called the "Little Giant."

Born in obscurity, and bred in poverty, with head and hand and heart imbued with valor and devotion, he lived to see the time when he was the leader of hundreds of thousands of men who trusted implicitly his judgment, his honor, his wisdom, his courage.

To his great rival, in the day of defeat, he gave the full measure of his devotion. He was great in life, but he was unspeakably greater in his death. (Applause.)

Let me read what he said, and with this I conclude. "The right and province of expounding the constitution, and construing the law, is vested in the judiciary established by the constitution." We all believe that. We all believe it ought to be.

"As a lawyer" (continuing) I feel at liberty to appear before the court and controvert any principle of law, while the question is pending before the tribunal; but when the decision is made, my private opinion, and your private opinion, and all other opinions, must yield to the majesty of the authoritative decisions of the courts. (Applause.)

I wish you to bear in mind that this involves a great principle, upon which our rights, and our liberty and our property all depend.

What security have you, for your property, for your reputation, for your personal rights, if the courts are not upheld, and their decisions respected, when once formally rendered by the highest tribunal.

"I do not choose, therefore, to go into any argument on this question. I have no idea of appealing from a decision of the Supreme Court, upon a constitutional question, to the decision of a tumultuous town meeting." (Applause.)

That was Douglas! That was not Douglas alone. It was, though falling from his lips, the embodied genius and power and philosophy of this American republic.

He was only the poor instrument, as he said, falling from his lips in the fleeing moment the things that were necessary for the endurance of civilized government.

I came here readily and willingly. I came on the request of those who had charge of this anniversary. I would willingly have traveled three times one thousand miles to have recorded, publicly, my admiration, and to do justice to the memory, not of this great Democrat, but of this great American citizen. (Prolonged applause.)

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

Before introducing the next speaker, I would like to read excerpts from two or three letters.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, April 21, 1913.

"The death of my brother prevents the possibility of my being present at the Douglas Centennial celebration on the 23d of April.

"I beg to thank you for your courteous invitation and to assure you that under other circumstances I would gladly have taken part in the exercises in honor of the man that I honored and love."

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

(Former Vice President of the United States).

(Applause.)

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

Unable to be present with us today, another distinguished gentleman has written a long letter, one of the excerpts of which is so beautiful that I know you will be glad to hear it. (Reading.)

"Lincoln's bark rode on a flowing tide;
Douglas' bark rode on an ebbing tide.
Amid the gloom of the conflict,
He had vainly striven to avert,
And the thunder of the cannon,
Whose reverberations broke his heart;
He was called to the bosom of his God!
But when the mists roll away, and
The dawn of the Truth of History cometh,
His name and fame, like the name and fame of Lincoln,
Will endure forever, and for AYE!"

(Signed.) HENRY WATTERSON.

(Applause.)

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

And I now take pleasure, my friends, in introducing the last speaker, the great tribune of democracy, the man upon whose shoulders has fallen the oratorical gift of Douglas in his day, and Altgeld, in his—James Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator. (Prolonged applause.)

SENATOR JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS.

Governor Dunne, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Assemblage:

It is always a source of gratification for a man to receive praise from any one. When his known bosom and confidential friend finds it agreeable to pay him a tribute, it may be expected that that tribute will oft-times be as exaggerated as the confidence and affection. It is to that you must ascribe the very glowing encomium I have just received at the hands of your presiding officer.

I join with my distinguished colleague in the expression of great satisfaction that this occasion gives an opportunity to address the Legislature and its guests.

Conditions which shall eventually, and probably shortly, encompass the official life of both of us, will hardly render probable our frequent return, to be honored with your patient and flattering attentions.

I would have come to this gathering, if there had been no other object than to have done myself the service of a renewed association with a body of men to whom I still feel a sense of defined obligation, and who, when they have separated, from these official duties, to return to their several callings, in their respective homes, I will have too little opportunity to personally greet and personally know, as I would love to, as friend and friend.

I pray that I may be pardoned for speaking for my distinguished colleague and myself, without any regard to those invisible appellations which distinguish the names of the parties to which we are allied, if I beg to say that every member of this honorable body would do us both a great compliment, from time to time, as they may be inspired from the necessities of themselves, or the demands of their constituents, that they may let such wants be known to us, as their public representatives, that in that way, if no other, we may not altogether be divided, as our official duties may call us, geographically, some distance apart.

Gentlemen of this committee, who have organized this occasion, I extend to you, as an American citizen, my sincere appreciation, and express to you the just praise that is due you.

The people of Illinois, in continuing the memory of her great sons, and perpetuating them before the country, by reviving, now and then, the splendid virtues which we love to recall, do more than to pay a tribute to the illustrious dead.

You may be unconscious, gentlemen of this Legislature, of the extent to which this service will go, in its influence upon the people of our day; but there is no man who sits here tonight, if he have but the reflection of the citizen, who will under-estimate the splendid inspiration to the youth of this day that these celebrations, on the 12th of February and on the 23d of April, to two distinguished gentlemen of Illinois, will be and have to the youth of the nation!

Young men who are in the colleges in Illinois, animated with noble aspirations, boys in the common schools who have been inspired by a father's hope and a mother's prayer, seeking elevation in themselves, will often times be confronted with the knowledge of these celebrations, by which you have paid tribute to greatness, but more to virtue; and to these it will be an encouragement, and to those young lives a great reward in their undertaking; and because of that, if there be no other form of compensations you are, believe me, much rewarded for the time that you give from your public undertakings, to celebrations of this order!

How true it is, as Douglas said, in his opening great speech in the lower House of Congress, in the defense of Andrew Jackson, that the reputation of a country's great men is its property and one in which it should take pride, and cherish with praise, and defend against defamation!

All lovers of beautiful expression are gladdened, when entering the classic city of Athens, to find inscribed on what is known as the 7th pillar of that splendid outer gate, the great truth of Pericles, proclaiming that "A land without heroes, is a country without history!"

You meet tonight, and these gentlemen who have honored us by their presence from abroad, mingle with you, to pay that just tribute to the personality of American citizenship.

It is not my purpose, gentlemen, to enter into the historical life and career of the distinguished disciple of this occasion. To do so would not only be superfluous, but I fear it would mar that which had gone before me.

We recall the incident related in Constant's *Memoirs of Napoleon*, that took place just at the time when the conquering Napoleon was about to ascend the Alps. Berthier, his friend, and the commanding general of one of his corps, turned and said, "Sire, we are about to cross the Alps; what will history say?" Napoleon responded, "It will say that Hannibal crossed it before us." So, anything I may add to this occasion must be responded to in the just tribute, that Hannibal has crossed it before me. (Bowing to Senator Sherman.) (Prolonged applause.)

I am content if this occasion will allow me, with some degree of audacity, to intrude some interpretation upon the splendid speech of my distinguished colleague.

I prefer, upon this occasion, when I note and recall the addresses which have been delivered by the distinguished son of his more distinguished sire, and the distinguished Senator from Missouri, and others who are our guests, if I may be permitted, to mark in some cogent form, without more pretense than mere expression, what was the real meaning of the things for which Mr. Douglas stood.

Rather than to trace his life, I prefer as one who scans some circle of mountains, to behold the promontories, and, noting them, jutting high into the sky, stand as one who views their eminence, and point to their splendid elevation, and by these to have you judge the array, content that there will be no injustice.

What were the personal things for which this man lived?

When Emerson was asked if his famous expression—that great events gave life to great men—were intended to mean that great men only became great as the birth of a great event, he responded: "No; I meant that which all men understand, that it is the things for which men live, and the great events to which their lives aspire, which make them great."

Then let me say to my friend, Judge Sherman, taking his splendid speech as my text: There was, in Mr. Douglas' attitude, much misunderstanding in the day of the deliverance, as there has been, since then, much confusion in the object which he sought.

True, as Judge Sherman says, the very expression, "States' rights" were upheld, at that time, by very eminent and capable men, as expressions of ignominy and odium—understood by many as carrying with it the intimation that the State assumed to have a right superior to that of the nation, and, under this right, to exercise a sovereignty that enabled it to depart from its mother country, and to sever the obligation that held it in Union; the expression, "States' rights" was too often construed to arrogate a principle of sovereignty over the federal union in matters of conflict between the state and the nation, in affairs purely national.

But I may add, that it has ever been the curse of all political philosophy, and all of religious science, that the mere designation of terms has been permitted to confuse ideas and to destroy ideals.

I may remind my distinguished friend, who just preceded me, that Mr. Draper, in his *Intellectual Development*, has expressed a thought well

calculated to cause men to ponder, when he asserts that single expressions, some times of opprobrium, or of praise, have been known to destroy the germ of ideas and ideals, upon which worlds have been constructed.

How well do we recall, this night, that the mere designation of a term was used to prevent the great Christian religion from imparting its blessings to mankind, and hallowing its sanctity over the civilization of the earth, for twenty-eight years. How we remember that the Great Man came, seeking to disseminate the message of his life, the strength and sweetness of his love, and was asked "whence came he from," with the answer "Nazareth;" and the other responded, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" It was enough that he was called a Nazarene.

In those days, to which these speeches have alluded, it would seem to be sufficient that a man should be merely called by the name "Democrat" or be known as one designated an adherent of that theory denominated "States' rights."

What really was the meaning, gentlemen, of this modern day, and of that?

Well indeed might I enjoy, with these gentlemen who have preceded me, the hope that in an hour such as this, when there are no lashings of invective, no fierce partisan ties, when there are no bitter hatreds arrayed on one side against the other, when mankind, beholding the splendid achievements of their fellow Americans, may write with an indelible hand the tribute that is due them, and with justice proclaim, when need be, the wrong committed by them.

What, therefore, in this calm hour, was really meant by the attitude of Douglas? To use the words of Emerson, "What was the height to which he sought to attain, and the thing eminent for which he lived to secure?"

Let us pause for a moment, and indulge this thought; that there never was a time in civilization, which has found a record in history, when there was not a jealous care on the part of the citizenship for something of the sovereign inherent in humanity, that ever suggested to the self that it was king within itself, within its own sphere.

The sovereignty of man was ever the eternal demand of the citizen, and to this day a man will resent, however much believing he may feel towards a neighbor, the assumption on his part to direct him in the purely private affairs of his own life, and, feeling the sovereignty of self, he will demand that he be permitted, as a man, to express his own views, and execute them, by virtue of the inherent sovereignty implanted of God, and feeling within himself all his inheritance from his fathers.

This, in its multiplications, finds its way to the very smallest political geography. The very ward in a city will resent the interference or invasion of the neighboring ward; and the district will likewise resent and avenge the intrusion of the neighboring district, however much in common their rights or their desires may be; and well do you know that a city will fight to the death for the very achievement of an undertaking, rather than to have a rival community assume to speak to it in the language of domination or direction. Why?

Because these are but the combination and the collection of the unit individual, expressing, in the combination and the collection, the sentiment or the man.

Thus we find the political division of the State, and after all, see nothing more than that political unit expressing the ideal of the man, demanding that in itself, and for itself, in all matters which touch itself, it should be sovereign.

And in the word "sovereign" there was no intent, on the part of students of the Constitution, to assume a sovereignty above and superior to the national government, in matters in which the national government had been ordained by the fathers in its foundation to be sovereign; but to be sovereign in all of those matters in which the individual purely local must necessarily be, in order that he might control his own affairs, and be the master of his own private destinies of home and household.

How natural, therefore, for Mr. Douglas, that these views should have been felt in the day in which he lived, and expressed in the hour in which he moved.

It was born, gentlemen, of inheritance. The tribes of Israel, the earliest record we have of a form of government, were so completely for individual sovereignty within themselves, that marriages intermingling between the tribes were regarded as a violation of the sovereignty, and met with punishment, even the fear of death, as the inevitable result of this violation.

When the Grecian states came together, and formed the alliance known as the Achaean League, it was a serious question as to how far the league could go. When some of our forefathers sought to model a form for the early foundation of this government, based largely upon the Amphictyonic League, it was debated among them as to how far the right of the individual should extend, to contend for his rights according to its ancient sovereignty, as it had enjoyed them.

The very first effort that had been made on the part of one of the states to control the city of Sparta, and to dominate Athens and Corinth, resulted in the Achaean League becoming severed apart, as you know from history.

It was not at all unnatural, therefore, that when this government was formed, with these lessons before our forefathers, there should have been formed what Judge Sherman aptly termed the mysterious combination of government, suggested in order to guard against these very occasions when governments, encountering such obstructions, had often gone to fragments and to pieces.

Douglas came from New England, in the very home of that which is designated as the "town meeting."

When the fathers of the constitution, so far as New England was concerned, framed a form of government, there in that land of the Puritan, one of the very first considerations was the designation of the town government, separate and distinct from any other governmental entity, preserving as far as such could be maintained, the doctrine of sovereignty in the control and management of all of their local concerns, and resenting to the uttermost the interference, or intrusion, by any authority upon this privilege sacred to them.

That Judge Douglas could have found his way in Illinois without bringing, as a result of these inheritances, those same convictions would have been as strange as you observe would have been impossible.

The ancient foundations of the government were transmitted by the fathers who laid ours, and all these sons of New England, who came west, have brought this principle as clearly unconscious within their own lives as were the convictions of personal liberty, man to man.

Then let us understand—what was the thing he fought for? Let no man, at this date, confuse the real principle at stake.

His idea, gentlemen of the Illinois Legislature, was merely to execute those doctrines of government which in the past have alone proven to be permanent in the enjoyment of man, and without those which by test have invariably demonstrated their weakness, and under any trial or test have severed in parts and gone to destruction.

There has ever been, as there ever will be, the school, among intelligent men, of great division and contest as to whether concentrated government, centralized under one great head, taking their dictation from any voice that may rule at that place, was the better; or that other form of government where each local order is sovereign in itself, touching its own affairs, and enjoying its relations and existence directly from the mouths of the citizens, each with the ballot in his hand.

We pause to reflect a moment, what has transpired in the world around us?

England assumed that she could imperialize her government, and keep something of the aristocratic form of Russia, on the theory this would be best if she could do it on the order of the ancient Roman Empire system.

This passed for some years unheeded, because England, not having space enough, or rather, having space so large as to be able to accommodate all her citizenship, there did not arise, or it was not necessary to awaken, a conflict between the citizenship, because within his sphere the citizen felt content.

But as the days came and went the space became filled, and the citizen began to realize that upon the dictates of a crown far removed from his he received the orders of his existence, he began to rebel, feeling himself less than a man, when ordered like a servant, when existing like a subject.

Scotland was brought under the yoke of England, and then Ireland was forced under domination. Wales surrendered to the same powerful force, and then was created before the eyes of the world, the British Empire.

Then, for the first time, was presented to England that problem which before then her sons had warned her would arise, that inability to control the citizen in the manner by which his citizenship would remain loyal, when controlled at a distance, through the existence of sub-agencies, when he had no voice in the forming, directly, of the government under which he lived.

Mr. Bulkley, in his splendid work on English civilization, calls attention to the peculiar condition in which England is now.

Said he, "She has awakened to the realization that could she have maintained herself in the condition of the ancient Grecian states, by which each of her own governments, in their divisions, could have been local, and in their locality allow citizenship government sovereign to himself, he would have a pride in his community, he would have felt a delight in his creation, he would have realized it was the product of his own hand; he would not be, as he is now, feeling himself the mere creature and the mere victim of royal rule at a distance, wondering if he is to be kept in this condition of subserviency, and questioning whether his future is to be one of citizenship or one of subject.

Archibald Allison, writing in 1844, from Glasgow, (strongly as he had advocated the system of centralized government), of the time when England had succeeded in bringing together the centralization, to which I have alluded, this distinguished essayist and historian, as time went on, is found admitting, afterward, the wrong of his theory, the injustice of the doctrine, and the persecution of its effect, saying:

"It were better, now, that we view the Italian governments first.

"There was Florence, there was Venice, and there, above all, was her splendid individuality, that made her great before the world, and magnificent before creation.

"Copying after the model of England, she proceeded to centralize her government, and by the process of centralization lost the individuality of the Italian states.

"Behold her now! Every division warring against the other, each feeling it has been imposed upon, and denied its local rights, no particular continuity, no general system of adoration of the institutions of the past, and no respect for the authority of the present.

"The Italian states now confront us, as England produces to the eye of the world, the situation of a country in a state of discordance, only abiding the time when the citizen at home will feel it is not his government, because the ruling powers are as foreign to him as if he were in another land; and on the very first occasion he will rise either in revolt against civil authority, or insurrection against the military."

In Mr. Douglas' mind, unquestionably shown, was the very theory, which he sought to avoid, in behalf of his country.

Let us understand very clearly, and let me rejoin to my dear friend, Judge Sherman, that when Mr. Douglas opposed the idea that slavery should enter either into Kansas or Nebraska, without the consent of those local sovereignties, it was not because it was slavery, it was because his ideal, as a citizen, of his American institutions, was that nothing should be permitted to enter into a sovereign state, touching its purely local concerns, without the consent of its people. (Applause.)

So marked was this, that when California was presented to the Union, and there was an effort by Senator Cass, of Michigan, demanding that California, before coming into the Union, should first surrender and yield her public lands to the Union, Mr. Douglas there opposed it, upon the ground that that which was within the sovereign limits of California was

the property of the state, that her people have the right to its enjoyment, and it should not be within the power of the Union to invade these sacred precincts and dominate those people at a distance; and take that from them which was their right by their own sovereign creation. (Applause.)

It was the rule of the land. It was not slavery. It was the adherence to the principles of self-government which have ever animated civilization to its very highest apex, wherever civilization has attained the altitude of perfection.

True, as my friend, Judge Sherman says, Judge Douglas, himself, was misunderstood. He was charged, as the gentleman well said here today, as a traitor—Mr. Lincoln likewise—but then they were the sad yesterdays, glorious in their achievement, but to be regretted in some of their incidents.

But we pause to realize, tonight, that we neither repeat the injustice of the yesterdays, nor do justice for today. We pause to note the principle involved, and we now, tonight, see its justification.

My friend, Judge Sherman, says, and rightfully—I felicitate him in his splendid expression—that the right of the states, in so far as the constitution has provided, shall remain and be as an integral form of this government; and that the question of the rights of the states should not be doubted, in so far as those rights are distinctly the rights of the sovereignty.

But, my fellow citizens of Illinois, what availed this distinction on the part of my friend? What availed the splendid admission at this time, of this scholar of government, if there be agencies around this republic who hide their time, upon every occasion to avoid them on the one hand, and destroy them on the other; if there shall be creations of this government, called federal agencies, of one form or another, that from time to time may be invoked for the destruction of all forms of local government, at the behest of those who may profit by the invasion.

Note what is transpiring around us here today, as I am honored by this audience.

There is the sovereign state of Minnesota. I summon the shade of Stephen A. Douglas, that he may note the fruits of the thing against which he fought. Minnesota was a Union state. A splendid soldiery had done credit to the Union, and glory to the cause. She was Republican, in politics, as the designation is known, and when, first, with the war on the democracy as it was termed, then the war on the opprobrious "States' rights," as it was termed and designated, the theory grew and fattened, truly as the poet has defined, until we beheld, that when Minnesota, in her sovereign capacity, passed through her legislature the laws for the proper control of great public service institutions, her railroads, and prescribed their rights, touching these questions, it was for an attorney general of the United States of America, in the performance of his office, through the supreme federal court, in obedience to the local federal courts of the nation, to enjoin the attorney general of the state of Minnesota, elected by the people, from executing the sovereign laws passed by the legislature of the sovereign state, Republican in politics, of Minnesota. (Applause.)

Can you wonder that there would have arisen some revolt in great Minnesota, against this invasion of local home rule?

Immediately following, Nebraska, which similarly passed laws respecting the control of its local institutions, in the matter of freight rates, and the control of the destinies of her local commerce, was similarly treated by the same form of invasion.

Oklahoma, Democratic; Alabama, Democratic; Kansas, mixed and divided in her respective political allegiances, met similar treatment.

Kansas was enjoined by the Federal Government from executing her law of bank guaranty.

Alabama was enjoined, in the federal courts, from executing her law touching the mere rate of passenger fare upon railroads.

Your neighboring states of Kansas and Oklahoma both were enjoined by federal tribunals from executing their local legislation touching mere matters of local control; these being passed by the sovereign legislature, in all branches of the several states.

Do you marvel, gentlemen of Illinois, that this morning, and yesterday, you read in your daily newspapers how twelve states, five of the states being Democratic and seven being Republican states, have moved the Supreme Court of the United States—that great, eminent tribunal—that they be given an opportunity to be heard, against the further invasion on the part of the United States over the local authority, and the just limitation of the states in the control of their purely local matters, and their sovereign rights! (Applause.)

Do you fancy that Mr. Stephen A. Douglas did not, in his splendid prophetic vision, behold the ultimate growth of this feeling, and the wrong upon home rule and local self-government, if the aberration of gentlemen who misunderstood him, should longer obtain, without some protest from some great and strong source.

Senator Wade, standing from Ohio, turned to Mr. Douglas, as he did to others, and said:

"It is not our purpose to invade the local affairs of any state. We recognize that in its own affairs it should be sovereign and uncontrolled by any force without."

The great Abraham Lincoln, in closing the debate, when he reached Jonesboro, responding to Mr. Douglas, and the sentiment of Illinois, said:

"I, too, concur, that in matters of the State, wherein her own affairs are concerned, these should not be invaded by any source. I agree with Judge Douglas."

Yet, with this creed, as the creed of government for the American citizenship, behold, Gentlemen of the Illinois Legislature, of the sovereign Illinois, how it has been invaded, and at times completely destroyed.

My friend, Judge Sherman, will not live, even though Heaven grant him, (as I hope it does), the full statute of the Divine limitation, he will not live long enough, to fail to observe that there will be an end of the dual form of government, to which he so splendidly alluded, if this form of intrusion shall continue and multiply, and the rights of the states, within their province of home rule, shall be so thoroughly dishonored on one hand, and discredited on the other.

I speak to Illinois. You, too, were the victims of this invasion when your Legislature passed laws in this State, prescribing methods of taxation, applying to the large institutions and the small alike.

Your body of men, constituted by law, and known as the State Board of Equalization, executed the law in the pursuit of their honest judgment, and thereupon it was assailed by certain institutions, eleven in number, most of whom held their possessions within the State, their ownership being out of it.

The controversy was carried to the federal court, and one federal judge enjoined the execution of the law of Illinois, after the court of Illinois had affirmed it.

And although the Supreme Court of Illinois, and the local courts of Illinois, the Legislature of Illinois, and your branches of government, the administrative, executive, and ministerial departments of Illinois, had all affirmed your decision, and executed it according to your will, it was left to this invading authority to set it aside, and nullify it, depriving you of taxes by which more than six hundred and eighty thousands of dollars were taken from the treasury of Illinois, that otherwise belonged to it by the system of home rule and righteous self-government, within the sovereign limits of Illinois.

It was because of things such as these, that Stephen A. Douglas raised his voice on principle, that there might be no such invasion in this government as would destroy the pride of the citizen, the honor of the community, the glory of the State and the manhood of the man.

Behold you then! I see upon your splendid walls, as I do upon the adornments of this splendid house, the shield of the great State of Illinois.

Mark how she reads! "State sovereignty; national union."

It was intended by the fathers that constructed you, and laid your foundations, that these two should be together, not invaded one by the other, but after the order of the Heavens, where the constellations glitter before our eye, each planet in its place, like a glowing star, each state likewise within its orbit, differing one from another only as the stars differ, one from another, in their glory.

It was because of home rule, and its necessity, in order to give the citizen liberty and justice, that Mr. Douglas laid down his doctrine of states' rights, in order that man might have his rights. (Applause.)

We at once advert to the second phase, more interesting tonight, perchance, than at any other time when I will have the honor to discuss before this Legislature any proposition of governmental policy. I refer to Mr. Douglas' doctrine of the American foreign policy.

What a clear vision that man seemed to possess! How goodly good was the Almighty to him! How splendid seemed he in his far-reaching vision of the future!

Mr. Douglas found himself surrounded by a condition unparalleled in this government, and was compelled to take his monitor only from his own sense of right and Americanism.

England was claiming a boundary of the northwest, which would have comprised all of the states of Oregon and Washington, and all of the waters of Puget Sound.

Down at the neighboring line to the south were Mexico and Central America. Southward lay Cuba, with England's eye anxiously addressed to it, and other nations, particularly Spain, anxious to see that it was only possessed by a friend of hers.

Mr. Douglas beheld the situation, and understood the future of America. He denied to England the right to come across the waters of our seas, and lay hand upon the integral continent of America.

He denied the right that the island of Cuba should ever be placed in a position, by which the enemies of American sovereignty should ever be enabled to place their weapons of offense and defense so near the door of America.

He declared his doctrine of the American foreign policy, which, was the full execution of that principle known as the Monroe Doctrine.

You will recall, gentlemen of the Legislature, that in 1823, when there was a threat on the part of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and one other country, to take possession of the southern border of the United States, under the guise of preserving peace, that Mr. Canning, who was then the premier of England, addressed a communication to Mr. Monroe, calling his attention, (he being at that time, as you recall, secretary of state), to this peculiar condition, and to this situation that bode some strange conditions on the morrow.

Promptly Mr. Monroe conferred with Thomas Jefferson, and Mr. Jefferson sent back a message, saying, in response to Mr. Monroe's suggestion, that the doctrine should go forth from America, announcing that no foreign nation should be permitted to plant its colonies on this soil.

Said Mr. Jefferson, "This is the most important declaration that has been made by America, since the Declaration of Independence." The doctrine thus going by the name of the Monroe doctrine, proclaimed to the world that on this continent, between sea and sea, there should be only American land for Americans.

Mr. Douglas, in his position, saw the design on the part of the government, that for so long had an eye, first of envy, then of hatred, then of covetousness, on this republic, anxious to divide it if possible; and to create such destruction within it as could be brought about by pitting citizens against each other.

He demanded that the doctrine known as the Munroe doctrine should be amply held out, freely disclosed, securely executed.

There he laid down the doctrine of the American policy, which was: "America's hands off all foreign lands; the hands of foreign lands off all America."

Let us behold, at this minute, what would have been the result, if Mr. Douglas' attitude had been adopted and fully executed? What would have been our situation today?

Judge Sherman, you are right!

Yonder stands the spectre of Japan. There, upon the Pacific Coast of our country, arises the strange shadow marked by Oriental faces, the like of which we will not read accurately in this present time. But what means it? Let us be just to the history of today.

Mr. Douglas' attitude was the American foreign policy, that this country should keep its hands off that which did not concern it, in foreign lands.

In the meantime, what has happened to America? We have found it agreeable, my fellow Americans, to go into Asia, and into the Asiatic Continent, laid hands upon the sphere of Asia, put our citizens there, and demanded that they be protected, under treaty with Japan and China, equal to the exact status of those in China and Japan.

We have thrust out our hands to take the Phillippine Islands, upon some theory of American government, eight thousand miles from the shores of our lands.

As a result of these far-reaching activities, we can see all too close at hand the prospect of war with Japan.

Note the disturbance with England, over the Panama Canal treaty. Mark the enmity with Russia and with France, from time to time, arising and finding expression in the objection to the construction of the Panama Canal. Behold the hatred of us as expressed by all of Central and South America, all of these difficulties caused by our late course of unnecessarily meddling at the direction of stock speculators into the private and financial affairs of foreign lands.

We went into Asia and joined England in the seizing of railroad territory in Manchuria. We had no object other than the aiding of financial jobbers in Asia who claimed to be American, but were English and European in interest.

We entered at England's invitation to meddle in the matter of China and her obtaining money from the world to start her new republic.

We went into Japan with our stock manipulators, then we put behind them the Federal Government, and this gave Japan the right to demand reciprocity, that the Federal Government stand behind the Japanese in America, as against any state regulation protecting that state from the effect of foreign influence in domestic matters.

Now, we are threatened with the reprisals that can at any time mean the seizure of the Phillippines and Hawaii, precipitating a war of worlds on America.

For private objects, and to serve certain well-known syndicate interests, we "dabbled" unnecessarily into South America without form of constitutional ceremony, and now find Mexico, Central and South America our enemies, and making combinations and alliances against the United States as a revenge. All of these are biding their time to aid Japan, or any Oriental or European enemy in an assault upon us and in the destruction of the Panama Canal.

The unfortunate truth is, that we find ourselves tonight, after violating the ancient doctrine of the fathers, forced to confront a situation so solemn, and perchance so serious that it will require all the splendid ingenuity and engineering on the part of the patriotic administration of our country, to avoid a very serious result.

How has it all come about? It has been brought about somewhat imperceptibly, by fatally easy gradations; because, as Mr. Roosevelt, the former President of the United States wisely set forth, the first violation of principle led to the second, and the third and the tenth easily followed.

That these countries, abroad, eight thousand miles away from our furthest coast, cannot understand us, is natural. When we went into their countries, to possess ourselves of privileges, and to partake of opportunities, in behalf of certain favored individuals, the people of that remote region turned and demanded a reciprocity we cannot render, because there is a wall of national feeling. To give citizenship to the Japanese, and allow admission and limited naturalization to the Chinese seems to those nations a reasonable and consistent reciprocity for the privileges and protection we seek within their realms. But the protection of America, of the livelihood of our toiling citizens, the institutions of the domestic life, and the holy home, all rise to remind us forcibly of the impossibility of yielding to these demands.

In the absence or denial of such reciprocity, retaliation is natural indeed!

But had Mr. Douglas, with his far foresight, been able to warn Mr. Cass, at the time he did, and to have warned him successfully, there would have been no such condition upon America today. We would have avoided the very condition that surrounds us today, by the exercise of wisdom in following the advice of this democratic sage, this great American statesman.

There was the other phase. He likewise saw the situation in the south, when he opposed the doctrine of allowing Central America to be colonized by England, and allowing England to place an English government in Honduras.

He reminded the United States Senate that there might come a time when we would wish to cut a waterway through that isthmus, and for its protection need those shores, and that they should not be in the hands of foreign and inimical nations; and there he laid down that other doctrine, for that treaty known as the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, which was executed in 1850.

He laid down the theory that would rise to haunt us, and would plague its inventor, and he warned this country that the clause of that treaty which forbade us, without the consent of England, to fortify our own country, practically, on the one hand, or to colonize, as Americans on the other, would rise to persecute us.

He, with his American foreign policy, raised his voice against the domination of America by any other influence on earth but by Americans. (Applause.)

It was only yesterday, my fellow Americans, that you saw the finest diplomacy of that splendid gentleman, Judge Taft, the former President of the United States, able as a lawyer, and eminent as a citizen, brought to bear to its very fullest extent, in order to avoid a conflict with England over this very treaty, by which they forbade us fortifying our own border on the one hand, and colonizing it by American citizenship on the other; but Douglas, nearly fifty years before had warned the United States they would bring upon themselves just such a calamity; and only yesterday, we read in the daily press how Chamberlin, the Senator from Oregon, joined with other Senators, and (doubtless speaking the wisdom of the administration) introduced a resolution in the Senate, in order to avoid the very outrages and wrongs to America, which Mr. Douglas pointed out would inevitably befall us, as the resolution calls, first, for the complete abrogation of the remnants of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty on the one hand, and its successor, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty on the other, in order that Americans might have the benefit of the shores of the splendid waterway that is on the eve of completion, that Douglas' splendid vision foresaw, in his hour.

This statesman beheld the world in his contemplation. He saw America in her advance. He recognized the marvels of civilization, and conceived of the future like a man gifted with inspiration; but an American at heart and soul, striving for the salvation of his country.

We speak of these things, that we might use the splendid language of Judge Sherman, and his predecessor, to vindicate the intelligence of this splendid Illinoisan, and give justice and credit to the noble history of his achievements, as tested by time, and fulfilling the philosophy of Emerson, as proven by trial, well may Illinois greet him tonight!

Let us dream that his shade may hallow this sacred precinct; and recognize that from the sons of those who did him injustice, there comes from their present representatives a splendid encomium to his fame.

Statesman he was; scholar and statesman still he is; potent in his influence upon America; grand in his design for Illinois; and splendid in contemplation; the object and example to children; and a monument of glory to Illinois. (Applause.)

I therefore speak of him as one whose deeds I revere, and as one whose wisdom, let us realize, had it been followed, would have exempted us from these difficulties which are about us now, and to which distinguished speakers have alluded.

We will come back, gentlemen of America, to the doctrines of the fathers, who wrought in patience and wisdom.

It is all well enough, my fellow Illinoisans, to take great pride in these little temporary outbursts of enthusiasm that we experience from time to time when someone attains to some feat that is known in its hour as an achievement, when it is beheld in haste, but—

“The tumult and the shouting dies,
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
A humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet—
Lest we forget! Lest we forget!”

We go, in this hour, for the restoration of America, back to the wisdom of other days.

If America is to be preserved to her children as the inheritance of freedom and justice, as transmitted from the fathers who founded the republic of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton, we need to be restored to the doctrines of Douglas and Lincoln, which followed the sacred path of Washington, as he proclaimed, in his farewell message:

“Peace with all nations;
Entangling alliances with none.
Here, upon this rock, we build our church!”

(Applause.)

The last thought which shall engage my attention in this casual survey of this distinguished gentleman shall be that of “Patriot,” and that splendid loyalty which he bore to his country—as his country!

It may have been, gentlemen of Illinois, that he must forego the hope of political elevation; it may be that he bade good-bye to those flattering huzzas that come from an admiring multitude; it may be that he kissed farewell to many ambitions and opportunities that his heart cherished and his soul desired, for the good of his country, and his sincerity as a patriot.

Here was a man big enough to realize that while there could be personal defeat for him, through such defeat there could be victory for that which was beyond and superior to him—his country!

His was the creed of the dictator of Tripoli: “My country! May she be right! But, right or wrong, my country!”

Oh, how well he upheld the constitution! He saw the prospect of war, and he realized what it meant to this Union. He did all he could to avert it. Indoors and out, he spoke of its possibilities. In public places and in private chambers, he inveighed against those who sought to bring on disaster. With every expression of his life, he cried for peace and justice, but when the hour came that was inevitable, in his vision he saw two great things, the fleets mowed down, desolation in the cities, the tramp of soldiery breaking upon the ear, mothers hugging their babes to their bosoms, baptizing their faces to the falling tears, as the first born had fallen upon the hills.

He realized it was war! There was but one place for him, and that was the Temple of the Republic. There he hastened, in great anxiety for his country

He was a citizen of Illinois! He was the compatriot of Lincoln! He was the devoted son of the constitution, and it was in that hour that the splendor of his character rose above every form of hostile accusation.

Still we behold him, tonight, in the retrospect, sweet and gentle with it all!

Gentlemen, I can possibly appreciate more fully the situation than many of you who honor me with your audience.

I recognize that with these distinguished speakers who preceded me, we accord to all men tonight that, that which they did, and that which they said, came from the heart that beat within them, came from the soul of duty, as it was defined by every impulse of patriotism!

I come from that borderland, where on a thousand hills a mother kissed her two sons goodbye, and sent them off with her tears upon their cheeks, one to die for his country, the other to fall for his home!

Blessed be he that speaketh from his heart! Tonight we pray for all, in common, and pray they rest in heaven together. I therefore speak of them as one who speaks of the common country preserved. I delight tonight to feel that the sons of those who battled together are once again re-united.

There is no division within us, either upon the theory of government, or upon the doctrines of the constitution.

We stand again with Lincoln and Douglas, and as my friend, Judge Sherman correctly said, if there be conditions in this republic that now shadow us with some dire tomorrow, discretion bids us be careful lest we exercise too much liberty in the definition, that there shall be the days to come which are feared by some, that the great advancing America may be on the eve of an unnecessary conflict involving her people.

If the tomorrows are fraught with mystery, and the days to come uncertain, we have a remedy to avoid the results, if these portend danger.

Let us feel that tomorrow is secure within the patriotism of American citizenship.

Let us feel within the revival of the Love of the Father in Heaven, the home on earth, and mankind around us, we have our own solution; and as the sentry of the passing years, paces his rounds upon the watch tower of civilization, again shall ring out the challenge:

"Watchman, what of the night?"

Heaven grant that out of the reunited hearts of these Americans, there will come again the response:

"All restored, again, to the faith of Lincoln and Douglas. Thank God! All is well!" (Applause.)

I thank you!

GOVERNOR DUNNE.

Before dispersing, ladies and gentlemen, we will conclude the services by hearing from the Apollo Quartette.

Music.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

Hon. Robert D. Douglas, of North Carolina, grandson of Stephen A. Douglas, who was sitting with the President of the Senate was called upon by the Senate for a few remarks, to which response he gracefully responded.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Denvir offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 39.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the thanks of the Forty-eighth General Assembly be and are hereby extended to the committee of the General Assembly for the able and efficient manner of conducting the exercises in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Stephen A. Douglas on the 23d day of April, 1913.

Further resolved, That we extend to the Hon. Robert D. Douglas, the Hon. James A. Reid, the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, the Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman, the Hon. William L. Davidson and the Hon. Everett Jennings, our sincere gratitude for the sacrifice made by each and every one of them in assisting the said celebration to be successful in every respect by their attendance and participation in such ceremonies.

Further resolved, That a copy of this resolution, attested by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be forwarded to each and every one of the participants in such celebration conveying our appreciation to them.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Denvir, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 28.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a commission of nine members be and is hereby established to be known as the Commission on Unemployment of the State of Illinois. The members of said commission shall be appointed by the Governor as soon as practicable after the taking effect of this resolution and shall consist of three representatives of labor, three representatives of employers of labor, and three representatives of the public who are not identified with either the employing or employed classes. Each member of said commission shall have equal authority, power and voting strength in considering and acting upon all matters considered by the commission.

The said commission shall have power and authority to investigate the subject of unemployment of Illinois, together with the causes leading thereto, and the effect of such idleness upon the commonwealth and its citizenship.

Said commission shall meet at the State Capitol building in Springfield, on the third Tuesday after notice of their appointment, and shall immediately elect a chairman and secretary from among their number, one of whom shall be an employer and the other a representative of the employees.

Six members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a fewer number than a quorum may adjourn the meeting of the commission from time to time.

The meeting of said commission shall be held at such times and places within the State of Illinois as may be fixed by the said commission.

Said commission shall report to the Governor and to the General Assembly at its regular session, submitting, so far as they have agreed, a bill or bills or other means destined to meet the purpose announced in this resolution.

The commission may employ such necessary assistants as it deems wise and expedient in pursuit of its investigation and shall fix their salaries.

The commission shall be allowed its necessary and actual expenses incurred in pursuit of its investigations out of any moneys appropriated for the purpose upon presentation of proper vouchers certified to by the chairman and secretary of said commission and approved by the Governor.

Concurred in by the House, April 23, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 10:20 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the Senate went into executive session to consider the following communications received from the Governor April 22, 1913, and April 23, 1913.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 22, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

James J. McGrath, of LaSalle County, Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary, vice John H. Harrison, resigned.

Ralph R. Tilton, of Vermilion County, Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary, vice Van L. Hampton, term expired.

Charles W. Faltz, of DeKalb County, Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary, vice Joseph DeSilva, resigned.

Martin A. Brennan, of McLean County, Presiding Judge and member of the Court of Claims, vice Lawrence Y. Stringer resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 23, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

Benjamin P. Alschuler, of Kane County, Judge of the Court of Claims, vice William Johnson, term expired.

John Scherrer, of Peoria County, Superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Office at Peoria, vice John W. Kimsey, resigned.

Thomas E. Powers, of Peoria County, Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Office at Peoria, vice P. L. Lulay, term expired.

E. J. Shanley, of LaSalle County, member of the Board of Live Stock Commissioners, vice Henry J. Beer, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

On motion of Mr. Manny, the rule requiring that executive session shall take place with closed doors was suspended.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,		

Yeas—43.

At 10:25 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the executive session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

The President of the Senate announced that the Reverend W. O. Waters, of Chicago, would serve as chaplain from April 22, to April 29, 1913, and that the Rev. George C. Dunlop of Springfield would serve as chaplain from April 29 until May 6, 1913.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 165.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to employment offices and agencies," approved and in force May 11, 1903.

SENATE BILL No. 371.

A bill for an Act to amend section six (6) of an Act entitled, "An Act to enable cities to establish and maintain public hospitals, approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891," as amended by an Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 383.

A bill for an Act to amend section 72 of an Act in relation to the administration of estates, approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872.

SENATE BILL No. 249.

A bill for an Act to make provision for the erection of a statue of Abraham Lincoln on the capitol grounds, and to make an appropriation therefor.

SENATE BILL No. 99.

A bill for an Act providing that all common carriers operating trains within the State of Illinois, and conveying live stock, shall provide a car equipped with passenger accommodations for persons in charge of such live stock, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 120.

A bill for an Act to enable cities, towns and villages to prohibit fortune telling for gain or profit.

SENATE BILL No. 288.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns," approved April 29, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an Act approved and in force May 16, 1903, as amended by an Act approved and in force April 19, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 111.

A bill for an Act requiring submission to the voters of cities and villages and incorporated towns of the question of adopting or discontinuing the petition plan of nomination of candidates for city, village and incorporated town offices and prescribing the manner of voting upon such questions.

SENATE BILL No. 219.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiencies in the appropriations to the Board of Commissioners of State Contracts for the purchase of printing paper and stationery, for public printing; and for public binding under contract by the State of Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 166.

A bill for an Act amending section 14 of an Act entitled, "An Act in regard to garnishment," approved March 9, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901.

Mr. Franklin, from the Committee on Farm Drainage, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 396, for "An Act to provide for constructing pumping plants and maintaining the same in operation, in drainage and levee districts and special drainage districts heretofore and hereafter organized, and to legalize and validate former proceedings, assessments, bond issues, indebtedness, and expenditures in regard to, or on account of, the erection, maintenance and operation of pumping plants, and to repeal an Act therein named,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 354, for "An Act to amend sections 15, 70, 114 and 119 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 355, for "An Act to provide for the certification of teachers,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 402, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, by adding thereto a section to be designated as section 5a,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Canals and Rivers, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 404, for "An Act to amend sections one (1), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and eighteen (18) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating a Rivers and Lakes Commission for the State of Illinois, and defining the duties and powers thereof,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911 and to add thereto two new sections to be known as sections 26a and 26b,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Canaday introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 487, for "An Act to issue free tickets in State fairs to veterans of the Mexican and Civil Wars,"

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Canaday, the bill was taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading without reference and to be printed.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 488, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of House Joint Resolution Number 23,"

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Chamberlin, the bill was taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading without reference, and to be printed.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 489, for "An Act to regulate the construction of mausoleums, vaults or burial structures, and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Franklin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 490, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 491, for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 492, for "An Act to provide for revenue for school purposes,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 493, for "An Act to protect the rights and interests of children and of parents and to designate, prescribe and regulate the means for securing these rights; also to insure the care, guardianship, education and sustenance by the State of all children bereft of parental care, guardianship and sustenance,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 38.

A bill for "An Act to authorize the Sanitary District of Chicago to construct, operate and maintain a harbor in Lake Calumet, connecting channels between said lake and other waterways in and adjoining said district and between said waterways, and harbor, sanitation and terminal facilities, and to acquire land and to reclaim and use submerged lands in Lake Calumet therefor."

Passed the House, April 23, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The bill mentioned in the foregoing message was taken up and, under the rules, was referred to the Committee on Canals and Rivers.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 409.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for rebuilding, repairing, equipping and furnishing, the bakery building at the Kankakee State Hospital, destroyed by fire on April 4, 1913."

Passed the House, April 23, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The bill mentioned in the foregoing message was taken up and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 196.

A bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Board of Health for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913."

Together with the following amendment in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 1 of Senate Bill No. 196, by the addition of the following paragraph:

"Also the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500.00) or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in the enforcement of an Act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois, approved April 24, 1899, as amended by Acts approved June 4, 1907, and January 25, 1908.

"Also the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in the enforcement of an Act providing for the regulation of the embalming and disposal of dead bodies, for a system of examination, registration and licensing of embalmers, and imposing penalties for the violation of any of its provisions, approved May 13, 1905."

Passed the House, as amended, April 22, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, the bill mentioned in the foregoing message, together with the House amendments thereto, were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and the amendments ordered printed.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 15, for "An Act to enlarge the power of cities and villages in relation to harbors, canals, slips, wharves, docks, levees, piers, quay walls, breakwaters and all harbor structures, facilities, connections, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith and for the purpose of carrying out such power to authorize the acquisition and condemna-

tion of property and to authorize the use, occupation, recovery and acquisition of artificially made or reclaimed lands of the State and the reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, wharves, docks, piers, slips and other harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith, to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and the use, occupation, reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State in carrying out such power, and to repeal all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith,' approved June 10, 1911, and to repeal all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 47.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gray,			

Yeas—47.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

COMMITTEE OF WHOLE.

On motion of Mr. Dailey, the Senate went into the Committee of the Whole to consider the investigation, and provided for by Senate Resolution No. 57, adopted by the Senate.

After being in session, at 11:10 o'clock a. m., Mr. Dailey, from the Committee of the Whole made the following report:

The committee of the whole desires to report to the Senate the further investigation of the matters pertaining to Senate Resolution No. 57 that has been had. The committee desires to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 214, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved March 29, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Compton,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 210, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize judges of courts of record, to appoint jury commissioners and prescribing their powers and duties,' approved June 15, 1887, in force July 1, 1887; as amended by Act approved June 9, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, an Act approved and in force April 24, 1899, by amending sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), and by adding thereto two new sections to be numbered four 'a' (4a) and four 'b' (4b),"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37; nays, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Manny,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hay,	Juul,	Meeker,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Compton,	Gray,			

Yeas—37.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Forst,	Haase,	Shaw,	Waage,
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Nays—5.

—This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 288, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns,' approved April 29, 1887, in force July 1, 1887; as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved and in

force May 16, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force April 19, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Compton,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 249, for "An Act to make provision for a statue of Abraham Lincoln on the capitol grounds, and to make an appropriation therefor,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Compton,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 219, for "An Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiencies in the appropriations to the Board of Commissioners of State Contracts for the purchase of printing paper and stationery, for public printing, and for public binding under contract by the State of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Cleary,	Gray,	Juul,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,		

Yeas—38.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 165, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to employment offices and agencies,' approved and in force May 11, 1903,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Stewart,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Waage,
Compton,	Haase,	Juul,		

Yeas—38.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

RECALL OF BILL.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Olson, Senate Bill 137, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872 and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1887; as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907, by adding thereto a new paragraph to be known as paragraph number ninety-eight,"

Was taken from the order of third reading and recalled to the order of second reading for amendment.

FIXING OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill 382, a bill for "An Act to prevent the issuance of free passes, of free tickets and free transportation by steam or electric railroads, railways

or common carriers of passengers in this State and to prevent the use thereof by individuals and to prescribe a penalty therefor, and rules of evidence relating thereto,"

Was taken up for consideration and, on his motion, the further consideration of the same was postponed to and made a special order for Tuesday, April 29, 1913, immediately after the daily order of business.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 274, a bill for "An Act to establish a Joint Legislative Commission, and to define the powers and duties thereof,"

Was taken up for consideration and, on his motion, the further consideration of the same was postponed to and made a special order for Tuesday, April 29, 1913, immediately after the previous special order.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 412, a bill for "An Act to provide for the furnishing and accommodation of reasonable, sufficient and adequate service by common carriers and by persons, associations or corporations, operating or conducting athletic or other exhibitions, performances and other places of amusement, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Which was read at large a second time, April 23, 1913, was taken up for consideration. The pending question being, "Shall the following amendment offered on yesterday by Mr. Beall be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title strike out the word "reasonable," and in said title, strike out the words "by common carriers and."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause in section one (1) and insert in lieu thereof the following as section one (1):

"That every person, association or corporation, operating or conducting for profit, any public or quasi public exhibition, whether athletic or otherwise, or any performance or exercise occurring in any building, tent, garden, room, place, enclosure or structure of any kind shall furnish, render and supply to its or their attendants, spectators, or patrons, respectively, reasonable, proper and adequate accommodation, service and facilities for their comfort, convenience and safety; and in addition thereto, every such person, association or corporation conducting for profit, any exhibition of any nature whatsoever, or any performance or exercise, as provided herein, shall perform every assumed or promised obligation and every representation on its part, and otherwise secure to every attendant, patron or spectator to occupy free and uninterrupted, the seat or such place or space as may be designated or assigned on the ticket, seat, coupon or other reservation given or made or sold to such attendant, patron or spectator."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In section 2, line 1, after the word "every," strike out the following words "common carrier or other."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 255, a bill for "An Act to amend sections three (3), four (4), five (5), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17) and twenty-six (26) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the propagation and protection of fish in all the waters under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add new sections numbered nine (9) a and twenty (20) a,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time. Mr. Beall offered the following amendments to the bill:

No. 1.

Amend Senatè Bill No. 255 by striking out of the printed bill all of line eleven (11) after the word "time;" all of lines twelve (12) and thirteen (13) and all of line fourteen (14) to and including the word "year."

No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 255 by adding after the word "possession" in line 66 of the printed bill the following words "unless caught with line and hook."

And after the word "section" in line 88 of the printed bill, the words "unless caught with hook and line."

And after the word "provided," in line 76 of the printed bill insert the word "if."

No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 255 by striking out of line 145 of the printed bill after the word "fish" the word "or" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "for."

No. 4.

Amend section two (2) so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to catch, take or kill, or attempt to catch, take or kill, any fish in any of the lakes, rivers, creeks, sloughs, bayous or other waters, or water courses within the jurisdiction of this State, except subject to the restriction and by the means and devices and at the time prescribed by law.

(And excepting from the provisions of this Act all ponds, lakes or creeks stocked with fish and wholly in the possession of and controlled by the owner, his or her assignees or lessees.)

No. 5.

Amend the title to Senate Bill No. 255 by inserting the words and figures "two (2)" after the word "sections" in the first line of the title of the printed bill.

On motion of Mr. Denvir, the bill and pending amendments were recommitted to the Committee on Fish and Game.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 30.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That when the two houses adjourn on Friday, April 25, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, April 29, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Adopted by the House, April 24, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message was taken up for consideration, and the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill 339, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, (approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899),"

Which was read at large April 23, 1913, and was taken up for consideration. The pending question being, "Shall the following amendments offered by Mr. Hurburgh, April 23, 1913, be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative:

Strike the title of bill and insert:

A BILL.

For an Act to amend section 1 of Article 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State," approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by Act approved April 24, 1903, in force July 1, 1903.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That section 1 of Article 1 of "An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State," approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE 1.

Section 1. That the electors of any city having a population of not over fifty thousand inhabitants now existing in this State, may adopt and become entitled to the benefits of this Act, in the manner following:

Whenever one thousand of the legal voters of such city voting at the last preceding election shall petition the judge of the county court of the county in which such city is located, to submit to a vote of the electors of such city the proposition as to whether such city and the electors thereof shall adopt and become entitled to the benefits of this Act, it shall be the duty of such county court to submit such proposition accordingly at the next succeeding general State, county or municipal election; and if such proposition is not adopted at such election, the same shall in like manner be submitted to a vote of the electors of such city by said county court upon a like application at any general State, county or municipal election thereafter, and an order shall be entered of record in such court submitting such proposition as aforesaid. If one thousand shall exceed one-eighth of the legal voters of any such

city voting at the last preceding election, then such petition or application need not be signed or made by more than one-eighth of the legal voters of such city voting at the last preceding election.

At any time after this Act has been adopted if one thousand of the legal voters of such city voting at the last preceding election shall petition the judge of the county court of the county in which such city is located to submit to a vote of the electors of such city the proposition as to whether such city and the electors thereof shall reject and no longer become entitled to the benefits of this Act, it shall be the duty of such county court to submit such proposition accordingly at the next succeeding general State, county or municipal election, but such proposition shall not be submitted oftener than once in two years.

If one thousand shall exceed one-eighth of the legal voters of any such city voting at the last preceding election then said petition or application need not be signed or made by more than one-eighth of the legal voters voting at the last preceding election. The form of ballot shall be as provided in section 3 of this Act.

If a majority of the votes cast at such election upon the proposition shall be "Against city election law," then this Act shall no longer be applicable to such city, but all elections shall thereafter be held as provided by law for cities, villages or towns wherein elections are not carried on under this Act.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 372, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 71 and 78 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices,' approved April 3, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and as subsequently amended, and to further amend said Act by adding thereto two additional sections to be designated as sections 6a and 130a,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 373, a bill for "An Act to amend section 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 419, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,' approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, and as subsequently amended,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hearn, Senate Bill No. 471, a bill for "An Act to amend section ten (10) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil

service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 346, a bill for "An Act to enable cities and villages, organized under any general or special law, to license, tax, regulate and fix the compensation of street railways, and elevated railways,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 332, a bill for "An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines, and to provide for the examinations of persons seeking employment therein in order that only competent persons may be employed as miners, and to create a board of examiners for this purpose and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same, and to repeal an Act entitled, an Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as coal miners, and providing penalties for the violation of the same,' approved June 1, 1908, in force July 1, 1908, as approved June 5, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 417, a bill for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 361, a bill for "An Act to amend section 18 of 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 387, a bill for "An Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without any reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, or, without lawful excuse to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under

the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 142, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for street pavements surrounding the Appellate Court, Fourth District of Mt. Vernon,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 401, a bill for "An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities having a population of less than 50,000 to establish and maintain by taxation public parks,' approved May 13, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, April 17, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 401 by inserting before the word "all" in line 11, the following words "the assessed valuation of."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 181, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois State Bee Keepers' Association,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 455, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate and inquire into the condition of walls in Will County, pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 48,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 340, a bill for "An Act for an Act relative to untrue and misleading advertisement,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 50, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by adding an additional section thereto, to be known as section 79a,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Manny, Senate Bill No. 381, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14a of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois, to make an appropriation therefor, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by Act approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by Act approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by Act approved January 8, 1908, in force July 1, 1908; as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; and to add thereto three new sections to be known as sections 12a, 12b and 15b,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, April 17, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 381 by inserting after the word "board" in line 47 of the printed bill the following: "*Provided, however,* that a physician of good moral character and temperate habits and who holds a license from the State Board of Health to practice in this State, will be eligible to take the examination for registered pharmacist without furnishing any proof of experience under a registered pharmacist or proof of attendance at a college of pharmacy, school of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, Senate Bill No. 117, a bill for "An Act in relation to the payment of wages to employees,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Labor, April 17, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend title so as to read as follows:

A BILL.

For an Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois, being "An Act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, by adding thereto three sections to be known as 28½a, 28½b, 28½c, regulating the time for the payment of wages by corporations, and providing penalties for violations thereof.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That an Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois, being "An Act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, be amended by adding thereto three sections to be known as 28½a, 28½b, 28½c, regulating the time for the payment of wages by corporations, and providing penalties for violations thereof.

Sec. 28½a. That every corporation for pecuniary profit doing business or which hereafter shall do business in the State of Illinois, shall, on or before the first day of each month, pay the employees thereof the wages earned by them during the first half of the preceding calendar month ending with the fifteenth day thereof, and on or before the fifteenth day of each month pay the employees thereof the wages earned by them during the last half of the preceding calendar month: *Provided, however*, that if at any time of payment any employee for any reason shall not receive his or her wages in person or through a duly authorized representative, or any employee shall be discharged or shall voluntarily leave his or her employment, he or she shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter upon three days' demand upon the proper employer at the place where such wages are usually paid, but if no such demand is made said payment shall be made at the time when, and place where the next pay is due; and any such corporation coming within the meaning of this Act which shall intentionally violate any of the provisions of this Act shall forfeit and pay not to exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars for each violation of this Act which shall be proved, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided, further*, that suit for such violation shall be commenced within sixty days from the date such wages become payable according to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 28½b. It shall not be lawful for any such corporation coming within the meaning of this Act to enter into or make any agreement with any employee for the payment of wages of such employee otherwise than as provided for in section one of this Act except that it be to pay such wages at shorter intervals than herein provided. Any part of any agreement made in violation of this Act shall be deemed null and void, and it shall not be a defense to the suit for the penalty provided for in section one of this Act; and each and every employee of any corporation coming within the meaning of this Act shall have his or her action and right of action against any such corporation for the full amount of his or her wages due on each regular pay day as herein provided in any court of competent jurisdiction of this State.

Sec. 28½c. Each and every failure or refusal to pay each employee the amount of wages due him or her at the time or under the conditions required in section one of this Act shall constitute a separate violation of this Act.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Keller, the further consideration of the bill was postponed and the bill ordered to retain its place on the calendar.

At 12:45 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

In the absence of the President of the Senate, and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the Senate was called to order by the Secretary. On motion of Mr. Hay, Mr. Landee was designated as acting President *pro tempore* of the Senate for today's session.

The Acting President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be offered [ordered] to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 78.

A bill for "An Act to create an additional term of circuit court in the counties of Bond and Randolph, and to fix the time of holding the same."

Passed the House April 24, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,

Clerk of the House.

At 10:10 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Magill the Senate adjourned and the Acting President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that under the Joint Resolution adopted by both Houses, the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, April 29, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. George C. Dunlop.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Friday, April 25, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following message was received from the Governor, read and, under the rules, laid over for one day:

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 29, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

John A. Califf, of Bowen, Hancock County, member of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory, vice Samuel Fallows, term expired.

Van D. Roughton, of Sullivan, Moultrie County, member of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory, vice C. A. Purduun, term expired.

Albert H. Gravenhorst, of Effingham, Effingham County, member of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory, vice Arthur W. Charles, resigned.

Mrs. Moses Silverstein, of Peoria, Peoria County, Clerk of the Illinois Free Employment Office at Peoria, vice D. E. Conigisky, resigned.

William F. Grower, of Chicago, Cook County, West Chicago Park Commissioner, vice John P. Hovland, resigned.

Raymond B. Hendricks, of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Public Administrator for St. Clair County, vice W. U. Halbert, resigned.

L. O. Egleton, of Peoria, Peoria County, Public Administrator for Peoria County, vice Frank T. Miller, resigned.

Rudolph Von Achen, of Peoria, Peoria County, officer to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, vice T. C. Johnson, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully yours,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 332.

A bill for an Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment therein in order that only competent persons may be employed as miners, and to create a board of examiners for this purpose and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same, and to repeal an Act entitled, "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as coal miners, and providing penalties for the violation of the same, approved June 1, 1908, in force July 1, 1908,' approved June 5, 1909, in force July 1, 1909."

SENATE BILL No. 315.

A bill for an Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own, operate and lease street railways, and to provide the means therefor.

SENATE BILL No. 372.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 71 and 78 of an Act entitled, "An Act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices," approved April 3, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and as subsequently amended, and to further amend said Act by adding thereto two additional sections to be designated as sections 6a and 130a.

SENATE BILL No. 373.

A bill for an Act to amend section 29 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties," approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912.

SENATE BILL No. 419.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of Article V of "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State, approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,' approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899" and as subsequently amended.

SENATE BILL No. 142.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for street pavements surrounding the appellate court, fourth district of Mt. Vernon.

SENATE BILL No. 181.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the Illinois State Bee Keepers' Association.

SENATE BILL No. 455.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate and inquire into the condition of walls in Will County, pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 48.

SENATE BILL No. 50.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by adding an additional section thereto, to be known as section 79a.

SENATE BILL No. 387.

A bill for an Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without any reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, or, without lawful excuse to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases.

SENATE BILL No. 340.

A bill for an Act relative to untrue and misleading advertisement.

SENATE BILL No. 417.

A bill for an Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, "An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor and to repeal a certain Act therein named," approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898.

SENATE BILL No. 361.

A bill for an Act to amend section 18 of "An Act to regulate the Civil Service of the State of Illinois," approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 346.

A bill for an Act to enable cities and villages, organized under any general or special law, to license, tax, regulate and fix the compensation of street railways, and elevated railways.

SENATE BILL No. 471.

A bill for an Act to amend section ten (10) of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Civil Service of the State of Illinois, approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 412.

A bill for an Act to provide for the furnishing and accommodation of, sufficient and adequate service by persons, associations or corporations, operating or conducting athletic or other exhibitions, performances and other places of amusement, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 339.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of Article 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State," approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, (approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899,) as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903.

SENATE BILL No. 381.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 1, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14a of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois, to make an appropriation therefor, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by Act approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, as amended by Act approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by Act approved January 8, 1908, in force July 1, 1908, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add thereto three new sections to be known as sections 12b and 15b.

SENATE BILL No. 401.

A bill for an Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, "An Act to authorize cities having a population of less than 50,000 to establish and maintain by taxation public parks," approved May 13, 1907, in force July 1, 1907.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 494, for "An Act to amend section 40 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by Act approved May 24, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Brady introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 495, for "An Act in regard to stage and omnibus routes,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Canaday, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 496, for "An Act to promote the safety of passengers and property transported upon electric interurban railroads,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 497, for "An Act to promote intelligent choice of vocations, vocational education, and profitable employment; for a penalty for the violation of a certain section thereof; and modifying or repealing Acts in conflict therewith,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 498, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 499, for "An Act to amend section 220 of Division 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 500, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the admission of foreign corporations for profit, to do business in the State of Illinois,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by amending section 6,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 501, for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 502, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect all provisions of this Act,' approved June 7, 1911, in force June 7, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 503, for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. O'Connor introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 504, for "An Act to provide for the preparation and submission to the General Assembly of estimates for appropriations,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 505, for "An Act to regulate election expenses and to define and prevent corrupt and illegal practices at elections and to provide penalties for the violation of this Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 506, for "An Act to enable cities, villages and incorporated towns subject to or threatened with overflow or inundation to construct, widen, raise, strengthen, improve, repair and maintain levees, protective embankments and structures, to levy and collect an annual tax therefor and to acquire real estate and materials for such purpose,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 507, for "An Act making an appropriation to the city of Cairo, Illinois, to widen, raise, strengthen, improve and repair the levees at said city of Cairo, and the Cairo Drainage District,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 508, for "An Act making an appropriation to the city of Mound City, Illinois, to widen, raise, strengthen, improve and repair the levees at said city of Mound City,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 509, for "An Act relating to the children who are now or may hereafter become dependent, neglected or delinquent, to define these terms, and to provide for the treatment, control, maintenance and guardianship of the person of such children,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 39.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the thanks of the Forty-eighth General Assembly be and are hereby extended to the committee of the General Assembly for the able and efficient manner of conducting the exercises in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Stephen A. Douglas on the 23d day of April, 1913; further

Resolved, that we extend to the Honorable Robert D. Douglas the Hon. James A. Reid, the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, the Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman, the Hon. William L. Davidson and the Hon. Everett Jennings, our sincere gratitude for the sacrifice made by each and every one of them in assisting the said celebration to be successful in every respect by their attendance and participation in such ceremonies; further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, attested by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be forwarded to each and every one of the participants in such celebration conveying our appreciation to them.

Concurred in by the House, April 24, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 102.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of wage loan corporations and to allow the loaning of money by such corporations secured by assignment of wages, and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid."

HOUSE BILL No. 388.

A bill for "An Act to provide for and regulate the publication and distribution of the decisions of the appellate courts of this State, to provide for a reporter thereof, and to fix his compensation."

HOUSE BILL No. 65.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections twenty and twenty-a (20a) of an Act in regard to the administration of estates, approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended."

Passed the House, April 24, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

House Bill 65, a bill for "An Act to amend sections twenty and twenty (a) (20a) of an Act in regard to the administration of estates, approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and, under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 102, a bill for "An Act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of wage loan corporations and to allow the loaning of money by such corporations secured by assignment of wages, and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid,"

Was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, the rules were suspended and the bill was read at large the first time, ordered to a second reading and to be printed without reference.

House Bill No. 388, a bill for "An Act to provide for and regulate the publication and distribution of the decisions of the Appellate Courts of this State, to provide for a reporter thereof, and to fix his compensation,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading, and to be printed, and, under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 31.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, That the House and Senate on Wednesday, April 30, 1913, visit the State Biological Laboratory grounds, leaving the city at 12:10 p. m., returning, arriving at the capitol at 2:00 o'clock p. m.

Adopted by the House, April 24, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration, and the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Hearn, Senate Bill No. 471, for "An Act to amend section ten (10) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clarke,	Forst,	Hearn,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Compton,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Harris,	Meeker,	Waage,
Carroll,	Ettelson,			

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 132, for "An Act providing for the creating, locating, constructing and administering of a State Colony for the care and treatment of epileptics,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	

Yeas—44.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 455, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate and inquire into the condition of walls in Will County, pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 48,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41 [43]; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Magill,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,		

Yeas—43.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Madigan,

Nays—1.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 142, for "An Act making an appropriation for street pavements surrounding the Appellate Court, Fourth District of Mt. Vernon,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Magill,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,		

Yeas—43.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 181, for "An Act making an appropriation for Illinois State Bee Keepers' Association,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Magill,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,
Barr,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Beall,	Compton,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Harris,	Maclean,	Waage,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 357, for "An Act for the formation of corporations for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating union depots and to repeal 'An Act authorizing the formation of union depots and stations for railroads in this State,' approved April 7, 1875, in force July 1, 1875,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Compton,	Gorman,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Harris,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	

Yeas—44.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Waage,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 166, for "An Act amending section 14 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to garnishment,' approved March 9, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Magill,
Barr,	Clark,	Forst,	Johnson,	Manny,
Beall,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Compton,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Broderick,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Denvir,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—33.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Meeker, Woodard,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, Senate Bill No. 207, for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 13.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Keller,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Haase,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Harris,	Manny,	Waage,
Carroll,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Forst,	Hurley,	Piercy,	

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Beall,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Jones,	Magill,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Maclean,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,		

Nays—13.

Mr. Clark gave notice that under the rules he would within the next legislative day move to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the bill failed to pass.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 315, for "An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own, operate and lease street railways, and to provide the means therefor,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Forst,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 371, for "An Act to amend section (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to enable cities to establish and maintain public hospitals, approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,' as amended by an Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Manny,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	Meeker,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Keller,	Olson,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Helm,	Landee,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gray,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 510, for "An Act to amend section 10 of an Act in regard to judgments and decrees and the manner of enforcing the same by execution and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution or decree, approved March 22, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 511, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 512, for "An Act to amend section 16 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 16a,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

At 12:45 o'clock p. m., Mr. Denvir moved that the Senate adjourn, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 21; nays, 23.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Forst,	Keller,	Shaw,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Haase,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Beall,	Compton,	Harris,	Meeker,	Waage,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Jones,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Campbell,				

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Johnson,	Magill,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,		

Nays—23.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 306, for "An Act enabling cities to exercise the right of eminent domain for public hospital purposes,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Keller,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Clark,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Mr. Hurburgh called up the special order for this hour, being Senate Bill No. 382, for "An Act to prevent the issuance of free passes, free tickets and free transportation by steam or electric railroads, railways or common carriers of passengers in this State and to prevent the use thereof by individuals and to prescribe a penalty therefor, and rules of evidence relating thereto,"

Which, having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38; nays, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hay,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Clark,	Forst,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,	Jones,		

Yeas—38.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Broderick,	Canaday,	Franklin,	Haase,
Beall,				

Nays—6.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 332, for "An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment therein in order that only competent persons may be employed as miners and to create a board of examiners for this purpose and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as coal miners and providing penalties for the violation of the same,' approved June 1, 1908, in force July 1, 1908,' approved June 5, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Olson,
Barr,	Compton,	Hay,	Juul,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Keller,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—30.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Mr. Hay gave notice that under the rules he would within the next legislative day move to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the bill passed.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 319, a bill for "An Act fixing the tenure of office of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois and providing for expenses for their offices,"

Was recalled from the Committee on Fees and Salaries and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Hay, the consideration of the special order set for today, being the consideration on third reading of Senate Bill No. 274, a bill for "An Act to establish a Joint Legislative Commission, and to define the powers and duties thereof,"

Was postponed until tomorrow immediately after the reading of the Journal.

At 1:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 5:00 o'clock p. m.

5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS
CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 37, a bill for "An Act in relation to actions in equity,"

Which was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading, April 22, 1913, for the purpose of amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Cornwell offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 37, by striking out the words "and otherwise" in line 4 and the words "together with full discretionary" in line 5, all of lines 6 and 7 and the words "jury in the court of original jurisdiction" in line 8, all of line 11, after the words "of original jurisdiction," all of lines 12 and 13 and all of line 14 down to the words "the powers" all in section 40 on page 24 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 37 by striking out the period (.) at the end of section 21 on page 13 of the printed bill and inserting a comma (,) in lieu thereof, and adding at the end of said section the words "and in such case the court may order the pleadings to be reformed and the action to proceed as an action at law."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 282, a bill for "An Act to amend sections one (1), two (2) and three (3) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals,' approved May 25, 1877, in force July 1, 1877; as amended by Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; and as amended by Act approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 5:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

Mr. Andrus presented a petition from one hundred employees of the Rockford Watch Company, objecting to the passage of the so-called eight-hour law for women, which petition, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Labor.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 37.

A bill for an Act in relation to actions in equity.

SENATE BILL No. 282.

A bill for an Act to amend sections one (1), two (2) and three (3) of an Act entitled, "An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals," approved May 25, 1877, in force July 1, 1877; as amended by Act, approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; and as amended by Act approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 8, for "An Act to amend section 72 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and to repeal sections 73, 74 and 75 of said Act,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 31, for "An Act in relation to setting aside judgment and granting new trials,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 36, for "An Act to amend Division XI of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 9a,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 90, for "An Act to amend section 11 of Division XIII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 170, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f and 1g, respectively, providing for the powers and duties and notification of state's attorneys in actions for divorce, and authorizing the appointment of additional state's attorneys and providing for their compensation,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 208, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to marriage,' approved February 1, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by repealing sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, and sections 7, 8, 9, 11a and 11b, and sections 19 and 20,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 386, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to evidence and depositions in civil cases,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved January 21, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 466, for "An Act to amend section 29 of 'An Act to revise the law in relation to State contracts,' approved March 31, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 12, for "An Act to provide for the regulation and supervision of investment companies and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 481, for "An Act for prohibiting advertising to cure sexual diseases,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 326, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Supreme Court and Appellate Court,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 283, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the preparation, manufacture, packing, storing or distributing of food intended for sale, or sale of food, under insanitary, unhealthful or unclean conditions or surroundings, to create a sanitary inspection, to declare that such conditions shall constitute a nuisance and to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 9a,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 454, for "An Act to provide for liens by persons erecting monuments, gravestones, enclosure or other structures in cemetery or burial grounds, and providing for the manner of enforcing such liens,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 474, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to corporations organized under special charters not for pecuniary profit,' approved April 4, 1901, in force from and after its passage,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 467, for "An Act preventing the sale and delivery of foods, drugs, medicines, dry goods, clothing and supplies other than those specified, to the State institutions owned and controlled by the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 468, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the appointment of one clerk for each of the judges for each Appellate Court and to fix the salary of such clerk,' approved April 17, 1899, in force July 1, 1899,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 325, for "An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 216, for "An Act to amend section 21 of an Act to revise the law in relation to mechanics' liens. To whom, what for, and when lien is given, who is a contractor, area covered by and extent of lien; when the lien attaches. (Approved May 18, 1903, in force July 1, 1903),"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 3, for "An Act to provide for treatment of public intoxication and inebriety; establishing a hospital and industrial colony for the care and treatment and occupation of inebriates,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 73, for "An Act to regulate sales of investment securities, incorporeal personal property, and interests in private undertakings,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 122, for "An Act to provide for the regulation and supervision of investment companies, as defined therein, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 123, for "An Act to provide for the regulation and supervision of investment companies, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 164, for "An Act to provide for the regulation and supervision of investment and other companies,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 480, for "An Act to regulate sales of investment securities, supervision of investment companies, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Canals and Rivers, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 38, for "An Act to authorize the Sanitary District of Chicago to construct, operate and maintain a harbor in Lake Calumet, connecting channels between said lake and other waterways in and adjoining said district and between said waterways, and harbor, sanitation and terminal facilities, and to acquire land and to reclaim and use submerged lands in Lake Calumet therefor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Franklin, from the Committee on Farm Drainage, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 272, for "An Act to create the 'Kaskaskia Island Sanitary and Levee District,' to comprise the island of Kaskaskia in Randolph County, and to provide for the construction,

reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees for sanitary and agricultural purposes therein, and to punish anyone impairing any of the work done by the said district,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Franklin, from the Committee on Farm Drainage, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 395, for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to connect their ditches, drains, levees, or other works, and to provide for the apportionment of the cost of the construction, operation and maintenance of the work of a drainage district where lands in an adjoining district are benefited thereby,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Franklin, from the Committee on Farm Drainage, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 397, for "An Act to amend sections 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 42, 43, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 73 and 74, and to add four new sections to be known as sections 27, 79, 80 and 81 and to repeal section 15b of 'An Act to provide for drainage for agricultural and sanitary purposes and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' (approved June 27, 1885, in force July 1, 1885); as amended by an Act approved June 3, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved and in force June 11, 1891; as amended by an Act approved June 21, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved and in force February 27, 1907,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Beall, from the Committee on Fish and Game, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 255, for "An Act to amend sections three (3), four (4), five (5), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17) and twenty-six (26), of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the propagation and protection of fish in all the waters under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add new sections numbered nine (9) a and twenty (20) a,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Beall, from the Committee on Fish and Game, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 240, for "An Act making an appropriation to the State Fish Commission for the establishment of a rescue and pond culture station in either Rock Island County or Henry County, along Rock River for the rescue and culture of fresh water fish,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Beall, from the Committee on Fish and Game, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 280, for "An Act to amend sections one (1) and twenty-five (25) of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto,' approved April 28, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by Act approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by Act approved May 28, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by Act approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909; as amended by Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Compton, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 307, for "An Act to confer additional powers upon trust companies,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Compton, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 308, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved June 15, 1887, and in force July 1, 1887, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 40.

WHEREAS, The expenditures of the State of Illinois are increasing annually at a rapid rate;

WHEREAS, The experiences of the United States of several states and of numerous cities has shown the practical possibility of reducing such burdens on the tax-payer by putting into effect business organization and methods; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there be appointed a joint committee of eight (8), composed of four (4) Senators and four (4) Representatives, which shall have full power and authority to make a comprehensive inquiry into the expenditures, organization and operation of all departments of the State government.

Resolved, That the committee shall have full power and authority to subpoena witnesses and to examine into and compel the production of books, papers and documents.

Resolved, That the committee shall have full power to employ investigators, accountants, efficiency experts, attorneys, stenographers and such other assistants as they may deem necessary and proper for the purpose of this inquiry.

Resolved, That the expenses of said committee and employees shall be paid out of an appropriation made therefor by the General Assembly upon vouchers properly drawn upon the Auditor of Public Accounts, properly itemized and signed and approved by the chairman and secretary of the joint committee. The committee shall report its findings and recommendations as to methods whereby the financial system of the State may be strengthened and the taxpayers' burdens diminished, and appropriate bills or measures for securing the same, to the Forty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following resolution, which, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 41.

WHEREAS, In American history there is no nobler or greater name than that of Abraham Lincoln; and,

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Good Roads Association, the National Good Roads Association, the International Good Roads and Automobile Association, and many other organizations of Illinois have unanimously urged the construction of a national Lincoln Memorial highway connecting Washington City with the capital of each state in the Union; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring, That it is the sense of these bodies that such a memorial road would be, to millions of people, a daily reminder of him whose greatest ambition was to serve his fellow men, as well as providing a comprehensive system of national roads which would be an almost inconceivable source of wealth to our country.

Resolved, That we hereby request our United States Senators and members of its national House of Representatives to do all they can consistently to secure such action by Congress as will make such memorial road a reality.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit copies of this memorial to Congress, to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures of the several states requesting a similar action.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Beall, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 513, for "An Act to amend section 1a of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Broderick introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 514, for "An Act to amend 'An Act in relation to jails and jailers,' approved March 3, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding three new sections thereto, to be known as section 29, section 30 and section 31,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 515, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 6, 7 and 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to enable cities and villages to establish and maintain public tuberculosis sanitariums,' approved March 7, 1908, in force July 1, 1908, as amended by an Act approved March 12, 1909, in force March 12, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 516, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration Commission of Illinois, and the participation of the State of Illinois in the erection of a contemplated memorial at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on Lake Erie, and in the centennial celebration thereof, in Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Olson, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 517, for "An Act for the regulation of any person or persons, firm or company, receiving deposits and not organized as banks, under the general banking law of this State,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Magill, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 518, for "An Act to provide for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, in the year 1915, and making an appropriation therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hurburgh introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 519, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns,' approved March 27, 1889,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 520, for "An Act for the regulation of any person or persons, firm or company, receiving deposits and not organized as banks, under the general banking law of this State,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

The President of the Senate announced the special order for this hour to be the consideration of Senate Bill No. 274, for "An Act to establish a Joint Legislative Commission, and to define the powers and duties thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

On motion of Mr. Juul, the previous question was ordered.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Magill,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Jones,	Olson,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Juul,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Helm,	Landee,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Barr,	Gray,	Waage,
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Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

At 11:10 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Jones, the Senate went into the Committee of the Whole, to listen to the Rev. Frederick W. Clam-
pett, of San Francisco, California, representative of the Panama-Pacific Exposition present its claims to the Senate.

At 11:20 o'clock a. m., the committee arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Barr offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 61.

Resolved, That Senator Franklin be added to the Committee of the Senate To Visit State Educational Institutions.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Barr, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and, on his motion, was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill, of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 58.

A bill for "An Act to regulate the sale or transfer of goods, wares, merchandise, and other chattels in bulk and to provide certain penalties in connection therewith."

Passed the House, April 29, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 445.

A bill for "An Act to create an additional term of the circuit Court in the county of Gallatin and to fix the time of holding the same."

Passed the House, April 29, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Womack, House Bill No. 445, a bill for "An Act to create an additional term of the circuit court in the county of Gallatin and to fix the time of holding the same,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Womack, the bill was ordered to a second reading without reference.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 48.

A bill for "An Act to provide for a deficiency in office and other expenses of the Commissioners of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913."

Together with the following amendment in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 48, by striking out in line 2 of the printed bill the words and figures, "That the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00)" and insert in lieu thereof "That the following sums."

Amend by adding at the end of line 5 of section 1 the following:

1 statistician, \$150.00 per month	\$ 510 00
1 statistician, \$130.00 per month	440 00
1 clerk, \$130.00 per month	440 00
1 stenographer, \$85.00 per month	285 00
1 messenger and janitor \$66.66 per month	225 00
Postage and expressage	300 00
Telephone and toll	70 00
Traveling expenses—commissioners of labor and secretary	280 00
Incidental expenses	125 00
Total	\$2,675 00

Passed the House, as amended, April 29, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh the foregoing amendments were ordered printed.

The foregoing message was taken up for consideration, and the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The amendments having been printed.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Hurley,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—36.

Mr. Jones gave notice that under the rules he would within the next legislative day make a motion to reconsider the foregoing vote.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 173.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to meet a deficiency in appropriations for the office of Secretary of State and to provide the necessary funds to carry on the business of the State until the first of July, 1913."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 173 in the House, by striking out in line 12 of the printed bill, figures (\$1,000.00) one thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof "three investigators at \$100.00 per month from April 1 to July 1, 1913, \$900.00, expenses for same \$100.00, total \$1,000.00."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend printed bill by striking out in line 13, "\$2,500.00" and inserting in lieu thereof, "four investigators at \$100.00 per month from April 1, to July 1, 1913, \$1,200.00, expenses for same \$400.00. Four clerks at \$75.00 per month from April 1 to July 1, 1913, \$900.00, total \$2,500.00."

Passed the House, as amended, April 29, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh the foregoing amendments were ordered printed.

The foregoing message was taken up for consideration, and the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The amendments having been printed.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Magill,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Harris,	Juul,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Womack,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Carroll,				

Yeas—36.

Mr. Jones gave notice that under the rules he would within the next legislative day make a motion to reconsider the foregoing vote.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Beall called up Senate Bill No. 412, a bill for "An Act to provide for the furnishing and accommodation of, sufficient and adequate service by persons, associations, or corporations, operating or conducting athletic or other exhibitions, performances and other places of amusement, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof."

On motion of Mr. Barr, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to and made a special order for Tuesday, May 6, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 417, for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Brady,	Curtis,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—33.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Woodard,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 32, for "An Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and repealing certain Acts therein named,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Olson,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gray,	Hurley,	Manny,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 282, for "An Act to amend sections one (1), two (2) and three (3), of an Act entitled, 'An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals,' approved May 25, 1877, in force July 1, 1877; as amended by Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; and as amended by Act approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Clark,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Olson,
Barr,	Compton,	Harris,	Juul,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Tossey,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,			

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 120, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages to prohibit fortune telling for gain or profit,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Hurley,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gorman,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 19, for "An Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence, approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding section 172a,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Harris,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Juul,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Glackin,	Helm,	Landee,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Clark,	Hamilton,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Bailey,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 300, for "An Act to provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead, or have become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, when such mothers have children under fourteen years of age, and are citizens of the United States of America and residents of the county in which application for relief is made. And, also, to provide for the probationary visitation, care and supervision of the family for whose benefit such support is provided,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Hay,	Landee,	Waage,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Womack,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 339, for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article 1, of an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force

July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891; (approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899); as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	Olson,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hay,	Juul,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gray,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Mr. Hurburgh gave notice that he would within the next legislative day enter a motion to reconsider the foregoing vote.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 148, for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the employment of children in the State of Illinois, and to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Macleann,	Waage,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Canaday,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 373, for "An Act to amend section 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 372, for "An Act to amend sections 71 and 78 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices,' approved April 3, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and as subsequently amended, and to further amend said Act by adding thereto two additional sections to be designated as sections 6a and 130a,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Olson,
Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Piercy,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Harris,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Hay,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 419, for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,' approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, and as subsequently amended,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,
Barr,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Piercy,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hay,	Maclean,	Waage,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Manny,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

At 12:27 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the matter of John Hill, Jr., as provided for Senate Resolution No. 57.

At 12:38 o'clock p. m., Mr. Dailey, from the Committee of the Whole, made the following report, which report, on his motion, was adopted by the Senate:

Your committee appointed pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 57 to investigate certain charges made by one John Hill, Jr., of Chicago, respecting Senate Bill 126, known as the Board of Trade Bill, report as follows:

Your committee examined under oath in committee of the whole of the Senate the following witnesses, to wit: John Hill, Jr., Robert McDougall, Charles D. Pierce, A. J. White, John H. Jones, Arthur G. Delaney, John E. Bellot.

Your committee finds that said Hill wrote and circulated a letter under date of April 5, 1913, cleverly devised to create the impression by innuendo that a corruption fund had been raised by certain members of the Chicago Board of Trade and that certain members of the General Assembly had been corruptly influenced to vote for said bill; that said letter was so phrased and given to the press for the purpose of creating a sensation to thereby defeat the passage of said bill not upon its merits, but by directing prejudice and suspicion upon said bill. That said Hill admitted under oath that he had no knowledge of corrupt influence upon any member of the General Assembly with respect to said bill; that he knew that a fund had been raised in behalf of said bill and named certain members of the Board of Trade who had knowledge of said fund, but knew of no improper or illegal use of said fund. That certain witnesses testified to the collection of a fund of \$4,250.00, in amounts ranging from \$100.00 to \$250.00 from members of the Board of Trade for the purpose of aiding the passage of said bill, the names of which members were divulged to your committee. That said fund was contributed upon the express written stipulation that no part thereof should be used for improper or illegal purposes; that \$1,736.38 of said fund had already been expended as appears from the facts in evidence for purposes which your committee finds to be proper and lawful; that no part of said fund was expended for the purpose of improperly influencing the vote of any member of the General Assembly in behalf of said bill. That the conduct of said Hill in circulating said false reports suggesting by innuendo the corrupt use of said fund, is reprehensible and should be condemned; that it was an attempt to cast discredit upon certain members of the Board of Trade, who as the evidence shows were honorable and upright members of that body, proceeding in a lawful and open manner to further the passage of the legislation in which they were interested, and moreover, to cast discredit upon the members of the Senate who had voted for said bill without any facts whatever tending to show that any member of the Senate had been improperly influenced to vote for said bill.

Your committee further reports in view of the opinion of the Attorney General herein, that there is some doubt whether said Hill can be punished for the circulation of said letter prior to the appearance of said Hill at the bar of the Senate, but that any repetition of such practices by said Hill can be punished as contempt of the Senate, and your committee would recommend that said Hill in case he shall persist in such improper practices, be forthwith brought before the bar of this Senate, and summarily punished for contempt.

JOHN DAILEY,
WALTER CLYDE JONES,
JOHN M. O'CONNOR.

Mr. Clark entered a motion (a notice of which he gave on yesterday) to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 207, a bill for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand," failed to pass on yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed to and made a special order for Tuesday, May 6, 1913, immediately after the preceding special order.

Mr. Hay withdrew the notice that he gave on yesterday that he would enter a motion to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 332, a bill for "An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment therein in order that only competent persons may be employed as miners, and to create a board of examiners for this purpose and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same," and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as coal miners, and providing penalties for the violation of the same,' approved June 1, 1908, in force July 1, 1908,' approved June 5, 1909, in force July 1, 1909," passed the Senate April 29, 1913.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 346, for "An Act to enable cities and villages, organized under any general or special law, to license, tax, regulate and fix the compensation of street railways, and elevated railways,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cleary,	Harris,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Compton,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Womack, Senate Bill No. 287, for "An Act to provide for the protection of drains, ditches and streams constructed or used for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes, and to require all persons, owning or occupying lands bordering same, or owning or occupying land over or through which such drains, ditches and streams may pass or flow, to annually remove any and all obstructions from same, and providing a penalty for a failure or refusal so to do,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 111, for "An Act requiring submission to the voters of cities and villages and incorporated towns of the question of adopting or discontinuing the petition plan of nomination of candidates for city, village and incorporated town offices and prescribing the manner of voting upon such questions,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Landee,	Olson,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Magill,	Tossey,
Brady,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Barr,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 387, a bill for "An Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without any reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, or without lawful excuse to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under

the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

At 12:50 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Rev. A. C. Piersel.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the city clerk of Chicago transmitting resolutions adopted by the city council of Chicago, protesting against the passage of any law creating a Public Utility Commission for the city of Chicago, which will deprive said city of home rule, which communication was read and ordered referred to the Committee on Public Utilities.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 155, for "An Act to extend the powers of the city council in cities and the president and board of trustees in villages and incorporated towns,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 324, for "An Act to amend sections 57, 58 and 84 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 329, for "An Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000) to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Curtis, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 345, for "An Act to amend section seven of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883, as amended by Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hearn, from the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 180, for "An Act to provide for the pensioning of honorably discharged veterans in the war of 1861 or with the war with Spain, or the Philippine Insurrection,"

Reported the same back with amendments, with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, and amendments, were so referred.

Mr. Hearn, from the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 260, for "An Act to amend section 6, Article III, of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish a military and naval code for the State of Illinois, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith,' approved June 10, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Hearn, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 131, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same; for prescribing and defining the duties and limiting the powers of such corporations when so organized; and authorizing the same and all railroad companies of this State to own and hold the stock and securities of railroad companies of other states owning con-

necting lines, as amended by Act approved June 2, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,' by providing for the extension of the term thereof; as amended by Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Ettelson, from the Committee on License and Miscellany, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 70, for "An Act to establish a State Athletic Commission and defining the powers and duties thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Ettelson, from the Committee on License and Miscellany, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 311, for "An Act to prohibit free lunches in dramshops, and providing penalties for the violation of this Act,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 196, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Board of Health for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1913," and the amendments of the House of Representatives thereto,

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the amendments.

The report and accompanying message and amendments were ordered placed on file in the order of House messages.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Cleary offered the following resolution, which, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 62.

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 194, known as the County Option Bill, was introduced on February 27, and on that day referred to the Committee on License and Miscellany, in whose possession it now is; and,

WHEREAS, Said bill is one of very general interest throughout the State, and considerations of its provisions by this body is earnestly desired by very many of our citizens; and,

WHEREAS, Its provisions, if enacted into law, will in no way affect any county or community in this State, unless they are made applicable to such county by a majority of all the votes cast at an election in such county, at

which the adoption of said law has been submitted, in accordance with a petition signed by not less than 20 per cent of the registered voters of such county; and,

WHEREAS, The enactment of said bill into law would be but arranging for a practical application of the legislative provision, endorsed by all political organizations in the State, known as the "Initiative and Referendum;" and,

WHEREAS, Action by said committee tending to advance said bill at the session of said committee on April 9th, last, was deferred and opposed only by votes of Senators from Peoria and Cook Counties and by none others—Peoria being the well known center of the distillery interests of the United States, and Chicago being the home of the National Liquor League and the United Societies—and in opposition to the request of all members of the said committee from other sections of the State, by a vote of seven to six, two down-state Senators being absent—six of the seven votes constituting a majority—being from Cook County and one from Peoria County; and,

WHEREAS, It is not conducive to due consideration of proposed legislation that two counties of the State, whose domestic regulations, in all probability, will never or at all, be disturbed by the passage of such legislation, should be permitted to deny or delay consideration to a proposed measure, in which the remaining one hundred counties of the State are deeply interested; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Senate Bill Number 194, be and is hereby recalled from said committee, and the Chairman of said Committee on License and Miscellany be and is hereby directed to return, forthwith, said Senate Bill number 194 to be and is hereby directed to return, forthwith, said Senate Bill Number 194 to the possession of the Secretary of the Senate; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to place said Senate Bill Number 194 on the Senate Calendar on the order of first reading.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Rules, offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 63.

Resolved, That Rule '61 be, and is hereby amended so that the first three items of the general order of business shall be as follows:

1. Messages from the House of Representatives.
2. Reading bills of the Senate the second time.
3. Reading bills of the Senate the third time.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Jones, the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution which, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 64.

Resolved, That the stenographers of the Senate be assigned to the following Senators:

- Miss Gleason—Denvir, Compton, Womack, Jones, Harris.
- Miss Drach—Hurley, Carroll, Gorman, Meeker, Woodard.
- Miss Harvey—Hearn, O'Connor, Glackin, Broderick, Madigan.
- Miss Thomas—Tossey, Shaw, Hasse, Forst, Keller.
- Miss Ryan—Piercy, Canaday, Waage, Cleary, Campbell.
- Miss Dawson—Bailey, Helm, Juul, Hurburgh, Magill, Stewart.
- Mrs. Ritter—Cornwell, Franklin, Beall, Gray, Brady, Hamilton.
- Mrs. Birkett—Andrus, Olson, Dailey, Maclean, Hay, Clark, Lundberg.
- Miss Wagner—Curtis, Barr, Ettelson, Landee, Johnson, Chamberlin.
- Miss McCarthy—Enrolling and Engrossing Department.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Beall introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 521, for "An Act to amend section 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898, as amended by Act approved and in force May 24, 1907,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. Canaday introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 522, for "An Act for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds and fish in the State of Illinois, for the appointment of a commission and staff for the enforcement thereof, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fish and Game.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 523, for "An Act to amend section 112 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to the administration of estates,' approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 524, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 525, for "An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of rebuilding and preserving the walls of ancient Ft. Chartres, of preserving and strengthening its old powder magazine and for the purpose of making and creating a State park upon the site of this ancient fort,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Compton, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 526, for "An Act to amend sections 6, 8 and 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of senatorial committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Ettelson, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 527, for "An Act to amend section 14 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at public expense, and for the nomination of candidates for public offices, to regulate the manner of holding elections, and to enforce the secrecy of the ballot,' approved June 22, 1891, in force July 1, 1891; as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Ettelson, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 528, for "An Act to amend and revise the title and sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 27c, 27e, 27f, 27j and 27k, of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products, their imitation or substitutes, to prohibit and prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthful, adulterated or misbranded food, liquors or dairy products, to provide for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner and his assistants, to define their powers and duties and to repeal all Acts relating to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy and food products and liquors in conflict herewith,' approved May 14, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909; as amended by an Act approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 529, for "An Act to provide for the bi-weekly payment of wages of employees of individuals, firms, associations, partnerships and corporations engaged in manufacturing, industrial or commercial business in this State, forbidding any agreement or contract between employers and employed in said occupations for the payment of wages except as provided for by this Act; providing a penalty for violation thereof, and making it the duty of the State Factory Inspector and his deputies to enforce this Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 530, for "An Act to provide for the licensing of court reporters and regulating the practice of court reporting, in counties with a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) or over,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 531, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by a subsequent Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 532, for "An Act to amend sections 28, 31 and 35 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, and as amended by an Act approved March 30, 1911, and in force March 30, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Primary Elections.

Mr. Manny introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 533, for "An Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. Meeker, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 534, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and regulate the maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers by corporations or companies operating or controlling railroads in part or in whole in this State, and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith,' approved May 27, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Meeker, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 535, for "An Act to amend section 25 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to fencing and operating railroads,' approved March 31, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by Act approved April 11, 1899, in force July 1, 1899,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Meeker, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 536, for "An Act to provide for a Lincoln Memorial Road connecting Springfield with Chicago, St. Louis and the county seat of every county in the State,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Tossey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 537, for "An Act to determine what business shall be transacted on the last day of each session of the General Assembly,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

On motion of Mr. Jones was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 538, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own and to lease or operate public utilities and to provide the means therefor,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 539, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize the employment of convicts and prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions of the State of Illinois in the preparation of road building materials and in working on the public roads,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 540, for "An Act to punish the violation of pledges by public officials,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Womack offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 65.

Resolved, That the Senate Committee to Visit State Charitable Institutions, composed of Senators, Beall, Compton, and Womack, be excused for attendance upon the sessions of the Senate during next week.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Womack, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and, on his motion, was adopted.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 154, a bill for "An Act to empower the board of supervisors in counties under township organization, and county commissioners in counties not under township organization, to appropriate county funds to employ, or to assist in employing a county consulting agriculturist, and to defray or assist in defraying, the expenses connected therewith, for the purpose of the conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally,"

Which was recalled on April 16, 1913, from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Magill offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL No. 154.

Amend Senate Bill No. 154 by striking out all after line 3 of printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "commissioners in counties not under township organization, to employ, or to assist in employing, a county consulting agriculturist, and to appropriate funds from the county treasury to defray, or to assist in defraying, the expenses connected therewith, for the purpose of the conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally: *Provided*, That there shall be in such county a legally incorporated organization, or association, the purpose of which shall be the conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally: *And, provided, further*, That no person shall be so employed who does not have a certificate of qualifications, approved by the Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, certifying that he is qualified for the position of consulting agriculturist in said county."

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the county consulting agriculturist of each county before entering upon his duties to prepare a plan of work and procedure, and to submit such plan to the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois for its approval. He shall also forward to the College of Agriculture as soon as published copies of all bulletins and other articles or reports prepared by him for publication, and shall make such additional reports to the said College of Agriculture, as shall be from time to time required by it.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 355, a bill for "An Act to provide for the certification of teachers,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Magill offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 355, by striking out all after section two and insert the following:

"Section 3. A life certificate—At the time of its expiration upon evidence of successful teaching or supervision satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Instruction any four year State certificate enumerated in this Act," shall become valid and be endorsed for life. The validity of State certificates now in force and those issued in accordance with this Act, shall be conditioned upon the good behavior of the holder.

Sec. 4. Examinations for State certificates shall be held at such times and places and under such rules as may be prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. To each person who is successful in the examination for a State certificate the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall issue a certificate of the kind applied for, if in his judgment the personality of such applicant and his general qualifications other than scholarship fit him for the work which the certificate would authorize him to perform.

Sec. 5. A life certificate shall be forfeited three years after the person to whom it is issued ceases to engage in educational work unless its life shall have been extended within that time by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The holder of any State certificate, while he continues to teach, shall annually before entering upon his duties, present his certificate to the county superintendent for registration and pay a fee of one dollar for the same, which fee shall be covered into the institute fund.

State certificates in force at the time of the passage of this Act shall not have the term of their validity impaired. State elementary certificates shall be valid for teaching in the elementary schools, State high school certificates for teaching in the high schools and State supervisory and general certificates for supervision and teaching in the schools supervised.

Sec. 6. County certificates granted by the county superintendent and the requirements for the same shall be as follows:

First—A third grade elementary school certificate, valid for one year in the first eight grades of the common schools of the county in which it is issued and in no other county. This certificate shall be renewable once only and on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of three months' successful teaching or six weeks' professional training. Applicants for this certificate shall be examined in orthography, civics, Illinois history, physiology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, and the principles and methods of the State course of study. This certificate shall not be issued the second time to the same person.

At the option of the county superintendent this certificate may be issued without examination to persons who have successfully completed two years of work in a recognized normal school, or one year of such work if the applicant is a graduate of the tenth grade.

Second—A second grade elementary school certificate valid for two years in the first eight grades of the common schools of the county and in the ninth and tenth grades when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent. This certificate shall be renewable on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of six months' successful teaching or twelve weeks' professional training, and a second time if in the period following the date of issue the holder shall have acquired eighteen weeks' professional training in any recognized school providing such training. The applicant for this certificate shall be examined in orthography, civics, Illinois history, physiology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, elementary science, pedagogy, and the principles and methods of the State course of study.

At the option of the county superintendent this certificate may be issued without examination to persons who have completed the junior years' work in a recognized normal school, or its equivalent.

Third—A first grade elementary school certificate, valid for three years in the first ten grades of the common schools of the county, and in the high school when endorsed for the same by the county superintendent. This certificate shall be renewable indefinitely for periods of three years, upon evidence of successful teaching and professional growth satisfactory to the county superintendent.

The requirements for this form of certificate shall be: (1) Graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) six months of successful teaching, and (3) an examination in orthography, including spelling, civics, Illinois history, physiology, penmanship, reading, grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, pedagogy, English, algebra, general history, and any three of the following natural sciences: Botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, and physiography. This certificate shall be issued to graduates of a recognized normal school, or from an institution offering an equivalent preparation, provided the applicant has had one year of successful practice teaching, and applies for the certificate within three years after graduation.

Fourth—A high school certificate, valid for three years in the high schools of the county. This certificate shall be renewable indefinitely for periods of three years on evidence satisfactory to the county superintendent of successful teaching or supervision and professional growth.

The requirements for this form of certificate shall be: (1) Graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) a certificate showing the completion of at least two years' successful work in any recognized higher institution of learning, and (3) an examination in English, pedagogy, and six high school subjects, three majors and three minors, chosen from a list prescribed by the certificating board hereinafter provided for: *Provided, however*, that graduates of a recognized normal school, college or university may offer within three years after graduation, certified credits in lieu of examination in the above subjects accompanied by faculty recommendations of ability to teach in the high school.

Fifth—A supervisory certificate, valid for three years for supervisory work in any district in the county and for teaching in the schools supervised by the holder. This certificate shall be renewable for three year periods on

satisfactory evidence of successful teaching or supervision, and of professional growth. The requirements for this certificate shall be: (1) Graduation from a recognized high school and at least two years' work in a recognized higher institution, one of which shall have been in a normal school, or an equivalent preparation; (2) two years' successful teaching or supervision, and (3) a successful examination in English, educational psychology, the history of education, and school administration.

Sixth—A kindergarten primary certificate, valid for two years in any kindergarten and in the first two grades of the common schools of the county, providing the kindergarten training school of which the applicant is a graduate gives adequate preparation for the first two grades of work. This certificate shall be renewable for two year periods on evidence of successful teaching satisfactory to the county superintendent.

The requirements for this form of certificate shall be graduation from a recognized high school and from a recognized kindergarten training school, or the completion of an equivalent course; or in lieu of graduation from such training school, such examination in English, and the theory and practice of kindergarten and primary work as may be prescribed by the certificating board.

Seventh—A special certificate, valid for two years in the common schools of the county, renewable for two year periods. Such certificate shall be issued in music, drawing, agriculture, manual training, domestic science, domestic art, physical training, penmanship, bookkeeping, German, and such other subjects as may be added by the certificating board and shall authorize the holder to teach only the subject or subjects named in the certificate.

The requirements or this form of certificate shall be graduation from a recognized high school, or an equivalent preparation, and a certificate showing the completion in a recognized higher institution of learning of at least two years' special training, and an examination in English and the principles and methods of teaching, and satisfactory evidence that the applicant has taught or can teach such subjects successfully.

Sec. 7. The county superintendent is hereby authorized to issue a third grade elementary certificate to persons of his or other counties who fall below the required average, but the number of such certificates issued in any one year shall not exceed ten per cent of the number of teachers employed in his county. Such certificates shall be designated on their face, "Provisional," and the same shall not be renewable or issued the second time to the same person.

The county superintendent is also authorized to issue at any time, upon evidence satisfactory to himself, that the applicant possesses the prerequisites and qualifications for such certificate, a county certificate of any grade, such certificate to be designated on its face, "Emergency." This certificate shall be valid only until the next regular examination, and in the county of issue.

Third grade and second grade certificates are valid for teaching only. A first grade certificate is valid for supervision in all positions where the principal or superintendent teaches one-half or more of the time.

County certificates issued without examination as herein provided shall have that fact stated on the certificate and a certified copy of credits shall be filed with the application.

Sec. 8. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act with regard to county certificates there is hereby created an examining board to consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be *ex officio* chairman, one person who is engaged in educational work, to be appointed by him for a term of four years, and three county superintendents, each to serve for three years one to be appointed annually by the Superintendent of Public Instruction upon the recommendation of the county superintendents' section of the State Teachers' Association at its annual meeting. The first year of the terms of the members of the board shall end on January 1, following the going into effect of this Act. The necessary traveling expenses of the board and such other expenses as are necessary in carrying out the

provisions of this Act shall be provided through the State Department of Education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have the power to fill vacancies until the next annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association. If a member of this board ceases to be a county superintendent he ceases to be a member of the board.

Examinations for county certificates shall be held at the various county seats on the same day at least three times each year and under such rules as may be prescribed by the examining board. Questions for each examination shall be uniform throughout the State and shall be prepared by said board and forwarded to the county superintendents under seal, to be broken only at the time of opening the examination and in the presence of the applicants. The county superintendent shall conduct the examination in his county, and at the close of the same shall forward all papers to the examining board.

The grades shall be returned to the county superintendent, who shall issue the certificate of the kind designated to each applicant in his county who has passed the examination, if in his judgment the personality of such applicant and his general qualifications other than scholarship, fit him for the work which the certificate would authorize him to perform. The papers shall be kept on file for six months for reference by the applicant or the county superintendent.

Sec. 9. A first and second grade elementary school certificate, a high school certificate, a supervisory certificate, a kindergarten-primary certificate, or a special certificate, shall be valid in the county of issue, and in any county of the State when endorsed by the county superintendent of such county upon evidence of successful teaching, certified by the county superintendents in whose county the teaching has been done. A certificate shall not be renewable until its expiration or within sixty days thereafter, and no certificate shall be renewed except at the option of the superintendent issuing or endorsing it and on evidence satisfactory to such superintendent of successful teaching and professional growth.

Sec. 10. An applicant for a certificate who has not completed a high school course, when such is required, shall be admitted to a preliminary examination, set by the examining board, on subjects announced in advance, for the purpose of determining whether such applicant possesses an equivalent preparation.

Sec. 11. Any person who holds, at the time this Act goes into effect, a valid county certificate, may, with the approval of the county superintendent exchange the same for a certificate of equal grade—a second grade for a second grade elementary; a first grade for a first grade elementary; a high school, or supervisory county certificate; a special certificate for a special certificate.

Sec. 12. In the examination of teachers for certificates higher than those which they shall have received in exchange for certificates in force when this Act goes into effect, and in the renewal of their certificates successful experience in teaching or supervision shall be accepted as an equivalent for high school and professional training.

Sec. 13. Every applicant for a county certificate shall pay a fee of one dollar for each examination. All county certificates shall be annually registered and endorsed, and a fee of one dollar shall be charged for the same.

Sec. 14. Any person who shall sell, barter, trade, or give away, or offer to sell, barter, trade, or give away, to applicants for teachers' certificates or to any other person, or any person who shall buy, purchase bargain or trade for or accept, any of the questions prepared for the examination of teachers, or in any way dispose of or accept any of such questions, in violation of the rules prescribed by the certifying board, or any person who shall reveal or give information which shall reveal the identity of any writer of an examination paper, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

Sec. 15. By the word "recognized," as used in this Act in connection with the word "school," "college," or "university" is meant such school, college or university as maintains an equipment, course of study and standard of scholarship approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or the examining board according to the certificate to which it pertains. The term "equivalent preparation," as used in this Act, shall be interpreted and determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the examining board, according to the certificate to which it pertains.

Sec. 16. The first year of all certificates shall expire on June 30 following the date of issue. Certificates earned in May or June shall be dated July 1, following.

Sec. 17. Any certificate issued under this Act may be suspended by either the county superintendent or Superintendent of Public Instruction upon evidence of immorality, incompetency, unprofessional conduct, or other just cause, and revoked for the same reasons by the superintendent issuing it. When a certificate is suspended by the superintendent not issuing the same the right of appeal shall lie to the issuing superintendent. When an appeal is taken within ten days after notice of suspension it shall act as a stay of proceedings for a period not to exceed sixty days. Refusal to attend, participate in, or an indifferent or antagonistic attitude toward institutes, teachers' meetings, professional reading, or other reasonable requirements of the county or State superintendent, including the making of statistical and other reports, may be considered as unprofessional conduct.

Sec. 18. Under the rules of the certifying board provision may be made for granting certificates of a lower grade than the one applied for, when so requested by the applicant, and also for giving credit toward higher certificates for grades recorded upon lower certificates.

An applicant for a county certificate may write in any county and apply for a certificate in another county.

Sec. 19. When a person applies for his first county or State certificate he shall file as reference to character, the names of three competent persons.

Sec. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction may recognize and honor any State certificate of another state obtained under conditions similar to those in Illinois.

The county superintendent of schools may recognize and honor any certificate of another state obtained under conditions similar to those in Illinois, under such rules as may be prescribed by the examining board; except that certificates the equivalent of the third grade elementary and second grade elementary certificates described in this Act shall not be subject to recognition.

Sec. 21. Sections 176, 177, 178 and 180 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909, and any other section, Act or parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 22. This Act shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1914.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones moved that Senate Bill No. 154, a bill for "An Act to empower the board of supervisors in counties under township organization, and county commissioners in counties not under township organization, to appropriate county funds to employ, or to assist in employing a county consulting agriculturist, and to defray, or assist in defraying, the expenses connected therewith, for the purpose of the conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally,"

Be recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment, which motion was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 342, a bill for "An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to vest the same with full power and control over testamentary trusts,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 354, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 15, 70, 114 and 119 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 402, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, by adding thereto a section to be designated as section 5a,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 474, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to corporations organized under special charters not for pecuniary profit,' approved April 4, 1901, in force from and after its passage,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 327, a bill for "An Act to amend section 269j, paragraph 10, of an Act defining motor vehicles, and providing for the registration of the same, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof, and repealing an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the speed of automobiles and other horseless conveyances upon the public streets, roads and highways of the State of Illinois,' approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and to repeal all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith. (Filed May 28, 1907, in force July 1, 1907)."

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment.

Mr. Juul offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Strike out all after the words: "A Bill," in the title, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

For an Act to amend section 10 of an Act entitled, "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs

done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof and to repeal certain Acts therein named" approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause in section 1 and insert in lieu thereof the following: That section 10 of an Act entitled:

"An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911. Be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 10. No person shall drive a motor vehicle or motor bicycle upon any public highway in this State at a speed greater than is reasonable and proper having regard to the traffic and the use of the way or so as to endanger the life or limb or injure the property of any person. If the rate of speed of any motor vehicle or motor bicycle operated upon any public highway in this State where the same passes through the closely built up business portions of any incorporated city, town or village exceeds ten (10) miles an hour or if the rate of speed of any motor vehicle or motor bicycle operated on any public highway in this State where the same passes through the residence portions of any incorporated city, town or village, exceeds fifteen (15) miles an hour or if the rate of speed of any motor vehicle or motor bicycle operated on [a] public highway in this State outside of the closely built up business portions and the residence portions within any incorporated city, town or village exceeds twenty (20) miles miles an hour or upon any public highway outside of the limits of an incorporated city, town or village if the rate of speed exceeds twenty-five miles per hour, such rates of speed shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person operating such motor vehicle or motor bicycle is running at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper having regard to the traffic and use of the way or so as to endanger the life or limb or injure the property of any person. If the rate of speed of a motor vehicle or motor bicycle operated on any public highway in this State in going around a corner or curve in a highway where the operator's view of the road traffic is obstructed exceeds six (6) miles an hour, such rate of speed shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person operating such motor vehicle or motor bicycle is running at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable having regard to the traffic and the use of the way or so as to endanger the life or limb or injure the property of any person.

Provided, further, that members of the medical profession while driving or being driven in any motor vehicle in the performance of their duty and while responding to any emergency call, shall not be subject to arrest for violation of this section unless such violation shall have resulted in an accident or collision.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 240, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to the State Fish Commission for the establishment of a rescue and pond culture station in either Rock Island County or Henry County, along Rock River for the rescue and culture of fresh water fish,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Fish and Game, April 30, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 240, by striking out all of section 2 after the word "authorized" in line two of section two of the printed bill, and insert "to purchase the necessary land for the erection of said station and employ all necessary help to operate the same."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Olson, Senate Bill No. 137, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act 'approved and in force March 30, 1887;' as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907, by adding thereto a new paragraph, to be known as paragraph number ninety-eight,"

Which was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading on April 24, 1913, for the purpose of amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Olson offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title in lieu of figure "5" after the word "article" insert the Roman numeral "V."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In the title after the date "December 31, 1907," insert the following "as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In the title, strike out the words "by adding thereto a new paragraph, to be known as paragraph ninety-eight."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

In line one, strike out the figure "5" and insert the Roman numeral "V" in lieu thereof.

AMENDMENT No. 5.

In line six, after the date "December 31, 1907" insert "as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

In line twenty-eight, insert a "coma (,)" after the word "extend."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

In line forty-four, strike out the word "right" and insert in lieu thereof the word "rights."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

In line fifty-four, strike out the words "street, sidewalk," and insert in lieu thereof the words "streets, sidewalks."

AMENDMENT No. 9.

In line seventy-one, insert the word "for" after the word "than."

AMENDMENT No. 10.

In line seventy-eight after the word "damages," strike out the word "of."

AMENDMENT No. 11.

In line eighty-eight, strike out the word "such" appearing before the word "city" and insert the word "said."

AMENDMENT No. 12.

In line one hundred and eighteen, insert the word "of" before the word "bridges."

AMENDMENT No. 13.

In line one hundred and twenty-two, strike out the word "debate" and insert in lieu thereof the word "abate."

AMENDMENT No. 14.

In line one hundred and twenty-five, strike out the word "licenses" and insert the word "license" in lieu thereof.

AMENDMENT No. 15.

In line one hundred and forty-four, strike out the words "president and board" and insert in lieu thereof the words "presidents and boards."

AMENDMENT No. 16.

In line one hundred and fifty-two, strike out the word "any" and insert in lieu thereof the words "and the."

AMENDMENT No. 17.

In line one hundred and ninety-one, strike out the word "buildings" and insert the word "building" in lieu thereof.

AMENDMENT No. 18.

In line two hundred and five, strike out the word "and" appearing after the word "regulate" and insert a "coma (,)" in lieu thereof; also add after the word "restrain" the words "and prohibit."

AMENDMENT No. 19.

In line two hundred and eight, after the word "necessary" insert the word "police."

AMENDMENT No. 20.

In line two hundred and fifteen, strike out the word "ordinances" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ordinance."

AMENDMENT No. 21.

In line two hundred and thirty-three, after the word "dispensaries" add a "coma (,)" and in line two hundred and thirty-four strike out the words "and control and regulate the same," and insert in lieu thereof the following words "and to regulate hospitals, medical dispensaries, sanatoria and undertaking establishments," and to direct the location thereof.

AMENDMENT No. 22.

In line two hundred and forty-eight, after the word "livery" insert a coma (,) and the words "boarding or sale" and in said line two hundred and forty-eight, after the word "shops" strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof a "coma (,)" and in line two hundred and forty-eight, after the word "foundries" insert the following words "machine shops, garages laundries and bathing beaches."

AMENDMENT No. 23.

In line two hundred and eighty-seven, strike out the word "brewers" and insert in lieu thereof the word "breweries."

AMENDMENT No. 24.

In line two hundred and ninety-one, insert the word "or" before the words "to frighten teams."

AMENDMENT No. 25.

In line two hundred and ninety-three, after the word "lumber" insert the words "or coal," and in line two hundred and ninety-four, after the word "selling" strike out the word "of" and in said line two hundred and ninety-four after the word "wood" insert a "comma (,)," and insert the word "coal."

AMENDMENT No. 26.

In line two hundred and ninety-nine, after the word "stores" add the words "and yards," and in line three hundred and one, after the word "whatsoever" change the period to a coma (,) and insert the word "and to direct the location thereof."

AMENDMENT No. 27.

After the line three hundred and one insert the following: "Ninety-sixth. To direct, license and control all wagons and other vehicles conveying loads within the city, or any particular class of such wagons, and other vehicles, and prescribe the width and tire of the same, the license fee when collected to be kept as a separate fund and used only for paying the cost and expense of street or alley improvement or repair.

Ninety-seventh. To acquire, in the manner now or hereafter provided by law for the taking of private property for public use, private lands bordering upon the public or navigable waters, useful, desirable or advantageous for bathing beaches and recreation piers."

AMENDMENT No. 28.

In section 1, page 11, line three hundred and two, strike out the word "ninety-sixth," and insert in lieu thereof the word "ninety-ninth" and after such correction transpose clause ninety-ninth, consisting of lines three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and five, and three hundred six, so that the same shall come after clause ninety-eight consisting of lines three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, three hundred and nine and three hundred and ten.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 387, a bill for "An Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without any reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, or, without lawful excuse to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his child or children under the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases,"

Which was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading, on April 30, 1913, for amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Amend the title to said bill, by adding after the word "cases" of such title the following words: "And to repeal an Act herein named."

Amend said bill by adding a section to be known as section 12, thereto.

Section 12. "An Act making it a misdemeanor to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person, of his wife or of his or her minor children, in destitute or necessitous circumstances." Approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, is hereby repealed.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones withdrew the notices which he entered yesterday that he would move to reconsider the votes whereby the Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bills of the following titles:

SENATE BILL No. 48.

A bill for an Act to provide for a deficiency in office and other expenses of the Commissioners of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

SENATE BILL No. 173.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to meet a deficiency in appropriations for the office of the Secretary of State and to provide the necessary funds to carry on the business of the State until the first of July, 1913.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 291, a bill for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for the supply of gas for power, heating and lighting furnished within any such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to sell surplus electricity and to fix the rates and charges for the supply of gas and electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished by any individual, company or corporation to said city of Chicago, and the inhabitants thereof,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 294, a bill for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for the supply of gas for power, heating and lighting furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 290, a bill for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for the supply of electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished within any such city, town or village, by any person or corpora-

tion to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to sell surplus electricity and to fix the rates and charges for the supply of gas and electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished by any individual, company or corporation to said city of Chicago, and the inhabitants thereof,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 292, a bill for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for telephone service furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 293, a bill for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for the supply of electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Senate Bill No. 349, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to oil inspection,' approved March 12, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; as amended by an Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 481, a bill for "An Act prohibiting advertising to cure sexual diseases,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, April 30, 1913:

Amend title of Senate Bill No. 481 by inserting after the word "for" and preceding the word "prohibiting," in the title of the printed bill, the words "An Act;" also by adding after the word "diseases," in the title of the printed bill, the words "*Cancer and Tuberculosis.*"

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 42.

Resolved, by the Senate the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two houses adjourn on Friday, May 2, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, May 6, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion was adopted:

Mr. Hurburgh moved to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 339, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article I of an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, (approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899); as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Was passed on April 30, 1913, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Bailey,	Compton,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Broderick,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Canaday,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—34.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the bill was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 488, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of House Joint Resolution Number 23,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Chamberlin offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 488 by striking out in line two of the printed bill the words and figures "twelve thousand (12000)" and substituting therefor the words and figures "ten thousand (10000)."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 487, a bill for "An Act to issue free tickets in State fairs to veterans of the Mexican and Civil wars,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 467, a bill for "An Act preventing the sale and delivery of foods, drugs, medicines, dry goods, clothing and supplies, other than those specified, to the State institutions owned and controlled by the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 404, a bill for "An Act to amend sections one (1), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and eighteen (18) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating a Rivers and Lakes Commission for the State of Illinois, and defining the duties and powers thereof,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add thereto two new sections to be known as sections 26a and 26b,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Canals and Rivers, April 24, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 404 by striking out the word "two" in line six (6) and insert the word "three."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In line seven (7) strike out the word "and" and after the numerals 26b insert the following words, "and 29."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In line twenty-one (21) insert the following after the word "way" "except as may be provided by law and then only after permission shall be given by said commission."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

In line 84 after the word "commission" insert the following words, "and said commission is hereby authorized and empowered to grant permission for the construction of such structures and the maintenance and operation of such works as in its judgment will be conducive to and necessary to the public health or to the public welfare."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

In line 90 after the word "such" a colon and insert the following words, "Provided, that upon petition said commission shall consider all matters relative thereto and determine if structure may remain or shall be abated, and if said commission shall determine that said structure may remain it may also fix such rules, regulations, requirements or restrictions as shall be necessary to protect the interests of the State."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend the title so as to read as follows: "A bill for an Act to amend sections one (1), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and eighteen (18) of an Act entitled "An Act creating a rivers and lakes commission for the State of Illinois, and defining the duties and powers thereof," approved June 10, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to add thereto three new sections to be known as sections 26a, 26b and 29.

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 404, by adding after line 151 of the printed bill the following:

Section 29. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to or shall repeal an Act entitled, "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to enable park commissioners having control of a park or parks bordering upon public waters in this State, to enlarge and connect the same from time to time by extensions over lands and the bed of such waters and defining the use which may be made of such extensions and granting submerged lands for the purpose of such enlargements,' approved May 14 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and to amend the title thereof and to repeal the Act therein named," approved June 11, 1912, in force July 1, 1912.

Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to apply to any harbor, pier, breakwater or other structure, now or hereafter erected, maintained or operated under authority of law by any city, village, incorporated town or park board, in or adjacent to the shore of any navigable lake.

Upon the completion of any harbor pier, breakwater or other structure by any city, village or incorporated town, or park board in or adjacent to the shore of any navigable lake the corporate authorities thereof respectively shall file with said rivers and lakes commission a certified copy of the plans thereof.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Womack, Senate Bill No. 268, for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Which was read at large a second time, April 8, 1913, was taken up for consideration.

The pending question being, "Shall the following amendment offered by Mr. Womack April 8, 1913, be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In lines eight and nine, strike out the words "representing one-fifth."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 466, a bill for "An Act to amend section 29 of 'An Act to revise the law in relation to State contracts,' approved March 31, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 468, a bill for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the appointment of one clerk for each of the judges for each Appellate Court and to fix the salary of such clerks,' approved April 17, 1899, in force July 1, 1899,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 396, a bill for "An Act to provide for constructing pumping plants and maintaining the same in operation, in drainage and levee districts and special drainage districts, heretofore or hereafter organized, and to legalize and validate former proceedings, assessments, bond issues, indebtedness, and expenditures in regard to, or on account of, the erection, maintenance and operation of pumping plants, and to repeal an Act therein named,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 337, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San José scale and other dangerous insects and contagious diseases of fruits, and repealing a certain Act therein named,'"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 395, a bill for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to connect their ditches, drains, levees, or other works, and to provide for the apportionment of the cost of the construction, operation and maintenance of the work of a drainage district where lands in an adjoining district are benefited thereby,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Farm Drainage, April 30, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill 395 by adding to the title thereof, after the word, "thereby" being the last word in the title, the following words: "and to repeal an Act therein named."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill 395, by adding after the word, "plants" at the end of line 3, section 2, the words: "or which has heretofore constructed, enlarged, extended or improved its ditches, drains, levees or pumping plant or plants."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 395, by adding after the word, "plants" in line 2, section 3, and before the word, "in" the following words: "or which has heretofore constructed, enlarged, extended or improved its ditches, drains, levees or pumping plant or plants."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 395, by adding thereto, after the word "repealed," in the 11th line of section 15, the following words: "saving and reserving, however, any rights that may have accrued thereunder."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 395, by inserting a section to be numbered 14 as follows:

"Section 14. In any proceeding under the provisions of this Act, any party thereto, on request, shall be entitled to a trial by jury. In any such case, the clerk of said court shall issue a venire or venires for such number of jurors as the said court may order, and from whom said jury shall be selected, as in other cases at common law."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Renumber the sections to correspond to the foregoing amendment.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 397, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 42, 43, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 73 and 74, and to add four new sections to be known as sections 27, 79, 80 and 81, and to repeal section 15b of 'An Act to provide for drainage for agricultural and sanitary purposes and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' (approved June 27, 1885, in force July 1, 1885); as amended by an Act approved June 3, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved and in force June 11, 1891; as amended by an Act approved June 21, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved and in force February 27, 1907,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Farm Drainage, April 30, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 397, by striking out in line 159, in section 27, the words, "taxes or," and substitute in lieu thereof, the following words: "delinquent taxes and."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill 397, by striking out the words, "approved by the court, after such hearing," in lines 339 and 340 in section 52, and substitute in lieu thereof, the following words: "filed in said cause."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill 397, by inserting in line 450, section 81, between the words, "paid" and "in" the following words: "as provided in sections 18, 19 and 20 of this Act or."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 38, a bill for "An Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time. Mr. Hay offered the following amendments to the bill:
Amend Senate Bill No. 38 in the following particulars:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 1, by striking out in lines 3 and 4 of said section as the same appears in the printed bill, the following "a State Examiner of Accounts, who shall be a certified accountant, well versed in public accounting. He shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000 per year" and insert in lieu of the words stricken out the following "as soon after December 1, 1913, as may be practicable a State Examiner of Accounts, who shall be a person well versed in public accounting. He shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Add at the end of section 3 of the printed bill the following: "No system of uniform accounting shall be prescribed by the State Examiner of Accounts prior to April 1, 1915."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Strike out the word "It" at the beginning of section 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following "From and after December 1, 1916, it."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Strike out of section 4 the following "Every county officer or employee who collects or receives fees or other public money shall deposit all such fees and other public money received by him with the county treasurer at least once every week."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend section 5 by inserting after the word "Examiner" in line 6 of section 5 of the printed bill the following (when it is the duty of such county officer to keep his accounts in accordance with the requirements of the State Examiner.)

AMENDMENT No. 6.

By adding at the end of section 8 the following: "The limitations of the right to bring suit or proceeding above prescribed shall include and apply to suits and proceedings brought by or on behalf of the State and by all other public corporations as well as to suits and proceedings brought by other corporations and persons."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Strike out the words "Payment of expenses" on page 6 of the printed bill and also strike out all of section 10.

On motion of Mr. Hay, the further consideration of the bill was postponed and the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ettelson called up the following resolution offered by him on April 30, 1913:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 41.

WHEREAS, In American history there is no nobler or greater name than that of Abraham Lincoln; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Good Roads Association, the National Good Roads Association, the International Good Roads and Automobile Associa-

tion, and many other organizations of Illinois have unanimously urged the construction of a national Lincoln memorial highway connecting Washington City with the capital of each state in the Union; therefore.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring, That it is the sense of these bodies that such a memorial road would be, to millions of people, a daily reminder of him whose greatest ambition was to serve his fellow men, as well as providing a comprehensive system of national roads which would be an almost inconceivable source of wealth to our country.

Resolved, That we hereby request our United States Senators and members of its national House of Representatives to do all they can consistently to secure such action by Congress as will make such memorial road a reality.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit copies of this memorial to Congress, to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures of the several states requesting a similar action.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, the foregoing resolution was adopted.

At 12:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Walter I. Manny, President *pro tempore* of the Senate presiding.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 30.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the commission heretofore appointed by former Governor Charles S. Deneen, in accordance with the authority granted by Senate Joint Resolution No. 37, of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, to represent the People of the State of Illinois at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, to be held at Put-in-Bay Island in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and to consult and to coöperate with like commissions from other states, which might participate in said celebration, be enlarged and increased from five to eleven persons; and, be it further

Resolved, That the increased membership hereby authorized to be added to said commission, as well as any vacancies arising by resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor of the State of Illinois.

Concurred in by the House, May 1, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate, that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 42.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two houses adjourn on Friday, May 2, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, May 6, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m.

Concurred in by the House, May 2, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 10:20 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hay, the Senate adjourned, and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that in accordance with the joint resolution adopted by both Houses, the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, May 6, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Friday, May 2, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

The following message from the Governor was received, read, and under the rules laid over for one day:

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communications:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Jesse Black, of Pekin, Tazewell County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice B. O. Willard, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint John J. Amsler, of East Peoria, Tazewell County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice Joseph L. Robertson, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint William E. Wall, of Staunton, Macoupin County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice Forest F. Cook, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Adrian M. Doolin, of Chicago, Cook County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice Ella Flagg Young, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint A. R. Smith, of Quincy, Adams County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice Solomon H. Trego, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint C. W. Mundell, of Benton, Franklin County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice George B. Harrington, deceased.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Bernard Shine, of Chicago, Cook County, officer to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, vice Henry P. Dering, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

The President of the Senate made the following statement:

Will the Senate indulge the Chair on a personal matter?

Leave was granted. Governor O'Hara then said:

"A man enters public service with but one thing to preserve—his character and his reputation.

"In the Springfield Register of Thursday, May 1 appears the following article:

"I have an affidavit declared Sullivan last night. 'I want them to summon me so I will have the opportunity of laying this affidavit before the Senate. Tuesday afternoon Investigator Coan came to my office and said I was wanted at the session of the Senate at five o'clock that afternoon. I told him I was not only willing but anxious to appear, but for some reason the session adjourned without calling upon me.'

"Since the publication of this article the Chair has heard that a slanderous rumor has circulated reflecting upon the members of the Illinois Senate Welfare Commission, a body created by this Senate and acting for this Senate. We would most respectfully ask that the Senate summons forthwith Mr. Sullivan and that he be requested to bring any and all affidavits reflecting upon any members of this Commission and that he be brought before this Senate immediately.

"If Mr. Sullivan has any affidavit reflecting upon the Chair, the Chair would most respectfully request that he bring that affidavit first."

Senator Madigan—Who is Sullivan?

Governor O'Hara—Deputy Sheriff of Sangamon County.

Senator Ettelson—I make the motion that the Senate summons Mr. Sullivan.

Senator Hurburgh—I second the motion.

Governor O'Hara—The question is that Mr. Under-sheriff Sullivan be immediately summoned to appear together with any affidavits that he may possess. (Question put and carried.)

The Sergeant-at-arms will kindly summon Mr. Sullivan.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 355.

A bill for an Act to provide for the certification of teachers.

SENATE BILL No. 402.

A bill for Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909, by adding thereto a section to be designated as section 5a.

SENATE BILL No. 342.

A bill for an Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to vest the same with full power to control over testamentary trusts.

SENATE BILL No. 474.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act in relation to corporations organized under special charters not for pecuniary profit," approved April 4, 1901, in force from and after its passage.

SENATE BILL No. 354.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 15, 70, 114 and 119 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 293.

A bill for an Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for the supply of electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 397.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 42, 43, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 73 and 74, and to add four new sections to be known as sections 27, 79, 80 and 81, and to repeal section 15b of "An Act to provide for drainage for agricultural and sanitary purposes and to repeal certain Acts therein named," (approved June 27, 1885, in force July 1, 1885), as amended by an Act approved June 3, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved and in force June 11, 1891; as amended by an Act approved June 21, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by an Act approved and in force February 27, 1907.

SENATE BILL No. 404.

A bill for an Act to amend sections one (1), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and eighteen (18) of an Act entitled, "An Act creating a rivers and lakes commission for the State of Illinois, and defining the duties and powers thereof," approved June 10, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to add thereto three new sections to be known as sections 26a, 26b, and 29.

SENATE BILL No. 467.

A bill for an Act preventing the sale and delivery of foods, drugs, medicines, dry-goods, clothing, and supplies other than those specified, to the State institutions owned and controlled by the State of Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 481.

A bill for an Act prohibiting advertising to cure sexual diseases, *cancer* and *tuberculosis*.

SENATE BILL No. 396.

A bill for an Act to provide for constructing pumping plants and maintaining the same in operation, in drainage and levee districts and special drainage districts heretofore or hereafter organized, and to legalize and validate former proceedings, assessments, bond issues, indebtedness, and expenditures in regard to, or on account of, the erection, maintenance and operation of pumping plants, and to repeal an Act therein named.

SENATE BILL No. 291.

A bill for an Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for the supply of gas for power, heating and lighting furnished within any such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof, and to repeal an Act entitled, "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to sell surplus electricity and to fix the rates and charges for the

supply of gas and electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished by any individual, company or corporation to said city of Chicago, and the inhabitants thereof," approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905.

SENATE BILL No. 395.

A bill for an Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to connect their ditches, drains, levees, or other works, and to provide for the apportionment of the cost of the construction, operation and maintenance of the work of a drainage district where lands in an adjoining district are benefited thereby, and to repeal an Act therein named.

SENATE BILL No. 268.

A bill for an Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages, approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901.

SENATE BILL No. 337.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San Jose scale and other dangerous insects and contagious diseases of fruits, and repealing a certain Act therein named."

SENATE BILL No. 292.

A bill for an Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for telephone service furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and its inhabitants thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 488.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of House Joint Resolution Number 23.

SENATE BILL No. 294.

A bill for an Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for the supply of gas for power, heating and lighting furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 468.

A bill for an Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of one clerk for each of the judges for each appellate court and to fix the salary of such clerk," approved April 17, 1899, in force July 1, 1899.

SENATE BILL No. 290.

A bill for an Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for the supply of electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished within any such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof and to repeal an Act entitled, "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to sell surplus electricity and to fix rates and charges for the supply of gas, electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished by any individual, company or corporation to said city of Chicago, and the inhabitants thereof," approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905.

SENATE BILL No. 466.

A bill for an Act to amend section 29 of "An Act to revise the law in relation to State contracts," approved March 31, 1874, in force July 1, 1874.

SENATE BILL No. 487.

A bill for an Act to issue free tickets in State Fairs to veterans of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

SENATE BILL No. 349.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to oil inspection. Approved March 12, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act, approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

SENATE BILL No. 327.

A bill for an Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of the motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named.

SENATE BILL No. 154.

A bill for an Act to empower the board of supervisors in counties under township organization, and county commissioners in counties not under organization, to appropriate county funds to employ, or to assist in employing a county consulting agriculturist, and to defray, or assist in defraying, the expenses connected therewith, for the purpose of the conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally.

SENATE BILL No. 387.

A bill for an Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without any reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, or, without lawful excuse to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases, and to repeal an Act herein named.

SENATE BILL No. 137.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of Article V of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1887; as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 344, for "An Act making an appropriation for county fairs or other agricultural societies of the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Denvir, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 515, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 6, 7 and 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to enable cities and villages to establish and maintain public tuberculosis sanitariums,' approved March 7, 1908, in force July 1, 1908, as amended by an Act approved March 12, 1909, in force March 12, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 2, for "An Act to provide for the appointment of a board of police commissioners in cities and park districts of this State having a population of more than one hundred thousand, and prescribing the powers and duties of such board,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Canaday introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 541, for "An Act to amend section 36 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872. Title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, and in force July 1, 1874. And as amended June 7, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. Ettelson, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 542, for "An Act to amend sections one and five of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide greater safety to life and property from loss by fire and explosions,' approved May 31, 1911, in force January 1, 1912,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 543, for "An Act regulating the weighing of coal and carriage by common carriers, providing for loss by natural shrinkage and providing penalties for the violation of the same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 544, for "An Act to require common carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time, and providing for the assessment of attorneys fees in certain cases,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 545, for "An Act to amend section 1a and 2 of an Act to revise the law in relation to divorce. (Approved March 10, 1874. In force July 1, 1874),"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 546, for "An Act concerning public utilities,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Public Utilities.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 547, for "An Act defining the liabilities of stockholders in foreign corporations, doing business in this State,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 548, for "An Act to regulate the running, operating and moving of traction engines over highways that are gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads, and to provide remedies against and punishment therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Roads, Highways and Bridges.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 549, for "An Act making mortgages, trust deeds, and other conveyances in the nature of mortgages securing negotiable instruments incident to the indebtedness secured thereby and subject only to the same defenses as the negotiable instruments, secured thereby,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 550, for "An Act to fix the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court, to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury, and to provide for clerk hire and other expenses of said office,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 551, for "An Act to provide for non-partisan elections for municipal offices,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. O'Connor, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 552, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by subsequent Acts, be further amended to provide what additional shall be done respecting the case when the Appellate or Supreme Court affirm and what additional shall be done respecting the case when such court reverses the judgment or decree of the trial court,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 553, for "An Act to amend section 14 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to locate, construct and carry on the Southern Illinois Penitentiary,' approved May 24, 1877, in force July 1, 1877, as amended by an Act approved and in force April 5, 1879, and as amended by an Act approved June 29, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Piercy, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 554, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Illinois State Museum of Natural History,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Shaw, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 555, for "An Act to provide for one day's rest in seven for employees,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 556, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act requiring compensation for death by wrongful act, neglect or default,' approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 557, for "An Act in relation to the liability of owners, operators, controllers or managers of automobiles, busses, carriages, wagons, trucks, motorcycles, drays, carts and all other vehicles operated or driven on public streets or highways by steam, electric, horse, oil, hand or other power,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Secretary read the following communication:

C. A. PURDUNN,
President Board of Prison Industries.

MARSHALL, ILL., April 30, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the State of Illinois:

GENTLEMEN—Senate Resolution No. 26, calling on me as President of the Board of Prison Industries, for certain information in reference to the employment of sales agents, has reached me too late to make answer. My membership on the board having terminated, by the appointment of my successor, April 30, 1913.

All information, however, required by the Senate, can be obtained at the office of sales manager, at his office in the State House.

For further information of the Senate, I wish to state that as President of the said board for the past ten years, I never appointed any sales agents.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. PURDUNN.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Hearn offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 66.

WHEREAS, On April 22, 1913, the following resolution was passed by the Senate:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board of Prison Industries be requested to send to the Senate, within ten days the names of all persons employed as sales agents by the board, during the last three years, together with the amount paid them and the amount of the sales made by each person, and the prison from which the articles sold were furnished; and,

WHEREAS, There has been no report in accordance with said resolution, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Prison Industries be and is hereby directed to send to the Senate on or before Tuesday, May 13th, the information required in said resolution adopted on April 22, 1913.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hearn, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following message received today, was taken up for consideration and, on motion of Mr. Lundberg, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Insurance:

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following preamble and joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 21.

WHEREAS, Under and by virtue of House Joint Resolution No. 26, of the Forty-seventh General Assembly, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 10th day of May, 1911, and concurred in by the Senate, with amendments, on the 18th day of May, 1911, a commission of ten members was

appointed for the purpose of making a careful and exhaustive investigation of the questions of classification of physical conditions of property as a basis of fire insurance rates in the State of Illinois and to consider and arrange a codification of the insurance laws of the State of Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, Said Joint Resolution directed that said commission prepare its findings and present the same with its recommendations to the Governor of the State of Illinois and the Forty-eighth General Assembly of this State; and,

WHEREAS, Said insurance commission, because of the magnitude of the tasks before it which tasks involve a comparative study of the insurance laws of the principal states of the Union and also of the experiences of insurers and insured thereunder, is unable to present a complete report during this session of the Legislature and said commission should be given further time to finish its investigation, and complete a codification of the insurance laws of the State of Illinois; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That said insurance commission, be and it is hereby perpetuated, and the time given said commission for its investigation and for the codification of the insurance laws of the State of Illinois is hereby extended until the next regular session of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at which time it is directed to make its report.

Adopted by the House, May 1, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The consideration of House message on Senate Bill No. 196, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Board of Health for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,"

Was taken up, the pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" which amendments are as follows, and which amendments have been printed by the Senate:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 1 of Senate Bill No. 196, by the addition of the following paragraphs:

"Also the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500.00) or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in the enforcement of an Act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois, approved April 24, 1899, as amended by Act approved June 4, 1907, and January 25, 1908."

"Also the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or as much thereof as may be necessary to be expended in the enforcement of an Act providing for the regulation of the embalming and disposal of dead bodies, for a system of examination, registration and licensing of embalmers, and imposing penalties for the violation of any of its provisions, approved May 13, 1905."

And the yeas and nays being called, the Senate concurred in the adoption of the amendments by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Madigan,
Barr,	Denvir,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Keller,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Helm,	Landee,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,			

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS
CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 327, for "An Act to amend section 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof, prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 20; nays, 5; answering present, but not voting, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Meeker,
Barr,	Clark,	Forst,	Helm,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Compton,	Glackin,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Lundberg,	Waage,

Yeas—20.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Denvir,	Haase,	Juul,	Madigan,	Woodard,
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Nays—5.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Harris,	Jones,
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—2.

Mr. Juul gave notice that he would within the next legislative day enter a motion to reconsider the foregoing vote.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 325, a bill for "An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, April 30, 1913:

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 325.

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out the words "sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, deputy coroner, bailiff or deputy bailiff of a municipal court or police officer" in lines 29 and 30 of section 3 on page 2 of the printed bill and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "sheriff or deputy sheriff, or by any coroner or deputy coroner in case the sheriff is disqualified to act."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out the word "of" between "officer" and "any" in line 34 of section 3 on page 3 of the printed bill and inserting in place thereof the word "or."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out the word "at" in line 53 of section 8 on page 8 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the word "as."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting before the word "technical" in line 4 of section 9 on page 9 of the printed bill the word "no."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking between "ground" and "defense" in line 16 of section 9 on page 10 of the printed bill the word "of."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325, by striking out the comma after the word "party" in line 4 of section 10 on page 10 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out the word "field" in line 9 of section 11 on page 11 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fled."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "may" and "be" in line 8 of section 12 on page 11 of the printed bill the word "not."

AMENDMENT No. 9.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out the word "on" between the words "decrees" and "errors" in line 5 of section 17 on page 12 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the word "or."

AMENDMENT No. 10.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "ruling" and "or" in line 12 of section 34 on page 21 of the printed bill the word "by."

AMENDMENT No. 11.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "parties" and "and" in line 19 of section 35 on page 23 of the printed bill the words "to receive and enter a plea of guilty in a criminal action and to enter judgment thereon, to quash an indictment or information in a criminal action and to enter such judgment as the nature of the case may require."

AMENDMENT No. 12.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting after "the same" in line 15 of section 38 on page 24 of the printed bill the following: "Any report purporting to set forth evidence heard or considered by the court shall be presumed to contain all the evidence so heard or considered unless the contrary shall affirmatively appear from such report."

AMENDMENT No. 13.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "appealed" and "may" in line 21 of section 38 on page 24 of the printed bill the word "from."

AMENDMENT No. 14.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "required by law" in line 43 of section 39 on page 26 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the word "allowed."

AMENDMENT No. 15.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "costs" and "or" in line 56 of section 39 on page 27 of the printed bill the words "and when the same is not reviewable by appeal directly to or writ of error directly from the Supreme Court as hereinbefore provided."

AMENDMENT No. 16.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "applied" and "within" in line 23 of section 51 on page 38 of the printed bill the word "for."

AMENDMENT No. 17.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "which" and "plainly" in line 26 of section 52 on page 40 of the printed bill the word "is."

AMENDMENT No. 18.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "mistakes" and "occurring" in line 11 of section 59 on page 44 of the printed bill the words "and omissions" and also by striking out the words "the inferior court might have received" in line 12 of said section 59 on said page 44 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in the opinion of the court is satisfactory evidence of such mistakes and omissions."

AMENDMENT No. 19.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting after the words "Appellate Court" in line 15 of section 59 on page 44 of the printed bill the words "or Supreme Court, as the case may be," and also by inserting after the words "Appellate Court" in line 16 of said section 59 on said page 44 of the printed bill the words "or Supreme Court, as the case may be."

AMENDMENT No. 20.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "pervided" in line 3 of section 64 on page 46 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the word "provided."

AMENDMENT No. 21.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out of line 1 of section 71 on page 48 of the printed bill the words "in repeal."

AMENDMENT No. 22.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by adding after "made" in line 21 of section 45 on page 34 of the printed bill the following: "A writ of error shall not be brought after the expiration of three years from the rendition of the order, judgment or decree complained of; but when a person thinking himself aggrieved by any order, judgment or decree that may be reversed in the Supreme Court or the Appellate Court shall be an infant, *non compos mentis* or under duress when the same was entered, the time of such disability shall be excluded from the computation of the said three years. The provisions of this Act are not intended to and shall not be construed to amend, repeal or alter any of the provisions of any existing statute concerning the time within which or the terms upon which writs of error may be sued out to review orders, judgments and decrees in special statutory proceedings or to grant any right of review in such proceedings where such right is not expressly given by law."

AMENDMENT No. 23.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "defendant" in line 3 of section 10 on page 10 of the printed bill and inserting in place thereof the word "plaintiff."

AMENDMENT No. 24.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting after "thereof," line 9 of section 12 on page 11 of the printed bill the words: "The provisions of this and of the preceding eight sections shall be subject to such alterations and modifications as the Supreme Court may, from time to time, by general rules prescribe."

AMENDMENT No. 25.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "municipal" and "corporation" in line 18 of section 40 on page 28 of the printed bill the words "or quasi-municipal."

AMENDMENT No. 26.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out all of lines 55, 56 and 57 and also the words "such statement of claim" in line 58 of section 3 on page 3 of the printed bill and inserting in place thereof the words "demand of the plaintiff, or of his attorney, a copy of such statement of claim, the plaintiff or his attorney shall deliver to such defendant, or group of defendants, a copy thereof without charge."

AMENDMENT No. 27.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out the comma (,) after "opinion" in line 3 of section 6 on page 5 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 28.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325, by striking out "no" in line 45 of section 8 on page 8 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the word "not."

AMENDMENT No. 29.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "or judge" in line 7 of section 10 on page 10 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 30.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "amonut" in line 23 of section 31 on page 21 of the printed bill and inserting in place thereof the word "amount."

AMENDMENT No. 31.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "excecution" in line 10 of section 35 on page 22 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the word "execution."

AMENDMENT No. 32.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting before "habeas corpus" in line 20 of section 39 on page 26 of the printed bill the word "every."

AMENDMENT No. 33.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "to" between "or" and "any" in line 20 of section 41 on page 29 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the word "of."

AMENDMENT No. 34.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "municipal" and "corporation" in line 15 of section 44 on page 33 of the printed bill the words "quasi-municipal."

AMENDMENT No. 35.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "deputy sheriff" and "coroner" in line 9 of section 47 on page 35 of the printed bill the words "or

by any" and striking out the words "bailiff or deputy bailiff of any court of the county in which such service is had," in lines 9 and 10 of said section 47 on said page 35, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in case the sheriff is disqualified to act;" also by inserting "or" before "deputy coroner" and striking out "bailiff or deputy bailiff" in line 13, and inserting "or" between "coroner" and "deputy coroner" in line 16 and striking out "bailiff or deputy bailiff" in line 17, all in section 47 on page 35 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 36.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by adding after "court" in line 21 of section 49 on page 37 of the printed bill the words: "In any criminal action the Supreme Court or appellate court, or any judge thereof, may grant a stay of proceedings during the pendency of the writ of error and may also release the defendant from custody until the final determination thereof upon such terms as the court may deem fit."

AMENDMENT No. 37.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting before "shall" in line 49 of section 52 on page 40 of the printed bill the words "such authenticated record."

AMENDMENT No. 38.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "Cook County" and "excepting" in line 4 of section 39 on page 25 of the printed bill the words "in all actions at law or in equity, and also in all special statutory proceedings where the right of appeal or writ of error is or may be given by statute."

AMENDMENT No. 39.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting between "Cook County" and "other" in line 12 of section 39 on page 25 of the printed bill the words "in all actions at law or in equity and in the special statutory proceedings aforesaid."

AMENDMENT No. 40.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting after "taxes or" in line 26 of section 39 on page 26 of the printed bill the words "the levy or collection of" and by adding after "special assessments" in line 27 of section 39 on page 26 of the printed bill the words "or special taxes."

AMENDMENT No. 41.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting after "such appeal" in line 48 of section 39 on page 27 of the printed bill the words "from an interlocutory order."

AMENDMENT No. 42.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting after "General Assembly" in line 14 of section 24 on page 17 of the printed bill the following: "The provisions of this section shall not apply to cases of application for continuance by reason of the absence of any attorney, solicitor or counsel who shall not have been actually employed in such action prior to the commencement of such session of the General Assembly unless such action shall have been commenced after the commencement of such session; nor shall it apply to the practice in the Supreme Court or the appellate courts."

AMENDMENT No. 43.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "May" in line 2 of section 68 on page 47 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof "July."

AMENDMENT No. 44.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting before "no judge" in line 1 of section 28 on page 18 of the printed bill the words "excepting by consent of the parties."

AMENDMENT No. 45.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "one thousand dollars (\$1,000)" in line 56 of section 39 on page 27 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof "five hundred dollars (\$500)."

AMENDMENT No. 46.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "one thousand dollars (\$1,000)" in line 6 of section 41 on page 29 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof "five hundred dollars (\$500)."

AMENDMENT No. 47.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting after "criminal action" in line 19 of section 39 on page 26 of the printed bill the words "in which the punishment may be death or confinement in the penitentiary."

AMENDMENT No. 48.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out the words and letters "(1) every action at law for the recovery of money only, or other personal property only, or both, tried by jury, when the sum or value in controversy, exclusive of costs, exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5000)" in lines 23, 24, 25 and 26 of section 39 on page 26 of the printed bill, also by substituting "(1)" for "(m)" in line 26, "(m)" for "(n)" in line 27, "(n)" for "(o)" in line 28, "(o)" for "(p)" in line 29, and "(p)" for "(q)" in line 30 of said section 39 of said page 26 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 49.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "final" in line 49 of section 39 on page 27 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 50.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by striking out "in" before "law" in line 1 of section 2 on page 1 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof "at."

AMENDMENT No. 51.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting "or" in place of "a" in line 60 and "a" in place of "or" after "copy" in line 61 of section 3 on page 3 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 52.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting "rulings" in place of "ruling" in line 1 of section 34 on page 21 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 53.

Amend Senate Bill No. 325 by inserting "inferior" in place of "supreme" in line 35 of section 39 on page 26 of the printed bill.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

POSTPONEMENT OF SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the consideration of the special order set for this hour, being the consideration of the motion made by him to reconsider the vote whereby S. B. 207, a bill for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand,"

Failed to pass April 29, 1913, was postponed until tomorrow, immediately after the regular order of business.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 313, a bill for "An Act concerning vital statistics providing for the registration, births, still-births and deaths by means of certificates thereof and burial or removal permits; and providing for the preservation of such records in the office of city registrars, county clerks, and the State Board of Health; and prescribing the means of securing the enforcement of this Act; and dividing the State into primary registration districts, designating the local registrars therefor and classifying the cities of the State for the uses and purposes of this Act; and providing for certified copies of records of births, still-births and deaths and the facts therein to be *prima facie* evidence; and defining the duties of physicians, midwives, coroners, undertakers, parents, guardians, superintendents of institutions, principals of schools, employers of minors, transportation companies, sextons, registrars, prosecuting attorneys, state's attorneys and Attorney General, with reference thereto, and requiring that necessary appropriations be made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions thereof by supervisors, county commissioners and city councils or board of aldermen and others; and defining offenses thereunder and affixing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Cornwell offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 313, as printed. Strike out of title of bill the words after the word statistics in the first line and add the following "and to provide for the registration of all births and deaths in the State of Illinois."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

By inserting after the words "clinical history," in line 38 of section 7, on page 6 of said bill, the words "if any."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

And by inserting after the words, "clinical history," in line 40 of said section 7, on page 7 of said bill, the words "if any."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

And by inserting after the words "clinical history," in line 52 of said section 7, on page 7 of said bill, the words "if any."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

And by inserting after the words "removal permit" in line 55 of said section 7, on page 7 of said bill, the words "except the certificates provided for in section 8 of this Act."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

And by inserting after the word "physician" in the 57th line of said section 7, on page 7, of said bill, the words "except the certificates provided for in section 8 of this Act."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

And by inserting after the words "medical attendance," in line 1 of section 8, on page 7 of said bill, the words "except when the death is due to violence, casualty, or any undue means, or suddenly while in apparent health, or in any suspicious or unusual manner, the undertaker, or person acting as such, shall notify the local or sub-registrar of such death, and he shall forthwith cause an inquiry to be made as to the facts in connection with the death, and upon this information thus obtained shall make a certificate, showing the causes or probable cause of said death, and the contributory causes, if known, which certificate shall have the same force and effect as certificates made by physicians, and the said registrar shall at once issue a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition of the body."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

And by striking out the words commencing with the word "to" in the 2nd line of section 17 of page 13 of said bill, and ending with the words "of law" in the 4th line of said section 17.

AMENDMENT No. 9.

And by striking out all that appears in section 18, commencing with the words "and shall" in line 26, and ending with the words "dangerous diseases" in line 31 of said section, on page 15 of said bill.

AMENDMENT No. 10.

And by striking out the words appearing in lines 11 and 12 of section 19 of page 15 of said bill "held by the State Board of Health to be."

AMENDMENT No. 11.

Amend by inserting after the word "father" in line 15 of section 14 the following words "provided that the name of the punitive father of an illegitimate child shall not be entered without consent of said father."

AMENDMENT No. 12.

Amend by inserting after the word "mother" in line 25 of section 14, the following words: (provided that name of mother of illegitimate child may not be entered without consent of said mother).

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, the further consideration of the bill was postponed, the bill to retain is on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 480, a bill for "An Act to regulate sales of investment securities, supervision of investment companies, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Johnson offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Amend section five of Senate Bill No. 480 in line one by striking out the word "fifty" after the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten."

Amend section fifteen of Senate Bill No. 480 after the word "documents" in line four by striking out the word "above and insert in lieu thereof the word "herein."

Amend section nineteen of Senate Bill No. 480 after the word "with" in line four by striking out the words "such officer" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the Auditor of Public Accounts."

Amend section nine of Senate Bill No. 480 in line eleven after the word "exceed" by striking out the word "ten" and insert in lieu thereof the word "five."

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the further consideration of the bill was postponed, the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 487, a bill for "An Act to issue free tickets in State Fairs to veterans of the Mexican and Civil wars,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment.

Mr. Canaday offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend title by striking out the word "and" after the word "Mexican" and insert after the word "Civil" the words "or Spanish-American" and insert after the word "Wars" the words "or Philippine Insurrection."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out of line four section 1, of printed bill the words "or Civil Wars" and insert the following: "Civil or Spanish-American Wars, or Philippine Insurrection."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 339, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, (approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899), as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Which was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading May 2, 1913, for amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the eighth line of the printed bill, after the word "city," strike out the words: "having a population of not over fifty thousand inhabitants."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

After the word "adopted" in the 25th line of said printed bill insert the following: "by any city having a population of not over fifty thousand inhabitants as determined by the last Federal census."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 203, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritances, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain Acts therein named,' approved June 14, 1909, and in force July 1, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Waage offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 203 by inserting after the word "assembly" that section 1 of the Act entitled, "An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritance, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain Acts therein named," approved June 14, 1909, and in force July 1, 1909, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Juul moved to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 327, a bill for "An Act to amend section 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof, prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Failed to pass today, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Beall,
Broderick,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Clark,
Compton,

Dailey,
Ettelson,
Glackin,
Gray,
Hamilton,
Harris,

Hay,
Hearn,
Helm,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,
Jones,

Juul,
Keller,
Landee,
Lundberg,
Maclean,
Magill,

O'Connor,
Piercy,
Shaw,
Stewart,
Waage,
Woodard,

Yeas—31.

On motion of Mr. Juul, the bill was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Juul offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 327, by inserting in line 39, between the words "to" and "arrest" the word "immediate."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 1:00 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

The following message was received from the Governor, which was read and, under the rules, was laid over for one day:

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communications:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 7, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint W. W. Barr, of Carbon-dale, trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University, vice J. M. Burkhardt, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 7, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Walter Williams, of Benton, Franklin County, trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University, vice Hugh Lauder, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 7, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint O. M. Karraker, of Harrisburg, Saline County, trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University, vice W. F. Bundy, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 7, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Herbert Piper, of Sumner, Lawrence County, trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University, vice H. T. Goddard, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 7, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint George McGahey, of Olney, Richland County, trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University, vice William M. Grissom, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 7, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint J. S. Taylor of Benton, Franklin County, Public Administrator for Franklin County, vice E. Dillon, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Silas Echols, of Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice B. O. Willard, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

May 7, 1913.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I beg to withdraw from your consideration my appointment, dated May 6, 1913, of Jesse Black, of Pekin, Tazewell County, as a member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice B. O. Willard, term expired.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

May 7, 1913.

The following message was received from the Governor, read, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD.

Gentlemen of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

I beg to transmit herewith reports of Frank S. Dickson, The Adjutant General, and Amos Sawyer, Acting Secretary of the State Board of Health, covering the protective, rescue, relief and sanitary work of the State in the flooded territory on the Ohio River.

These reports evidence at once the absolute necessity and the thoroughness and extent of the relief work. I invite your attention to the fact that in carrying on this work there were on active duty, twenty-four companies of the Illinois National Guard and three divisions of the Illinois Naval Reserve, rendering courageous and effective service in protecting levees, building bulk heads, filling and placing sand bags, and carrying relief to distressed persons.

Help was given to thousands of our citizens in thirty-one flooded sections through the establishment of twenty relief stations, from which food, clothing and tents were issued by methods which conserved the interests both of the State and of those organizations, societies and individuals that so generously forwarded aid, and which also fully met the equitable requirements of the flood sufferers.

The relief and sanitary work were so coördinated as to be doubly effective. I feel no stronger evidence may be presented of the dispatch and thoroughness with which their duty was performed by those having this work in charge than the statement that in the wide extent of devastation all possible disease epidemics were anticipated; no man, woman or child was permitted to suffer from hunger, or left without clothes or shelter; and not a single life was lost in the rising waters.

I am satisfied that the prompt and effective action of the State authorities in this matter prevented the loss of millions of dollars worth of property belonging to the citizens of Illinois.

The cost to the State is presented in the itemization prepared by The Adjutant General and transmitted in connection herewith, which may be summarized as follows:

Expenditures for protective, rescue, relief and sanitation in connection with the refugees, \$65,118.99. Of this amount, itemized bills in the sum of \$45,118.99 are in the hands of The Adjutant General, the remaining \$20,000.00 being a carefully prepared estimate of the outstanding indebtedness, based upon computations of the different matters for which bills have not been received. I have received from various sources, voluntary donations, approximately \$15,500.00 in flood relief subscriptions. The residue of this fund is approximately \$13,600.00, leaving a balance of approximately \$52,000.00 at present unprovided for.

Expenditures connected with the active service of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve on flood duty were \$81,647.68. The balance in the emergency fund at the inception of the flood was \$23,356.56. This balance has been exhausted and there is an unpaid liability of \$58,291.12.

I recommend that a bill be passed appropriating \$52,000.00 or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of defraying the indebtedness incurred on the part of the State in furnishing relief to flood sufferers.

I recommend the passage of a bill appropriating to the emergency fund of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve, \$58,291.12 to defray liabilities contracted by reason of the necessary use of the Military and Naval force in the protection of life and property in the flooded territory. In view of the fact that the liability above indicated has been contracted and is now unpaid, it is respectfully urged that the bills be passed with emergency clauses attached.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

May 3, 1913.

SIR—With reference to recent flood rescue and relief work along the Illinois, Wabash, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and their tributaries, I have the honor to report that pursuant to your verbal orders on March 29th, I assumed control, under your direction, of this work in the flooded sections, cooperating, as directed by you, with Majors Normoyle and Logan, in charge of relief work, acting for and in behalf of the National Government.

Prior to leaving for Cairo, distribution of supplies, tentage and sacks for levee work has been made under your personal direction from this department. It appearing in your judgment advisable, because of repeated requests for assistance from the submerged towns along the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, which towns were impossible of being reached from this point because of the paralysis of railroad connection, that a base of distribution be established in the flooded section, I proceeded to Cairo on April 4th, boarding the Steamer "Illinois" at St. Louis, which had, in the interim, been loaded with provisions and supplies for relief. I arrived at Cairo 4:00 p. m., April 5th, and found the relief station operating at Cairo and proceeded immediately up the Ohio River to Mound City and Shawneetown where supplies and tentage for the destitute were discharged.

I beg to report that in the flooded districts of the State there were established twenty relief stations, which stations distributed tentage, clothing, underwear, shoes, stockings and rations to thirty-one different towns and districts. The list follows:

Illinois River Valley—Naples.

Mississippi—Sandusky, Unity.

Ohio—Ullin, Pulaski, Mounds, Cairo, Mound City, Golconda—Rose Bud, Tansill, New Brownfield—Rosiclare, Elizabethtown, Shawneetown—Five refugee camps—Junction, Equality.

Wabash Rivers—New Haven, Levi Slough, Little Chain Hills, East and West Dogtown, Maunie, Pond Hill, Epworth, Fox River District.

In addition to the above general supply stations, tentage, sacks for levees, and in some instances, supplies, were also distributed to Beardstown, Meredosia and Harrisburg.

At this point, may I suggest that in all flood work there is a natural division about as follows:

1. Defensive operation. This is where the people of a community, and in this instance bravely assisted by the National Guard and Naval Reserve of the State, engage in a desperate fight to hold the levees to prevent inundation of city or village.

2. The water getting beyond control; the establishment of tent camps on high land out of reach of water; the transfer of aged and sick men and women and children to this established place of safety and the general rescue work on the part of Naval Reserve throughout great stretches of bottoms, where entire families were marooned by sea of surrounding waters and in many instances, both the rescue and relief afforded them proved most timely.

3. The feeding of the people in these refugee camps and shortly after the establishment of same, the necessity of clothing, particularly the women and children.

4. Strict and proper sanitation in these camps to prevent the inception and spread of disastrous epidemics.

5. As the water begins to recede, the absolute necessity of scientific and persistent sanitation in submerged cities and villages as a preventative measure is obvious.

6. Rehabilitation: This includes assistance to the stricken people in resuming their normal avocations; assistance in repairing houses, seeding land, providing means whereby both in cities, villages and farming communities, an independent self respecting population, resentful of pauperizing methods, yet in dire need, may be assisted in such manner as will permit their earning a livelihood to support their families. This rehabilitation work, I understand, in conference with the representatives of the American Red Cross, is being actively taken up by them and that they propose to very thoroughly afford this rehabilitation relief.

In view of the tremendous task which the first casual trip up river impressed me, I suggested to your Excellency, the coöperation of representative of State Board of Health with me in the relief work. This suggestion was promptly acted upon by you, and Dr. Crawford, Chief Inspector of the State Board of Health, together with Mr. Hansen with his corps of water survey experts from University of Illinois, joined me at Cairo. Upon arriving at any given town, we would call a meeting of the mayor and city officials, including the health officers; a careful census of those needing relief would be made either by myself or an officer representing me; the judgment of the local authorities secured thereon, and a local relief committee named by the local authorities to act in an advisory capacity to the officer to whom I would issue the rations for distribution. This officer coöperating with the local authorities would open a commissary supply station, the local committee sitting with him in said advisory capacity, passing upon the legitimacy of relief requests. That fact having been determined, your representative would issue the requisite rations according to the issue table used by the Illinois National Guard and Naval Reserve. While this supply of rations was being unloaded, the water survey experts were testing the wells and cisterns of the town, if not wholly submerged, and the representative of the State Board of Health was making careful examination touching contagion, epidemic either in existence or prospective, and full and proper sanitary instructions given by said representative to the local authorities. After leaving any given point, a conference would be held by Mr. Hansen, Dr. Crawford and myself, touching this situation from the different viewpoint and the necessities of the locality, and prompt and active steps would then be taken to carry out the co-ordinated conclusions touching the situation. (I apprehended that detailed report on sanitary conditions will be contained in report of State Board of Health.)

In following this method, I feel that better and more thorough results to the local communities were given than could have otherwise been secured and a very necessary co-ordination and saving of time and energy obtained.

In general, I would say that to the best of our abilities those in the relief work acting constantly under your immediate direction, endeavoring to afford immediate and ample relief in the way of food supplies, clothing, tentage, vaccine, medicines, lime and other disinfectants for sanitary purposes throughout the entire flooded district, systematizing the whole, to the end that the interests that both the State and those contributing either money or supplies might be conserved, and the actual requirement of equitable distribution be had to the distressed people.

I desire also in this connection, to invite the attention of your Excellency to the magnificent response of civic organization throughout the State, particularly the Chicago Association of Commerce and Peoria Association of Commerce, each of which bodies sent several carloads of provisions, cloth-

ing and disinfectants for distribution and the many other associations and church and fraternal societies and individuals in sending supplies to Cairo for distribution to a distressed people.

During this situation there was on duty, doing manual labor in the building and protection of levees, the rescue of endangered lives, and the relief of hungry men, women and children, twenty-four companies of the National Guard and three divisions of the Naval Reserve of the State. In addition thereto, Captain Henderson of the Life Saving Station of Chicago, with corps of men and complement of boats, reported for duty and did magnificent service to our people. I feel that I would be recreant in my duty if I did not in this connection commend to your favorable attention the wonderful service rendered by all the officers and men connected with our Military and Naval establishment on duty throughout this distressed territory. At great personal sacrifice, but with characteristic alacrity, they answered the call of the Commander-in-Chief and earnestly and persistently, with the proper regard for discipline and duty, performed under the most trying circumstances, every act that was deemed necessary by those in authority, to protect life and property and succor the distressed. And may I further add that much of the inspiration of this willingness to perform the most arduous duty, was caused by the knowledge of the example set by the Governor, as the Commander-in-Chief, in his constant attendance on the situation and his prompt and ready assisting hand at all distressed points.

I am attaching hereto, exhibits which show with the closest approximate estimation, the expenditures made and liabilities incurred by reason of the necessities of this emergency situation.

Respectfully submitted,

F. S. DICKSON,

The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

GOVERNOR EDWARD F. DUNNE,
Springfield, Illinois.

RELIEF WORK EXPENDITURES.

Stores purchased for assisting refugees at Cairo, Illinois and the immediate surrounding country, foraging stock, etc., March 30th to April 21st, inclusive \$10,956 79

Note: (Itemization attached) Ex. "A."

Such bills for refugee supplies, including sand bags furnished, expressage, groceries, etc., we have been able to gather in since the conclusion of the relief work 34,162 20

Note: (Itemization attached) Ex. "B."

\$45,118 99

Every creditor has been requested to supply statement, but in addition to the above there are a number of outstanding express, freight, telephone and telegraph bills that we have as yet been unable to secure statements on. It is possible, therefore, only to estimate the additional relief indebtedness, and estimating this from the freight, express, telephone and telegraph rates between the different points involved and the amount of supplies secured and not yet billed, I estimate that it will require \$20,000.00 in addition to the above specific figures, to fully liquidate. This would render this total \$65,118 99

In the matter of relief work it is therefore, recommended that an emergency appropriation in the amount indicated be requested of the General Assembly. A bill drawn for the purpose could carry provision appropriating \$65,118.99, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in order that if the outstanding bills which I have attempted to carefully estimate, might not quite reach \$20,000.00, the balance could revert to the treasury.

EXHIBIT "A."

Stores purchased for the subsisting of refugees at Cairo, Ill., and vicinity, and foraging stock, together with other stores and services during the recent flood, March 30 to April 21, inclusive.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Armour & Co., meat	\$ 426 08	
Arntzen, Capt. J. B., use of steamer in relief work, city of Cairo, before arrival "Illinois"	1,200 00	
Blue Front Restaurant, meals and lunches	11 15	
Carnes, Geo. T., dry goods	74 75	
Consolidated Hay & Grain Co., hay	787 31	
Cotter Bros. & Co., potatoes	7 20	
Colonial Hotel, meals for refugees without cooking facilities	341 20	
Halliday-Phillips Wharfboat Co., freight	72 80	
Hastings Co., Samuel, hay and grain	581 74	
Kurtz, John, replacing dislocated houses	201 00	
Lattner, John, bread	13 35	
McKnight-Keaton Grocery Co., groceries	1,685 48	
McManus, B. Jr., shoes	294 45	
Mississippi Box Co., lumber	139 60	
New York Store Mercantile Co., light hardware	270 61	
Scudder-Gale Grocery Co., groceries	695 42	
Southern Illinois Motor Co., use of prestolite	2 00	
Steger Bros., bread	20 00	
Schuh Drug Co., drugs	96 86	
Thistlewood & Co., hay and grain	55 97	
Terrell-Howe Co., shoes	261 65	
Union Bakery, bread	20 00	
Wood & Bennett, groceries	860 29	
Woodward Hardware Co., lanterns	4 25	
Weber-Wohlter's Dry Goods Co., hose, etc.,	63 75	
	<hr/>	\$ 8,186 91

MOUNDS, ILLINOIS.

Jake J. Blum, groceries	8 86	
Wm. Gallion, bags	90	
Weiderman Steam Bakery bread	50 44	
	<hr/>	60 20

BEECH RIDGE, ILLINOIS.

Emil Lieb, boat service	5 00	
	<hr/>	5 00

VILLA RIDGE, ILLINOIS.

W. H. Spaulding, groceries	15 35	
	<hr/>	15 35
		\$ 8,267 46

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Cairo City Coal Co., towing barges, etc.,	167 00	
Weber-Wohlter's Dry Goods Co., rent of room for refugee store room	37 00	
	<hr/>	8,469 46
McKnight-Keaton Grocery Co., groceries	2,370 65	
Illinois Central Railroad Co., freight	61 50	
St. Mary's Infirmary, medicine and care of refugees....	47 13	
Three States, Steamer, freight	8 05	
	<hr/>	2,487 33
		<hr/>
		\$10,956 79

EXHIBIT "B."

Date.	Consignor.	Consignee.	Address.	Amount.
Apr. 7, 1913	Jageman-Bode Co.	Sergt. Fisher	Naples	\$ 45 50
Apr. 8, 1913	Jageman-Bode Co.	Col. Woods	Meredosia	16 31
Apr. 14, 1913	Jageman-Bode Co.	Major Maunie	Maunie	793 73
Apr. 16, 1913	Jageman-Bode Co.	Col. Tripp	Carmi	82 97
Apr. 18, 1913	Jageman-Bode Co.	Sergt. Fisher	Naples	88 80
Apr. 14, 1913	Cairo Boat Store	Adj't Gen.	Cairo	2 75
Apr. 17, 1913	Klein & Wasem Grocer Co.		Mt. Vernon, Ind.	1,492 00
Apr. 4, 1913	Harry Picknell	Capt. Cohn	Champaign	20 78
Mar. 29, 1913	Heydt Bakery	Col. Shand	Shawneetown	18 06
Apr. 2, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	M. F. Browner	Mound City	700 00
Mar. 31, 1913	John W. Bunn & Co.	Adj't Gen.	Shawneetown	85 52
Apr. 3, 1913	John W. Bunn & Co.	Lt. Styles	Sandusky	79 53
Apr. 3, 1913	John W. Bunn & Co.	Sergt. Fisher	Naples	89 93
Apr. 3, 1913	John W. Bunn & Co.	Gen. Dickson	East St. Louis	991 52
Mar. 31, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	Thos. Bentley	Naples	135 07
Mar. 31, 1913	Armour & Co.	Gen. Dickson	Cairo	1,637 92
Apr. 1, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	Mound City	Mound City	100 00
Mar. 31, 1913	John W. Bunn & Co.	Gen. Dickson	Cairo	662 06
Apr. 3, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	Lt. Styles	Sandusky	12 03
Mar. 31, 1913	Bemis Bros. Bag Co.	Col. Shand	Shawneetown	350 00
Mar. 31, 1913	Bemis Bro. Bag Co.	Gen. Dickson	Cairo	4,590 00
	Eccles Bros.	Subsistence	Odin	18 30
Apr. 15, 1913	Mrs. E. A. Piles	do.	do.	3 75
Apr. 17, 1913	Klein & Wasem Grocery Co.	Adjutant General	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	2 65
Apr. 16, 1913	Capt. Brant	Drayage	Olney	3 00
Apr. 4, 1913	West Disinfecting Co.	Gen. Dickson	St. Louis, Mo.	54 00
Apr. 10, 1913	Chicago & Eastern Ill. R. R. Co.	Transportation		113 67
Apr. 7, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	Ill. N. G.	Meredosia	105 00
Apr. 3, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	M. F. Browner	Mound City	11 20
Apr. 7, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	C. B. Kappel	Meredosia	140 00
Apr. 4, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	C. B. Kappel	do.	135 00
	Springfield Paper Co.	I. N. G.		35 00
Apr. 18, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	Sec. Woods		7 00
Apr. 7, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	Expressage	Meredosia	17 82
Apr. 8, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	Col. Wood	do.	140 00
Apr. 8, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	Expressage	do.	12 63
Apr. 3, 1913				
Apr. 4, 1913	Berger Bros.	L. P. Owen	Meredosia	20 92
Apr. 5, 1913				
Mar. 31, 1913	American Express Co.	Asst. Q. M. G.	Cairo	26 34
Mar. 31, 1913	Wells Fargo & Co.	do.	do.	1 25
Apr. 5, 1913	H. H. Stewart	Subsistence	Carmi	7 35
Apr. 5, 1913	Cherry's Livery	Horse hire	Jacksonville	2 50
Apr. 10, 1913	Robert Fischer	Subsistence	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	22 42
Apr. 7, 1913	P. H. Stern & Sons	Subsistence	Mounds	35 00
Apr. 6, 1913	H. E. Harms	Subsistence	Meredosia	9 41
Apr. 14, 1913	Peter Vredenburg Lumber Co.	Col. Shand		40 00
Apr. 2, 1913	William Evers	Col. Woods	Quincy	44 13
Apr. 3, 1913	H. Korn Baking Co.	Col. Wood	do.	6 00
Apr. 4, 1913	H. E. Harms	Col. Wood	Meredosia	19 94
Apr. 4, 1913	Berger & Neville	Col. Wood	do.	6 60
Apr. 10, 1913	Berger Bros.	Col. Wood	do.	12 89
Apr. 8, 1913	Armour & Co.	Col. Wood	do.	28 91
Apr. 10, 1913	W. L. Hodde & Co.	I. N. G.		338 02
Apr. 15, 1913	H. & L. Chase Bag Co.	Gen. Dickson	Mounds	1,856 25
Apr. 7, 1913	Berger & Neville	Col. Wood	Meredosia	14 85
Apr. 7, 1913	Meredosia Farmers Grain Co.	Col. Wood	Meredosia	3 12
Apr. 5, 1913	Gerold Moving Co.	Gen. Dickson	East St. Louis	67 00
Apr. 14, 1913	Lee Line Steamer	Gen. Dickson	St. Louis, Mo.	37 35
Mar. 31, 1913	Armour & Co.	7th Infantry	Chicago	63 24
Mar. 31, 1913	Ill. Central R. R. Co.	do.	Champaign	67 30
Apr. 5, 1913	Illmo Hotel Co.	Subsistence	East St. Louis	10 00
Mar. 31, 1913	American Express Co.	Expressage	Cairo	48 03
Apr. 5, 1913	John W. Bunn & Co.	Col. Tripp	Mounds	85 52
Apr. 4, 1913	John W. Bunn & Co.	H. B. Eshelman	Pulaski	28 10
Apr. 4, 1913	John W. Bunn & Co.	Col. Wood	Meredosia	43 22
Apr. 7, 1913	Abbott Alkaloidal Co.	Gen. Dickson	Springfield	12 00
Apr. 4, 1913	Adams Express Co.	John Crebs	Carmi	34 70
Apr. 18, 1913	Lafayette Grocer Co.	I. N. G.	Springfield	281 32
Apr. 14, 1913	John W. Bunn & Co.	I. N. G.		11 33
Apr. 21, 1913	Springfield Paper Co.	Express	Meredosia	18 25
Apr. 21, 1913	Jageman-Bode Co.	John Crebs	Carmi	220 41
Apr. 3, 1913	Illinois Traction Co.	Freight	East St. Louis	250 00
Apr. 19, 1913	Hartman Bros.	Bread	Naples, Meredosia	116 00
Apr. 22, 1913	Simon Bros.	Subsistence		566 50

Exhibit "B"—Concluded.

Date.	Consignor.	Consignee.	Address.	Amount.
Apr. 22, 1913	Peter Vredenburg	Lime		\$ 40 00
Apr. 19, 1913	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	Transportation		289 81
Apr. 24, 1913	Peter Vredenburg	Lime	Shawneetown	50 00
Apr. 24, 1913	Peter Vredenburg	Lime	Naples	25 00
Apr. 25, 1913	Peter Vredenburg	Lime	Mound City	100 00
Mar. 29, 1913	Chicago & Alton	Transportation		200 00
Apr. 4, 1913	Capt. W. A. Long	Subsistence, etc.		8 65
Apr. 17, 1913	Pullman & Company	Transportation		2 00
Apr. 21, 1913	Swift & Company			6,596 01
Apr. 25, 1913	Jageman-Bode Co.	Sergt. Fisher	Naples	76 48
Mar. 30, 1913	Capt. W. E. Scarborough	Trans., etc.	Cairo	8 86
Apr. 2, 1913	Capt. L. P. Owen	Subsistence		15 30
Apr. 12, 1913	Chicago & Alton	Freight		61 40
Mar. 31, 1913	St. Louis Bag & Burlap Co.	Bags	Cairo	7,500 00
Apr. 23, 1913	Capt. Austin	Subsistence	Shawneetown	36 10
Mar. 29, 1913	Lt. Maxfield	Supplies	Shawneetown	225 95
Apr. 26, 1913	Klein & Waseem Co.	Col. Lang	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	84 00
	Lt. Styles	Expenses	Sandusky	83 97
Mar. 29, 1913	Al Thomason	Hauling	Shawneetown	1 25
Mar. 29, 1913	Cumberland Telephone Co.	Tolls	Shawneetown	6 75
	Lt. Gravenhorst	Expenses	Shawneetown	15 54
Mar. 29, 1913	W. E. Steiner	Supplies	Shawneetown	143 38
Mar. 29, 1913	W. H. Hall	Rental, boats	Shawneetown	305 00
Mar. 29, 1913	O. S. Potts	Livery hire	Shawneetown	28 00
Mar. 31, 1913	Howell & Waller	Provisions	Shawneetown	135 20
Mar. 29, 1913	Geo. F. Rubenacher	Beef	Shawneetown	45 87
Mar. 29, 1913	E. F. Armstrong	Knives, etc.	Shawneetown	1 39
Mar. 29, 1913	Goetzman Bros.	Subsistence	Shawneetown	27 96
Mar. 29, 1913	A. K. Lowe & Sons	Supplies	Shawneetown	6 55
Mar. 29, 1913	J. C. Ledbetter	Boat hire	Shawneetown	13 00
Mar. 29, 1913	Walter Putman	Boat hire	Shawneetown	24 50
Mar. 29, 1913	Hale & Thompson	Towing barge	Shawneetown	30 00
Mar. 29, 1913	Buck Litsey	Fish	Shawneetown	2 04
Mar. 29, 1913	Shawneetown Electric Co.	Coal	Shawneetown	3 30
Mar. 29, 1913	Harry Walker	Meals	Shawneetown	5 25
Apr. 2, 1913	P. W. Paul	Straw, etc.	Shawneetown	44 45
Apr. 4, 1913	R. E. Winstead	Boat hire	Shawneetown	12 00
Apr. 3, 1913	Walter Bros. & Co.	Bread	Shawneetown	37 50
Apr. 10, 1913	H. F. Fox	Provisions	Shawneetown	6 65
Apr. 15, 1913	A. T. Spivey	Subsistence	Shawneetown	2 00
Mar. 30, 1913	Martha Sanderson	Meals	Shawneetown	2 50
Apr. 1913	Bernard Lamb	Transfer	Shawneetown	2 50
Apr. 20, 1913	H. Woodrome	Meals	Ashley	1 40
Apr. 24, 1913	Dr. J. W. Bowling	Medical services	Shawneetown	20 00
Apr. 14, 1913	Wright & Campbell	Livery	Equality	3 00
Apr. 10, 1913	C. L. Redrick	Provisions, etc.	Junction	14 00
Apr. 10, 1913	Wm. Beard	Transferring	do	13 50
Apr. 1913	Brs. Addie Walters	Meals and lodging	Equality	21 25
Mar. 13, 1913	Bruns-Bowersox Hardware Co.	Hardware	Shawneetown	8 43
Mar. 31, 1913	E. Eberwine	Supplies	Shawneetown	13 00
Apr. 1913	Robinson Bros.	Supplies	Shawneetown	59 00
Apr. 22, 1913	Mrs. Celia Froelich	Rental	Shawneetown	42 00
Apr. 3, 1913	M. F. Strickland	Flour	Shawneetown	28 75
May 1, 1913	Sergt. Geo. T. Fisher	Boat hire, etc.	Naples	81 00
Apr. 4, 1913	Sergt. Geo. T. Fisher	Supplies	Naples	24 18
Apr. 3, 1913	Wabash R. R. Co.	Freight	Naples	3 15
Apr. 22, 1913	West Disinfecting Co.	Chloro Naphth	"Illinois"	281 81
Apr. 3, 1913	Mrs. Tina Summers	Board	Naples	10 00
	Paul Bitchenauer	Labor	Arsenal	8 00
Apr. 29, 1913	Capt. Taylor	Supplies	Shawneetown	15 35
Apr. 13, 1913	Col. Lang	Expenses	Shawneetown	48 60
				\$34,162 20

EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES ACCOUNT NATIONAL GUARD AND NAVAL RESERVE,
RECENT FOOD DUTY.

Balance in emergency fund at inception
of food.....\$23,356 56

EXPENDITURES.

Pay of troops and miscellaneous connected therewith.....\$81,647 68
Balance unpaid.....\$58,291 12

ITEMIZATION.

Co. K, 7th Inf.....	\$ 696 79
4th Infantry.....	111 11
Pro. Bat., 5th.....	262 67
Co. M, 4th.....	900 60
Col. Abbott.....	50 00
Co. B, 5th.....	1,258 76
Co. A, 7th.....	1,278 45
Co. B, 7th.....	921 48
Co. C, 7th.....	1,246 20
Co. D, 7th.....	1,083 11
Co. F, 7th.....	1,130 35
Co. G, 7th.....	1,105 22
Co. H, 7th.....	1,450 94
Co. I, 7th.....	1,161 22
Co. L, 7th.....	1,297 82
Co. M, 7th.....	1,297 04
Headquarters, 7th.....	2,069 81
Co. H, 4th.....	1,452 59
Headquarters, 4th.....	701 53
Co. C, 4th.....	1,773 29
Q. M. Detail.....	219 17
2d Brig.....	28 15
Co. F, 4th.....	958 51
Co. F, 4th.....	109 56
Asst. Adjt. Gen.....	48 10
L. & N.....	37 00
I. T. S.....	80 00
Hotel Ashley.....	8 00
Col. 4th Inf., Equality.....	18 30
Rosenbaum Bros.....	270 00
Wabash.....	2 19
Van Noy.....	40 50
Kline & Wassen.....	228 00
Van Noy.....	34 50
Pullman.....	7 00
Van Noy.....	15 10
Clark Transfer.....	3 50

\$23,356 56

EXPENDITURES MADE FOR WHICH NO APPROPRIATION NOW EXISTS.

\$58,291 12

Itemization of above—

Co. B, 4th.....	\$1,617 13
Co. F, 5th.....	1,386 53
Co. L, 4th.....	1,945 98
Co. K, 4th.....	1,704 45
Detail 7th Inf.....	321 78
Co. G, 4th.....	2,690 72
Co. I, 5th.....	1,768 18
Headquarters 1st Prov. Batt. 4th Inf.	450 00
9th Div. I. N. R.....	2,577 98
Co. I, 4th.....	2,560 00
Extra Detail officers and enlisted men	*5,000 00
Chicago Naval Reserve.....	3,748 78
Detail 7th.....	83 90
Transportation of troops.....	20,000 00

\$45,855 43

* Estimated.

For additional itemization of remaining \$12,435.69, see attached sheet.
 In order to liquidate the indebtedness due to the active service of
 troops and Naval Reserve, it will therefore require an emergency
 appropriation of \$58,125 17

Respectfully submitted,

F. S. DICKSON,

The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

Expenses for subsistence and stores purchased for troops in the field at
 Cairo, Illinois, and vicinity, while under orders of the Commander-in-Chief,
 engaged in active service in connection with the floods.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Armour & Co., meats, etc.,	\$ 1,139 95
Brady, Lieut. James K., expenses enroute	9 90
Blue Front Restaurant, meals (troops)	1,600 65
Bolger, Capt. John J., expenses in field	16 64
Central Union Telephone Co., toll	10 30
Cairo City Coal Co., coaling U. S. steamers, etc.,	320 00
Costello, Chas. A., medical supplies enroute	1 50
Coleman, James, stationery supplies	22 55
Cotter Bros., groceries, etc.,	25 84
Central Dist. Co., empty barrels	4 50
City of Cairo, Illinois, meals to troops, nights	248 35
Cairo Motor Co., gasoline and supplies	37 65
Cairo Boat Store, groceries	51 38
Colonial Hotel, meals (troops in field)	211 65
Dennison-Gholson Dry Goods Co., dry goods, etc.	12 00
Dill, George R., meals (troops)	399 00
Fitzgerald's Restaurant, meals (Company K.)	101 25
Gunther, H., bread	191 76
Glynn, John P., hauling supplies	19 00
Gannon, R. E., coal furnished 7th inf.,	3 25
Ill. Cen. R. R. Co., freight on boats to Alton	30 80
Halliday Hotel, baths, rooms and meals	1,344 70
Huette's, shoes (troops)	504 00
Halliday-Rittenhouse, installing baths	18 53
Heines Chop House and Bar, meals, Company K., 4th Inf.	132 75
Henckle's Drug Store, medical supplies	75 31
Langan, P. T., lumber, etc.,	19 95
Lazarus Company, The, empty barrels	2 00
McManus, B., Jr., shoes (troops)	1,886 75
McKnight-Keaton Grocery Co., groceries, etc.,	179 66
Mammoth, The, empty barrels	4 80
McClure, Lieut. C. F., expenses in field	14 50
Marable, P. C., paints	2 50
Morton, Capt. E. J., expense enroute	14 30
Nellis, Fred D., coal	5 50
North Pole Candy Kitchen, ice cream (steamer Illinois)	2 40
New York Store Mercantile Co., groceries, etc.,	767 01
Postal Telegraph Co., messages (official)	29 34
Quinlan, Capt. T. R., expenses	8 88
Pink & Co., baled straw	8 75
Rhodes-Burford, R. F. Co., cots and pads	18 75
Reed Hardware Co., hardware	86 93
Steamer Three States, transporting troops	275 00
Solomon's Clothing Store, clothing, etc.,	14 50
Scudder-Gale Grocery Co., groceries, etc.	8 25
Teer, A. D., taxi service	5 00
Terrell-Howe Shoe Co., shoes	306 00
Thistlewood & Co., hay and grain	27 90

Woodward, Mercer, detached duty, Maunie	8 00
Western Union Telegraph Co., official messages	40 36
Wood & Bennett Co., groceries	355 42
Woodward Hardware Co., hardware	50 37
White & Walder, rain coats, etc.,	265 00
Weber-Wohlter's Dry Goods Co., cheese cloth	4 50
Winter Brothers, Ice	15 00
Maley's Restaurant, meals and lodging	107 25
	<hr/>
	\$11,067 78

MOUND CITY, ILLINOIS.

Bestgen & Westerman, mess supplies	11 85
Batson, F. M., meals	296 75
Lutz, Anton, meat	21 00
Kennedy's Steam Bakery, bread	19 61
Murphy & Co., sugar	1 50
Magill Furniture Co., cot	2 25
Neadstine & Freeman, dry goods, etc.,	10 00
Snyder & Betts, empty barrels	4 00
Schuler, A., shoes	214 50
St. Charles Hotel, meals and lodging	607 00
Willard & Hutcheson, Drs., medical service	52 50
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,241 06

MOUNDS, ILLINOIS.

Koone, L. H., hauling supplies	2 00
Melton Brothers, butter, etc.,	3 80
Mattson, A. E., coffee	6 25
Otrich, L. C., drugs	11 75
Prindle & Herman, use of motor car, supplies	8 00
Toler Furniture Co., mess supplies	4 80
Walbridge, C. H., hauling supplies	11 25
Zon's Place, meals	7 65
	<hr/>
	\$ 55 50
Cruse, W. E., Pulaski, Ill., rig to load supplies	3 00
Illinois Central Lunch Room, Champaign, Ill., lunch for 92 men	2 30
Van Noy R. R. News Co., Carbondale, Ill., sandwiches, etc.	32 80
Van Noy Hotel and News Co., Centralia, Ill., meals.....	33 25
	<hr/>
	\$ 71 35

Total active service to April 21, 1913 \$12,435 69

May 1, 1913.

To His Excellency, Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois, Springfield:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary and contagious disease work of the State Board of Health in the flooded district in Illinois along the Ohio River:

Section 2 of "An Act to create and establish a Board of Health in the State of Illinois," in force July 1, 1877, provides that "the State Board of Health shall have the general supervision of the interests of the health and lives of the people of the State. * * * The board shall have authority to make such rules and regulations and such sanitary investigations as they may, from time to time deem necessary for the preservation and improvement of the public health. * * * It shall be the duty of all local boards of health, health authorities and officers and employees of the State or any county, village, city or township thereof, to enforce the rules and regulations that may be adopted by the State Board of Health. * * * It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to investigate into the cause of danger-

ously contagious or infectious diseases, especially when existing in epidemic form, and to take means to restrict and suppress the same."

In accordance with your instructions, based upon the above provisions of the statutes, I detailed representatives of this board for work in such district as follows:

On April 5th, Dr. J. C. Westervelt, Assistant Secretary, then investigating an outbreak of smallpox at Boaz, Massac County, was directed to visit Shawneetown for the purpose of investigating sanitary conditions and the contagious disease situation, and of assisting and instructing the local authorities in the improvement of sanitary conditions and the prevention of contagious diseases.

On April 7th, Dr. C. J. Boswell, a member of the State Board of Health, residing at Mounds in the flooded district, was requested to get in touch with Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson at Cairo, and to cooperate with him in his work at Mounds and vicinity.

On the same day Dr. C. E. Crawford, Chief Inspector of this board, was directed to go to Cairo for an indefinite stay, and to take charge of the work of the board at that place and at other points along the Ohio River where the board might be of service to the residents.

On April 9th Dr. Westervelt reported from Eldorado that he had just arrived from Shawneetown and points south, finding nothing but waste and desolation; that there [were] 1,000 refugees near Shawneetown but that they were well provisioned and well cared for and that no cases of contagious disease existed. On April 10th Dr. Westervelt made a more extended report of conditions at Shawneetown, stating that the entire town was under some 15 feet of water, and would remain so for at least ten days under most favorable conditions.

With Mayor George H. Earnshaw and Dr. Paul Sherman, health officer, he visited the various refugee camps near Shawneetown and made examination into conditions at each camp. He reports that the camps were all well located on side hills with good drainage, and that the water used by the refugees was obtained from wells above the high-water line. The toilet conveniences, however, were not sufficient. This, the local authorities promised should be remedied.

No cases of contagious disease were found at either Shawneetown or any of the camps. Dr. Sherman, health officer, had sufficient vaccine points and diphtheria antitoxin to meet all reasonable needs.

Dr. Westervelt further stated that, in his opinion, the water supply at Shawneetown would probably remain free from contamination, the same being obtained from driven wells. In his opinion much work would be necessary to restore the city to sanitary conditions but because of the water nothing could be done for some two weeks.

Dr. Crawford remained in the flooded district some two weeks, visiting the communities affected, on three different occasions, making the trip up the Ohio River on the boat furnished by the Illinois Fish Commission. He reports he found conditions as follows:

Mound City—We stopped at Mound City April 9th, and called on Mayor Browner and Alderman Biglioni, Currian, Hadley and Barllin. They reported no medical supplies needed and no contagion, the last case of smallpox disappeared three weeks ago. The town is flooded and the out-houses filled with seep water, will need about 100 barrels of lime when water recedes. Mayor says citizens will use lime and clean up under our direction when the time arrives.

Mounds—On April 9th, while at Mound City, I called up Dr. Boswell, but his office girl said he would not be in for some time. I left a message for him to look after any emergency that may develop at Mounds or Mound City until we returned. Mr. Hanson of the Water Supply Station is looking after the water supply at Cairo, Mounds and Mound City.

Metropolis—April 9th, part of the town under water. No supplies needed. Left Mr. Town of Water Supply Station to look after water supply at Metropolis and Brookport.

Golconda—April 10th. We stopped at Golconda yesterday and found sixty-five houses submerged and left 400 rations. No contagious diseases. Called

on Mayor Williamson, health officer, Dr. McCoy—two cases of smallpox in railroad camp $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Golconda. Employees live at Golconda. Dr. Field has been employed by County Commissioner Whitesides to look after the situation and has both cases quarantined with guards at each house. Left 200 vaccine points with Dr. McCoy and Fields. Dr. McCoy will look after any emergency until we return. Mr. Ferguson of the State Water Survey at Urbana will look after water supply.

Rosiclare—April 11th. Saw Dr. W. P. Evers, health officer and chairman of relief committee—portion of the town under water. No food supplies needed. They have had 84 (in 22 families) cases of smallpox there since the second week in January and at the present time there are 22 cases in six families, all under quarantine by Dr. Evers. Dr. Westervelt was there in January. The fumigation of houses has been imperfect. Dr. Evers thinks he can handle the situation. Will leave him supply of vaccine points and supply of fumigating materials on our return trip. Dr. Evers will look after conditions until we return.

Elizabethtown—April 11th. Saw Dr. F. M. Fowler, health officer. No supplies needed. Part of the town under water. There have been 150 cases of smallpox since the first of January. Last case disappeared 25 days ago and no contagion in the town, but there are 15 cases of smallpox in five families and 14 cases of scarlet fever in four families about four miles from Elizabethtown. All are quarantined and Dr. R. H. Willingham has been employed by County Commissioner Lauri to look after conditions and he says he thinks he can and will attend to the matters. Dr. Fowler will look after any emergency until we return when we will leave supply of fumigating material and some vaccine points. This town, like all others, will need a liberal supply of lime in a short time.

Shawneetown—April 11th. Town completely submerged—1,200 people in camp in tents on hill. The sanitary condition is very bad. Left rations for 1,200 people. There is no contagion and not a great deal of sickness, but an epidemic is inevitable and after going over the conditions thoroughly with General Dickson we decided to establish an emergency hospital available to all members of camp and selected a school house for the hospital and plan to have it in operation by next Monday. The Red Cross will supply the nurses. This is by far the most serious condition we have found.

MT. VERNON, IND., April 11.

Amos Sawyer, Board of Health, Springfield, Ill.:

No contagion at Shawneetown, but sanitary conditions are bad. We are establishing an emergency hospital there. Other points between Cairo here have been given temporary relief. We go up Wabash from here. Can reach me Cairo care of General Dickson about Sunday.

C. E. CRAWFORD."

Shawneetown—April 13th. I wrote you regarding an inspector for Shawneetown and expected to hear from you when I reached Cairo today. While we can use an inspector there very nicely, we can get along without one if we have to. We are doing the best we can under the circumstances, and I am very well satisfied as far as smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever are concerned. We can control that without any trouble. Our big problem will be when the water begins to recede and typhoid fever and malaria troubles will, undoubtedly, develop.

Cairo—April 14th and 15th. I beg to report that I took up the sanitary conditions at Cairo the 14th and 15th with Dr. Walsh, health officer and the executive committee and found that there were three cases of smallpox, all well quarantined and all necessary precautions being taken. Eighteen teams were engaged cleaning up the city at noon the 14th, and 600 loads of garbage and refuse of all kinds was handled that day and the next. The local officials are working hard there and carried out every instruction I made regarding the sanitary matters.

Mound City, Mounds and Metropolis—April 15th. We left Cairo at 1:00 o'clock the 15th with a boat-load of supplies of all kinds and first went to Wickliffe, Ky., and first called on Dr. Rogers, health officer, and the relief committee and found no contagion and no need of medical supplies—General

Dickson left supplies. There are several hundred Illinois people there and their families are being taken care of by the State of Illinois. 200 barrels of lime were left at Mounds and Mound City. We did not stop at Metropolis as they reported over phone that they needed no medical or other supplies. There is no change in the condition at Mounds or Mound City, only that the water is receding and there is an effort to clean up.

Golconda—April 16th. We next went to Golconda, called on Mayor Williamson and Health Officer Dr. McCoy, no new developments there, water rapidly receding, left a large supply of disinfecting material, anti-typhoid and smallpox vaccine and ordered 50 barrels of lime, no new cases of smallpox in camps near there. People who were drawing rations and refused to help clean up the city were ordered taken off the list and not given any more assistance unless they helped clean the city.

Rosiclare—April 16th. On arrival at Rosiclare we called on Mayor Miles and Dr. Evers, health officer, and found that there were still 24 cases of smallpox in seven families. On my first visit we found much opposition to vaccination. Orders were given to the sergeant in charge of supplies not to issue supplies to anyone who had not been vaccinated or who refused to be vaccinated, resulting in a general vaccination at the present time. Left fumigating materials for 20 houses, 200 vaccine points, 150 anti-typhoid vaccine, ordered 50 barrels of lime.

Elizabethtown—April 16th. We found no new developments at Elizabethtown, conditions seemed to be improving, left disinfecting material, anti-typhoid vaccine, ordered 25 barrels of lime.

Shawneetown—April 17th. The night of the 16th we reached Shawneetown, remained there that night. The sanitary conditions there are very unsatisfactory. All the resident portion of the town is still submerged and there is quite a foul odor, very little sickness, but a run of sickness seems inevitable. We left a complete emergency hospital outfit, including beds, mattresses, sheets, pillow-cases, hardware, medical supplies of all kinds, a very large quantity of disinfecting material, anti-typhoid and smallpox vaccine, ordered two car-loads of lime. The hospital is established in a school house and is left in charge of Dr. Walker of the Medical Corps of the Illinois National Guards. Dr. Sherman, local health officer, is in charge of the sanitary work and he and Dr. Walker are working together and are rendering splendid services. They were my guests at a dinner on the steamer Illinois that night, when we discussed the situation thoroughly. The State is still feeding 1,284 people and General Dickson gave instructions at my request that all men who refused to work and help clean up the city be not given rations. Dr. Sherman is still the only local official who is taking an interest in the affairs. Messrs. Carson and Tanner of the State Water Supply Station were left at Shawneetown to look after the water.

Regarding Shawneetown, I beg to report that the mayor left the day the levee was cut and other officers with the exception of Dr. Sherman, health officer, absolutely refused to do a single thing.

All relief work that has been done there has been done by the State and federal government. On my first visit I informed the authorities that if they failed to act and protect the citizens, that on my return the State Board of Health would assume charge at the expense of the village, and I suggested the appointment of Dr. Sherman that I might be in a position to make good if they failed to carry out my instructions.

New Haven, Chain Hills, East and West Dog Town—April 18th. We left Shawneetown on the morning of the 17th and went up the Wabash to New Haven, Chain Hills, East and West Dog Town, where supplies were left for ten days. There was no contagion at either of these places and no doctor at Chain Hills or East and West Dog Town. Saw the doctor at New Haven and left vaccine and fumigating materials, ordered lime for each place. We then returned to Mt. Vernon, remaining there the night of the 17th and General Dickson purchased a supply of shoes, stockings and children's clothing.

At the time of the first inspection, Dr. Crawford instructed the local authorities in each of the communities affected by the flood, to have printed and to distribute a proclamation of which the following is a copy:

We, the undersigned Board of Health and city council, hereby declare that an emergency situation now exists, which threatens the health and lives of the people, and urge the execution of the following regulations which are necessary to prevent sickness and restore the city to normal conditions:

1. Boil all drinking water and that used to wash vegetables eaten raw.
2. Pump out all cisterns and wells that have been flooded, washing them thoroughly and disinfecting them by burning sulphur or sulphur candles, or washing them with permanganate solution 1 to 5,000 parts water.
3. Wash all floors and walls thoroughly and disinfect by rinsing with a solution of permanganate of potash 1 to 5,000 parts of water, or scrubbing with a strong solution of lye.
4. Dry thoroughly any flooded room by keeping fires going day and night. Sleep with rooms well ventilated.
5. Clean out cellars thoroughly and whitewash all flooded premises not painted.
6. Place lime freely about all premises.
7. Disinfect all discharges from the bowels and kidneys by the use of lime about vaults and outhouses.

Persons may avoid typhoid fever by having themselves inoculated with anti-typhoid serum free to those unable to pay, administered by a physician or health officer.

Smallpox exists in our community and each additional case is a reflection upon the intelligence of the community for a successful vaccination absolutely prevents one from having smallpox. Fresh vaccine points have been supplied our physicians who will vaccinate free of charge those who are unable to pay.

10. Every citizen should comply with these regulations at once and then urge his neighbor to do so, thus upholding the efforts of the health board and council to prevent sickness and death of our people.

J. W. MILES, *President of Board.*

DR. EVERS, *Health Officer.*

Also upon the receipt of Dr. Crawford's first report a letter was sent from this office to every health official in the flooded district, advising him of the dangers which confronted his community because of conditions occasioned by the flood, and informing him of the presence of a representative of this board in the flooded district and tendering him every aid which this board might possibly give him in the betterment of sanitary conditions and the prevention and suppression of contagious disease. He was also requested to keep in touch with this office, promptly informing me of the outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease.

I am pleased to be able to report that this order in this matter was complied with in all cases, and that the instructions contained in the proclamation were generally followed.

I have not as yet received his report on his inspection of conditions last week during the trip on which Your Excellency was a member of the party. I also take pleasure in reporting that the work of this board in the flooded district has met with the approval and has received cordial commendation from the representatives of the Red Cross Society and the U. S. Army officers, detailed for work in the flooded district. In his report to Major F. C. Fauntleroy, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, Major P. C. Hutton of the Medical Corps says, "The presence of representatives of the Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana boards of health lent weight to all recommendations and it is believed that the plan of having state physicians on this trip was fraught with good. All were energetic, and much interested in the work. I am quite sure they are entitled to a full share of credit for whatever beneficial results that may follow * * * I wish to also mention the hearty cooperation of Dr. Foxworthy of the Indiana Board of Health and Dr. Crawford of the Illinois Board of Health. Dr. Foxworthy left the boat at Evansville and Dr. Crawford joined it at Mt. Vernon. All of these gentlemen performed praiseworthy services."

Very respectfully,

AMOS SAWYER,
Acting Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor O'Hara retired from the chair and President *pro tempore*, Walter I. Manny, assumed the same.

Sergeant-at-Arms, George W. Zinn, appeared at the bar of the Senate and reported that he had served the following summons and that the party therein mentioned, Richard M. Sullivan, was present and ready to answer thereto:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF SANGAMON.

IN THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

OF THE

FORTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Greetings, to Richard M. Sullivan, Springfield, Ill.:

You are hereby summoned to forthwith appear before the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, in the State House, city of Springfield, Ill., and give such testimony as may be material in an investigation now pending by and before such Senate.

You are further required to bring with you and produce before said Senate any and all affidavit or affidavits pertaining to the members of said committee and otherwise pertaining to said investigation of a certain committee into the conditions of vice and white slavery, together with all other books, papers and documents pertaining to said committee and such investigation.

And upon your failure to answer and appear in person and to produce such papers, books and documents you will be held for such action as may be had or taken by the Senate as provided by the Constitution and statutes of the State of Illinois.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the President of the Senate affixes his hand by order of the Senate of the State of Illinois, for the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

Dated at Springfield, Ill., May 6, 1913.

BARRATT O'HARA,
*President of the Senate, State of Illinois,
Forty-eighth General Assembly.*

At 11:00 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Ettelson, the Senate went into a Committee of the Whole to consider the matter of the investigation of the charges for which the foregoing summons was issued.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senator Walter I. Manny, was designated as chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

At 11:45 o'clock a. m., the Committee of the Whole, having arisen, Mr. Ettelson, from the committee, reported to the Senate that the Executive Committee had designated the following to conduct the examination of the witness on behalf of the Senate, Senators Ettelson, O'Connor, Jones, Dailey, and that the committee desired to report progress and asked leave to sit again, which leave, on motion of Mr. Ettelson, was granted.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, it was ordered that the Senate proceed on the order of Senate bills on third reading, after the regular order of business shall have been finished.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 203.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritance, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain Acts therein named, approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909."

SENATE BILL No. 327.

A bill for an Act to amend section 10 of an Act entitled, "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 339.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of Article I of an Act entitled, "An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State," approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903.

SENATE BILL No. 487.

A bill for an Act to issue free tickets in State Fairs to veterans of the Mexican, Civil or Spanish-American wars, or Philippine Insurrection.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 105, for "An Act in relation to masters in chancery,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 413, for "An Act to amend sections 12, 18, 19, 20 and 40 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning land titles,' approved and in force May 1, 1897, as amended by Act approved May 24, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and to further amend said Act, as amended, by adding thereto one additional section to be known as section 108a,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 242, for "An Act relating to paints, oils and turpentine, and regulating the sale thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 437, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois, to make an appropriation therefor, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by Act approved and in force January 17, 1908,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 504, for "An Act to provide for the preparation and submission to the General Assembly of estimates for appropriations,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 485, for "An Act to provide for the adoption, contract and sale of school text books and regulating the prices and manner of procuring the same; to provide for the sale of the same at cost or the free use of such school text books by submission of the question to a vote of the school corporations,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 363, for "An Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for delinquent children committed by courts of competent jurisdiction and providing for the payment from the State treasury of the excess cost of maintaining and operating the said classes and schools over the cost of maintaining and operating elementary schools for normal children,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 364, for "An Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for deaf and dumb, and blind, and providing for the payment from the State treasury of the excess cost of maintaining and operating elementary schools for normal children,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 365, for "An Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school employees' pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 502, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect all provisions of this Act,' approved June 7, 1911, in force June 7, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 519, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns,' approved March 27, 1889,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 478, for "An Act to amend section one (1) of Article four (4) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 558, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or [un]incorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation.' Title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911. Approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Campbell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 559, for "An Act to amend sections one (1), three (3), eight (8), ten (10), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), twenty-one (21) and twenty-three (23) of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to courts of record in cities,' approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an Act approved May 8, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 560, for "An Act to provide for a reformatory for women and commissioners thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Franklin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 561, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish probate courts in all counties having a population of 70,000 or more, to define the jurisdiction thereof, and regulate the practice therein, and to fix the time for holding the same,' approved April 27, 1877, as amended by an Act approved May 21, 1881, in force July 1, 1881, and by amending the title thereto,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Gray introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 562, for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article 10, of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to justices of the peace and constables,' approved June 26, 1895, in force July 1, 1895,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 563, for "An Act to amend Article III of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 20,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Harris, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 564, for "An Act to amend sections 62, 63 and 65 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879, and as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 565, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the costs of the north approach to the Illinois River bridge, including concrete retaining walls, a brick pavement forty-eight (48) feet in width from the bridge to the headrace, and a concrete sidewalk six (6) feet in width from the bridge to the railroad switch track; said approach being abutted on each by property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois, and located in the city of Ottawa, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 566, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement consisting of a sewer in the city of Ottawa, Illinois; said improvement being made by special assessment,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 567, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement of streets in the city of Ottawa, Illinois, by paving; said improvement being abutted to real property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 568, for "An Act to enable public park commissioners to establish building lines upon any land fronting or abutting parks and boulevards under their control, and to provide means to pay for the same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 569, for "An Act to create road improvement districts, to provide for State reward therein and to direct the improvement of certain roads in said districts and defining certain powers and duties of township and county officials and repealing all Acts in conflict herewith,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 570, for "An Act in relation to the approval, adoption, prices, sale and use of text books in the public schools of the State,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 571, for "An Act to provide appropriation for the purpose of defraying the indebtedness incurred on the part of the State in furnishing relief to the people living in those sections of the State recently visited by devastating floods,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 572, for "An Act to provide for the emergency expenses of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve incurred in the protection of life and property in the flooded territories of the State,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 573, for "An Act making an appropriation for salaries and expenses of the State Tax Commission,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 574, for "An Act to create a State Tax Commission to define its powers and duties, and to abolish the State Board of Equalization,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 575, for "An Act for county road system of building streets, roads and boulevards, in cities, towns and villages in the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the consideration of the special order, being the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 207, a bill for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand,"

Failed to pass April 29, 1913, was postponed to, and made the special order for Tuesday, May 13, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

The President of the Senate announced the next special order to be the consideration of

Senate Bill No. 412, for "An Act to provide for the furnishing and accommodation of sufficient and adequate service by persons, associations or corporations, operating or conducting athletic or other exhibitions, performances and other places of amusement, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,

Which, having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 11.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Bailey,
Barr,
Beall,
Campbell,
Canaday,

Clark,
Compton,
Dailey,
Franklin,
Gray,

Hamilton,
Hay,
Hearn,
Helm,
Hurburgh,

Johnson,
Lande,
Madigan,
Olson,
Piercy,

Stewart,
Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,
Chamberlin,
Cleary,

Cornwell,
Denvir,

Gorman,
Harris,

Hurley,
Jones,

Maclean,
O'Connor,

Nays—11.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 63, for "An Act granting women the right to vote for presidential electors and certain other officers, and to participate and vote in certain matters and elections,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

Mr. Denvir moved to recall the bill to second reading for amendment.

On motion of Mr. Magill, the motion to recall was laid on the table.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 15.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Johnson,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Jones,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Clark,	Harris,	Juul,	Magill,	Womack,
Cleary,	Hay,	Keller,	Manny,	Woodard,
Compton,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Forst,	Gray,	Hurley,
Beall,	Dailey,	Glackin,	Haase,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denver,	Gorman,	Hearn,	Shaw,

Nays—15.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

At 1:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Gorman, the Senate went into Executive Session for the purpose of considering the nominations of the Governor, received April 29, 1913.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, it was ordered that the rule requiring that the doors of the Senate be closed, be suspended, and the following message was then taken up:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, April 29, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

John A. Califf, of Bowen, Hancock County, member of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory, vice Samuel Fallows, term expired.

Van D. Roughton, of Sullivan, Moultrie County, member of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory, vice C. A. Purdunn, term expired.

Albert H. Gravenhorst, of Effingham, Effingham County, member of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory, vice Arthur W. Charles, resigned.

Mrs. Moses Silverstein, of Peoria, Peoria County, clerk of the Free Employment Office at Peoria, vice D. E. Conigisky, resigned.

William F. Grower, of Chicago, Cook County, West Chicago Park Commissioner, vice John P. Hovland, resigned.

Raymond B. Hendricks, of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Public Administrator for St. Clair County, vice W. U. Halbert, resigned.

L. O. Eggleton, of Peoria, Peoria County, Public Administrator for Peoria County, vice Frank T. Miller, resigned.

Rudolph Von Achen, of Peoria, Peoria County, officer to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, vice T. C. Johnson, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully yours,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, it was ordered that the nomination of William F. Grower, of Chicago, Cook County, for West Chicago Park Commissioner, be voted on separately.

Mr. Tossey moved that the consideration of the nomination of Van D. Roughton, of Sullivan, Moultrie County, as member of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory, be postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. Meeker moved that the motion to postpone be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the previous question was ordered.

The question then being, "Shall the motion to postpone be laid on the table?" it was decided in the negative.

The question then being, "Shall the consideration of the nomination of Mr. Roughton, be postponed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to all of the nominations contained in the message of April 29, 1913, except that of Mr. Grower and that of Mr. Roughton?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,	

Yeas—44.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of William F. Grower, of Chicago, Cook County, as West Chicago Park Commissioner?"

Mr. Madigan moved that the nomination be referred to a special committee to consist of the following West Side Senators of Cook County, to wit: Messrs. Hurley, Broderick, Denvir, Glackin, Madigan, Waage, Juul, Carroll and Forst.

On motion of Mr. Waage, the motion to refer was laid on the table, and the question then being, "Shall the nomination be confirmed?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33; nays, 2; answering present, but not voting, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Gorman,	Juul,	Manny,
Beall,	Dailey,	Gray,	Keller,	Meeker,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Haase,	Landee,	Olson,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Glackin,	Johnson,		

Yeas—33.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cleary, Madigan,

Nays—2.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Andrus, Jones,

—2.

At 1:50 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Gorman, the Executive Session arose, and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Madigan, the following resolution was made the special order for Tuesday, May 13, 1913, immediately after the foregoing special order.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 58.

WHEREAS, Section 15, of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, adopted in 1870, expressly provides that "no member of the General Assembly shall be interested, either directly or indirectly in any contract with the State, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof;" and,

WHEREAS, The purpose and meaning of the said provision is to prohibit the representatives and servants of the people, delegated especially to guard the public treasury, from becoming personal beneficiaries in appropriations made by the General Assembly, of which they, themselves, are members; and,

WHEREAS, The statement of amounts appropriated by the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh General Assemblies to the single State office of Attorney General (as shown by a transcript of the books of the Auditor of Public Accounts hereto attached and made a part of this resolution) exhibits numerous instances of payments made directly to certain members of the present and other General Assemblies, who, at the time such appropriations were made and at the time of entering into such contract with the State by which they participated in such appropriations, were members of the General Assembly, and as such expressly forbidden from being "interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State," and some of the members at the time of this betrayal of trust were acting in positions of highest influence and power on the Committee on Appropriations, through whose special diligence the public funds are supposed to be safeguarded; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three (3) members of the Senate be appointed, pursuant to the rules of the Senate, to investigate the matter of public expenditures made during the past ten years in the form of payment of money for services to "the State or any county thereof," rendered or purporting to have been rendered by persons who, at the time of such service, were members of the General Assembly of Illinois, with power to take testimony and send for books and papers and to report their conclusions with recommendations for appropriate legislation for the suppression of such practices.

TRANSCRIPT.

Statement of amounts appropriated to Attorney General's office by the 46th and 47th General Assemblies for assistants, office expenses and special appropriations and the amount of Auditor's warrants drawn against said appropriations:

Amount appropriated for office exp. 46th G. A.	\$10,000 00
Amount paid for office exp. 1909 and 1910	10,000 00

Amount appropriated for office exp. 47th G. A.	\$14,000 00
Amount paid for office exp. 1911 and 1912	4,608 89

Balance of appn. unexpended	\$ 9,391 11
Amt. appropriated for salary of 5 Assts. 46th G. A.	20,500 00

Amt. paid salary of 5 Assts. from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910:

Thos. R. Dempcy, salary 1st Asst.	\$ 5,000 00
Joel C. Fitch, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00
Chas. Woodward, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00
June C. Smith, salary 1st Asst.	3,500 00
Roy Wright, salary 1st Asst.	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	20,500 00

Amt. appropriated for salary of 5 Assts. 46th G. A. ..	\$20,500 00
Amt. paid salary of 5 Assts. July 1, 1910-June 30, 1911:	

Thos. E. Dempcy, salary 1st Asst.	\$ 5,000 00
Joel E. Fitch, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00
Chas. Woodward, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00
June C. Smith, salary 1st Asst.	1,166 66
Roy Wright, salary 1st Asst.	1,291 66
Fred H. Hand, salary 1st Asst.	2,291 68
W. Edgar Sampson, salary 1st Asst.	1,750 00
	<hr/>
	20,500 00

Amt. appropriated for salary of 6 Assts. 47th G. A....	\$24,000 00
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Amt. paid salary of 6 Assts. July 1, 1911-Jan. 31, 1912:

Thos. E. Dempcy, 1st Asst.	\$ 2,916 66	
Joel E. Fitch, 1st Asst.	2,625 00	
Chas. Woodward, 1st Asst.	2,625 00	
Fred H. Hand, 1st Asst.	2,041 66	
W. Edgar Sampson, 1st Asst.	2,041 66	
Thos. E. Gill, 1st Asst.	1,750 00	
		<hr/>
		\$13,999 98

Bal. of appn. unexpended Feb. 1, 1912. \$10,000 02

Amt. appropriated for salary 2 clerks and stenog. and
1 janitor 46th G. A. 8,820 00

Amt. paid 2 clerks and stenog. and janitor July 1,
1909-June 30, 1910:

John G. Gamber, clerk	\$1,333 32	
Thos E. Gill, clerk	666 68	
Frances Halder, stenog.	1,500 00	
Emma P. Brown, stenog.	1,200 00	
Mabel Nixon, stenog.	1,200 00	
Elizabeth Jarvis, stenog.	1,200 00	
Jas. C. Adams, messngr. and clerk	1,000 00	
Otto Ohrstrom, janitor	240 00	
Anton Peterson, janitor	480 00	
		<hr/>
		8,820 00

Amt. appropriated for salary 2 clerks, 4 stenogs.
and janitor 46th G. A. \$8,820 00

Amt. paid 2 clerks, 4 stenogs. and Janitor July 1, 1910-
June 30, 1911:

Thos. E. Gill, clerk	\$1,000 00	
Chas. E. Peace, clerk	1,000 00	
Frances Halder, stenog.	1,500 00	
Emma P. Brown, stenog.	1,200 00	
Mabel Nixon, stenog.	1,200 00	
Elizabeth Jarvis, stenog.	1,000 00	
Anna Lloyd, stenog.	200 00	
Jas. C. Adams, messngr. and clerk	1,000 00	
Otto Ohrstrom, janitor	180 00	
Anton Peterson, janitor	540 00	
		<hr/>
		8,820 00

Amt. appropriated for salary of clerks, stenogs. etc.,
47th G. A. \$16,000 00

Amt. paid clerks, stenogs., etc., from July 1, 1911-
Jan. 1, 1912:

John G. Gamber, Inh. Tax. Asst.	\$1,400 00	
Judson Harris, brief maker	200 00	
John A. Logan, brief maker	200 00	
Oris Barth, brief maker	1,000 00	
Chas. E. Peace, law clerk	1,166 66	
Jacob Grossman, court reporter	1,050 00	
Frances Halder, priv. sec. and stenog.	1,050 00	
Emma P. Brown, stenog.	700 00	
Mabel Nixon, stenog.	700 00	
Anna Lloyd, stenog.	700 00	
Jas. Adams, index clerk	700 00	
Anton Peterson, janitor	466 66	
		<hr/>
		9,333 32

Balance of appn. unexpended Feb. 1, 1912 \$6,666 68

Amt. appropriated for salary brief maker 46th G. A. 2,400 00

Amt. paid salary brief maker July 1, 1909-June 30, 1910:

L. W. Mallory	\$ 400 00
Roy Semour	1,000 00
B. H. Taylor	200 00
Goy B. Hardy	200 00
W. E. Whiteside	200 00
Geo. W. Dowell	200 00
E. R. Branson	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,400 00

Amt. appropriated for salary brief maker 46th G. A. . .

\$ 2,400 00

Amt. paid salary brief maker July 1, 1910-June 30, 1911:

W. W. Johnson	\$1,000 00
Hugh Hunter	200 00
Thos. E. Gill	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	2,400 00

Appropriation for performance of duties required by law and expenses

\$35,000 00

Aug. 16, 1909 McElvain & Glenn—

Legal services and exp. inheritance tax matters	\$ 81 71
Emery Andrews	116 38
Frank W. Joslyn	78 75
C. P. Gardner, 17 days' legal services in inheritance tax cases	575 00

Aug. 21, 1909 Wm. E. Fisch, messenger

42 00

Aug. 27, 1909 C. S. Wharton—

Services for Aug., 1909, in Inh. tax matters	150 00
F. W. Bull, services for Aug., 1909, in Inh. tax matters	200 00

Sept. 1, 1909 Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Aug. 1909

50 00

11 J. S. Mathew, services as Inh. Tax Atty. for Aug., 1909

125 00

County Clerk Cook Co., copy of record.

5 00

Stanton Ryer, 1 day in Inh. tax matters

25 00

Ed. Thompson Co., law books 5 00 || L. C. Smith Bros., T. W. Co., cases | 10 00 |

Emery Andrews, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

108 64

Frank W. Joslyn, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

79 46

Homer W. Hall, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

104 70

Wells M. Cook, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

100 00

Fred H. Snyder, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

93 70

Sept. 16, 1909 W. H. Boys, examining G. A. bills

150 00

28 J. C. Fitch, expenses paid

8 20

30 D. G. Thompson, legal services and exp. in B. & O. R. R. cases

257 50

Thos. E. Dempcy, expenses paid

25 03

Oct. 18, 1909 Wells M. Cook, legal services, Sept., 1909, in inheritance tax matters

100 00

Frank W. Joslyn, same

82 14

W. K. Lincoln, expenses paid

10 50

Emery Andrews, legal services, Aug., 1909, in inheritance tax matters

286 11

Homer Hall, same

104 70

		Fred H. Snyder, same	\$ 90 98
		James E. Cole, expenses paid	32 14
		L. C. Smith Bros. T. W. Co., cabinet and typewriter	197 00
Oct.	22, 1909	D. G. Thompson, expenses paid	18 32
		W. H. Stead, expenses paid	100 55
Oct.	22, 1909	J. S. Mathews, preparing briefs	190 00
	29	C. F. Mansfield, legal services and exp. in Klein case	104 93
Nov.	5, 1909	J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
Nov.	8, 1909	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. inheritance tax matters for Oct., 1909	82 34
		Homer W. Hall, same	103 06
		Fred H. Snyder, same	91 92
		Emery Andrews, same	156 98
		J. A. Lambertson, same	37 50
		C. P. Gardner, same (7 days)	372 00
		Wells M. Cook, same	262 80
		G. D. Thompson, same	58 90
		J. S. Mathews, same	100 00
		J. T. Jones, certified copy	4 50
Nov.	26, 1909	D. C. Foley, certified copy	2 00
		H. D. Williams, expenses as witness ..	5 70
		W. H. Stead, exp. as Atty. Gen'l	64 85
Dec.	9, 1909	C. Durfee, services and exp. in inheritance tax matters for Nov., 1909	111 12
		Homer W. Hall, same	101 90
		C. E. Woodward, expenses paid	23 67
		Lucy Bishop, services in inheritance tax investigation for Nov., 1909	80 80
		Stanton Hyer, same	25 00
		F. W. Joslyn, same	79 30
		J. Viterna, same	75 00
		F. H. Snyder, same	92 48
		Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
Dec.	9, 1909	Emery Andrews, services in Inh. tax investigation for Nov., 1909	116 56
Dec.	21, 1909	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	20 97
		Bessie Peel, stenographer	55 00
		D. G. Thompson, expenses paid	65 61
		W. H. Stead, expenses paid as Atty. Gen	51 60
		Chas. Durfee, services in Inh. tax investigations for Nov., 1909	108 12
		J. Scott Mathews, same	100 00
		Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
Jan.	14, 1910	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	32 49
		Anna Lloyd, services as stenog. for Dec., 1909	100 00
		F. H. Snyder, services in Inh. tax investigations for Dec., 1909	88 86
		J. H. Danskin, same	81 19
		Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
		Chas. Durfee, same	108 37
		C. P. Gardner, 9 days' legal services representing the Atty. Gen.	450 00
		F. W. Joslyn, services in Inh. tax matters for Dec., 1909	79 00
		J. C. Smith, expenses paid	10 30
		Emery Andrews, services in Inh. tax matters for Dec., 1909	164 10
		D. G. Thompson, same	62 90

Jan. 17, 1910	J. H. Lloyd, mileage books	\$ 80 00
	Benezetta Williams, services as en- gineer in drainage cases	150 00
Jan. 26, 1910	C. F. Mansfield, legal services in Klein case	600 00
Jan. 27, 1910	H. H. Heinbaugh, legal services in Inh. tax cases at various times	674 72
	W. O. Potter, 38 days' services in in- heritance tax investigations	988 27
	Wilkinson Reckitt & Co., expert in- vestigations of books of I. C. R. R. ...	920 31
	Flannigan & Baxter, services in inherit- ance tax investigations, Dec., 1909..	100 00
	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	16 06
	Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax in- vestigator, Dec., 1909	100 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
Feb. 1, 1910	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	F. W. Joslyn, same	79 10
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid as Atty. Gen.	52 90
Feb. 15, 1910	C. P. Gardner, 8½ days' legal services in submerged land cases	425 00
	J. H. Danskin, services in Inh. tax in- vestigations for January, 1910	79 64
	Fred H. Snyder, same	88 64
	Chas. Durfee, same	105 62
	J. C. Smith, same and exp.	22 95
	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	38 82
	C. F. Mortimer, services in Inh. tax investigations for January, 1910 ...	100 00
	Samuel A. Ettelsen, legal services in text book cases	1,000 00
	Emery Andrews, services in Inh. tax investigations for January, 1910 ...	367 77
	Benzetta Williams, engineer, Spring Lake cases	116 59
	J. C. Fitch, expenses paid Flannigan & Baxter, services in Inh. tax cases, January, 1910	100 00
Jan. 26, 1910	Chas. A. Williams, same	200 00
	H. C. Fring, services Spring Lake case Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax investi- gations, January, 1910	46 05
	J. S. Mathews, same	100 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Jan. and Feb., 1910	150 00
	Thos. E. Gill, services as clerk	56 00
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid as Atty. Gen	78 95
Mar. 4, 1910	Wells M. Cook, legal services in Feb., 1910	600 00
	Emery Andrews, legal services in Feb., 1910	105 60
	Frances Halder, expenses paid	8 19
	J. H. Danskin, services in Inh. tax in- vestigations, February, 1910	86 94
	Fred H. Snyder, same	90 70
Mar. 16, 1910	C. P. Gardner, 6½ days' legal services.	325 00
	Flannigan & Baxter, legal services.....	50 00
	Willis Melville, legal services	250 00

Mar. 16, 1910	Anna Lloyd, services as stenographer..	\$ 18 50
	B. F. Williams, services as engineer, Spring Lake cases	266 59
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax in- vestigator for February, 1910	106 02
	C. F. Mortimer, same	100 00
	G. B. Gillespie, legal services I. & L. Ry	35 00
	Frank W. Joslyn, services Inh. tax in- vestigator, February, 1910	79 10
	Walter K. Lincoln, expenses paid	16 80
Mar. 28, 1910	J. G. Gamber, salary special investi- gator, Mar., 1910	200 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
	Jos. Bonnefi, same	100 00
Mar. 31, 1910	W. H. Stead, expenses paid	74 05
	J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
Apr. 5, 1910	Mutual Audit Co., expert services R. R. cases	543 40
	F. H. Snyder, Inh. tax investigator, March, 1910	88 30
	J. H. Danskin, same	78 50
	Wells M. Cook, same	114 40
	C. P. Gardner, same	450 00
	F. W. Joslyn, same	81 44
Apr. 19, 1910	L. E. Wheeler, postage stamps	200 00
	E. L. Meyer, court costs	12 00
	Agnes Heimberger, copy of testimony..	20 10
Apr. 20, 1910	Malcolm Emery Nichols, copy of testi- mony	7 80
	R. P. Morgan, services C. P. & St. L., cases	107 00
	T. E. Dempcy, expenses paid	128 75
	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax in- vestigations for March, 1910	144 56
	O. F. Berry, legal services Coil Co. case	250 00
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax investi- gations for March, 1910	114 15
	Flannigan & Baxter, same	100 00
	W. K. Lincoln, same	15 70
	J. C. Smith, same	74 90
	O. L. Bennett, copy deposition	25 95
	I. N. Phillips, subscription	60 00
	Rough Notes Co., digest	3 50
	Underwood T. W. Co., ribbon	9 00
Apr. 28, 1910	Citator Pub. Co., subscription	15 00
	J. G. Gamber, services as clerk April, 1910	200 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, inheritance tax investi- gator, April, 1910	100 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
	Edward Thompson, Co., law books	5 00
May 5, 1910	W. H. Stead, expenses paid	67 80
	L. W. Brookins, services as Inh. tax in- vestigator for April, 1910	196 92
	J. H. Danskin, same	78 91
	F. H. Snyder, same	92 98
	Wells M. Cook, same	1,118 50
	Mutual Audit Co., auditing C., P. & St. L. cases	900 00
May 6, 1910	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	27 23
	F. C. Dempcy, expenses paid	49 35

May 13, 1910	Stanton A. Hyer, services Inh. tax investigator for April, 1910	\$ 50 00
	Emery Andrews, same	105 85
	F. W. Joslyn, same	79 30
	W. W. Ayer & Son, newspaper annual..	5 60
	West Pub Co., law books	22 00
	Lawyers Co-op Pub. Co., law books	1 00
May 17, 1910	Chas. Durfee, Inh. tax investigator, April, 1910	121 22
	S. A. Smith, stenographer	20 00
May 26, 1910	D. G. Thompson, legal services and exp	172 70
	J. G. Gamber, Inh. tax investigator for May, 1910	200 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	152 10
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
May 27, 1910	J. C. Smith, expenses paid	52 54
	Thompson & Tennant, legal notes	7 50
June 1, 1910	B. F. Lincoln, 58 days' legal services and exp. in State cases	2,932 77
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid	89 75
	June C. Smith, legal services and exp. in C., P. & St. L. suits	356 25
June 2, 1910	Clyde Mitchell, services as investigator	6 00
	C. C. Witt, assisting C., P. & St. L. case	416 50
	E. F. Schwartz, same	196 30
June 3, 1910	D. G. Thompson, same	171 70
June 4, 1910	Mutual Audit Co., auditing in C., P. & St. L. case	1,008 95
June 9, 1910	Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax investigations, May, 1910	100 00
	B. H. Taylor, same	400 00
	Chas. Durfee, same	123 38
	Emery Andrews, same	172 36
	J. H. Danskin, same	79 47
	F. H. Snyder, same	96 26
	Coe Bros., letter files	52 95
	T. C. Wilson, legal services, C., P. & St. L. cases	315 78
	J. G. Gamber, amount paid expenses ..	22 08
June 13, 1910	J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
June 20, 1910	Chicago Law Directory Co., directory..	1 00
	Underwood Typewriter Co., ribbon ...	9 00
	R. H. Wilkin, Applt. Ct. Reports	2 75
	McCoy's Laundry, laundry work	5 00
	F. W. Joslyn, services as Inh. tax investigator for May, 1910	80 20
	E. F. Schwartz, legal services and exp. C., P. & St. L. cases	215 05
	R. H. Wilkin, making briefs	135 00
	Carl C. Witt, legal services and exp. in C., P. & St. L. cases	564 35
June 23, 1910	L. E. Wheeler, postage stamps	25 00
June 27, 1910	Lena Konrad, telephone operator for June, 1910	40 00
	Mayme Fish, clerical services for June, 1910 .....	.....
	J. G. Gamber, Inh. tax investigator for June, 1910	200 00
	Frances Halder, expenses paid	10 05
	June C. Smith, expenses paid	31 85
	T. C. Wilson, services C., P. & St. L. cases	\$ 22 84

	E. F. Schwartz, services C., P. & St. L. cases	\$ 48 95	
	T. E. Dempcy, expenses paid	115 06	
	Fiske & Co., law books	28 25	
June 28, 1910	Thos. E. Gill, amt. paid for cleaning office	20 00	
	Jos. Bonnefoi, services as Inh. tax investigator, June, 1910	100 00	
	J. Scott Mathews, same	150 00	
	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	70 07	
July 6, 1910	C. C. Wilt, legal services C., P., & St. L. cases	78 15	
	Stanton A. Ryer, appraiser Inh. tax cases	35 00	
	C. P. Gardner, 11 days' services in suits for Atty. General	530 00	
	J. C. Fitch, expenses paid	14 65	
	Wells M. Cook, services in Inh. tax matters, June, 1910	100 00	
July 11, 1910	F. H. Snyder, same	94 98	
	Emery Andrews, same	125 50	
	F. W. Joslyn, same	79 10	
	Chas. Durfee, same	100 00	
	R. H. Wilkin, court reports	2 75	
July 12, 1910	Mutual Audit Co., auditing in C., P. & St. L. cases	944 31	
	J. H. Danskin, legal services	77 91	
	Ernest Reckitt & Co., stenog. service in C., P. & St. L. case	78 50	
	Effie Maxon, same	33 00	
	West Pub. Co., law books	32 00	
	C. E. Woodward, expenses paid	82 57	
July 14, 1910	Anna Lloyd, services as stenographer	65 45	
July 20, 1910	Fiske & Co., law books	3 00	
	Moody Manuel Co., manual services ..	24 00	
	Agnes Heimberger, stenographic work in C., P. & St. L. cases	148 40	
July 27, 1910	J. G. Gamber, services as Inh. tax investigator for July, 1910	200 00	
	June C. Smith, expenses paid	67 24	
	Harry T. Chace, Jr., services as deposit box examiner for July, 1910	100 00	
	Balance of appropriation	117 26	
			\$35,000 00
	Balance of appropriation		\$ 117 26
	Appropriation 46th G. A., July 1, 1910..		35,000 00
	Total		\$35,117 26

AMOUNT PAID.

July 27, 1910	J. S. Matthews, services Inh. tax investigator for July, 1910	150 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
Aug. 12, 1910	Chas. P. Watson, services as special master and stenog. Spring Lake cases	381 10
Aug. 16, 1910	John G. Gamber, amt. paid exp.	32 63
	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., July	83 19

	Fred H. Snyder, same	\$ 86 30
	Emery Andrews, same	168 52
	Jas. H. Danskin, same	88 51
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	W. K. Lincoln, amt. paid exp. Inh. tax Atty.	13 40
	Mutual Audit Co., auditing accounts C., P. & St. L. Ry.	215 55
Aug. 18, 1910	Eugene Dietzgen Co., maps	1 95
Aug. 29,	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax in- vestigation, Aug.	200 00
	Wm. Fisch, services messenger, Aug. .	46 35
Sept. 1, 1910	J. H. Danskin, services Inh. tax investi- gation, Aug.	87 06
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same	150 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	90 64
	M. Anna Lloyd, services stenog., Aug.	34 56
	June C. Smith, amt. paid exp. as Asst.	26 65
	Maurice E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	Edw. Thompson Co., annotated cases..	5 00
	West Pub. Co., digest	8 00
Sept. 9, 1910	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax inves., Aug.	100 00
Sept. 13, 1910	Thos. R. Cheney, copies of evidence ..	217 65
Sept. 17, 1910	Chas. P. Cashel, serving summons ...	7 75
Sept. 20, 1910	Chas. A. Williams, legal services Inh. tax inves.	250 00
	West Pub. Co., law books	12 00
	Matthew Bender Co., book	7 50
	Underwood T. W. Co., bal. on machine, etc.	93 00
	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax in- ves., Aug.	108 29
Sept. 21, 1910	Mutual Audit Co., auditing acct. C., P. & St. L. Ry.	299 65
Sept. 24, 1910	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	19 00
Sept. 27, 1910	B. H. Taylor, legal services for Mo., Sept.	250 00
Sept. 28, 1910	J. G. Gamber, Inh. tax investigator, Sept., 1910	200 00
	W. E. Fisch, janitor services	8 04
	Underwood Typ. Co., ribbon	9 00
	F. W. Joslyn, services in Inh. tax in- vestigations for Sept., 1910	80 46
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	J. S. Matthews, same	150 00
Sept. 28, 1910	C. H. Kenneman, copy of deed	5 00
Sept. 30, 1910	Anna Lloyd, services as stenographer..	6 00
	Fiske & Co., law books	19 50
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services in estate of Chas. C. Tiffany	175 00
Oct. 3, 1910	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	95 85
	C. P. Gardner, legal services, July, Aug. and Sept., 1910	375 00
	Wells M. Cook, legal services Sept., 1910	100 00
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports ...	5 50
	F. H. Snyder, legal services and exp., Sept., 1910	90 42
	J. H. Danskin, same	84 46

Oct. 8, 1910	Roy Wright, amount paid exp.	\$ 15 79
Oct. 12, 1910	Anton Peterson, janitor services	27 00
Oct. 13, 1910	Emery Andrews, services and exp. Inh. tax matters, Sept.	128 49
	Frank W. Joslyn, same	80 30
	Baxter & Flannigan, same	100 00
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as Inh. tax attorney	8 00
	Colville Bros., binding books	2 00
	C. Ross Parkins, transcript of evidence	85 00
	L. C. Smith Bros., exchange typewriters	50 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip Co., clippings ...	22 82
	Jos. Haas, transcript of record	9 25
	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.	83 96
Oct. 21, 1910	Oliver Gamber, clerical services	50 00
Oct. 25, 1910	John G. Gamber, amount paid exp. ...	40 37
	C. F. Hanson, amount paid exp.	27 00
	Thos. Cheney, reporting	53 35
	W. K. Lincoln, exp. as Inh. tax Atty ..	162 40
	Bennett & Co., copies of depositions ...	53 90
	Voight & Brookings, services and exp. Inh. tax matters	558 22
Oct. 28, 1910	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., Oct., 1910	200 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same	150 00
	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	26 75
Nov. 4, 1910	Grace Dickerson, clerical services	7 50
	Myrtle Clayton, clerical services	8 25
Nov. 5, 1910	Fred H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh. tax matters, October, 1910	91 42
	Emery Andrews, same	100 35
	R. L. Polk, directory	5 00
	June C. Smith, amount paid exp.	16 80
	Coe Bros., office supplies	9 80
	Amer. Multi Sales Co., ribbon	1 50
	E. F. Church, repairing multigraph ...	2 25
	20th Cent. Press Clip Co., clippings....	3 06
	West Pub. Co., subscription	7 00
	Wells M. Cook, legal services, Oct. 1910	100 00
	Chas. Durfee, legal services Oct., 1910..	118 72
	J. H. Danskin, legal services Oct., 1910	84 60
	Geo. H. Wilson, legal services Oct., 1910	320 00
	F. W. Joslyn, legal services Oct., 1910..	82 19
	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Oct., 1910	61 60
	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.	41 29
Nov. 12, 1910	Gravel Springs Co., Water	9 00
	McPherson and Edward, muslin, etc. ..	2 83
	Morris E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	S. T. Jones, court costs, People vs. M. O. Williamson	7 75
	Beals & Liebman, card cabinet, Chicago office	17 10
	Marshall Jackson Co., office supplies Chicago office	34 01
	M. H. Vestel & Son, printing, Chicago office	29 10
	Ideal Ventilating Co., ventilators, Chi- cago office	15 75
	Chicago Directory Co., directory	10 00

Nov. 12, 1910	Chas. P. Watson, services and exp. as spec. master and stenog., Spring Lake cases	\$ 315 80
Nov. 17, 1910	Springfield Transfer Co., drayage	2 00
	McCoy Laundry Co., laundry work	3 50
	Capital Plaining Mill, repairing desk ..	3 00
	F. X. Merkle & Son, metal polish.....	1 25
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports...	2 75
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers.....	4 35
	Adam Green, copy of will from Hamilton Co.	15 00
	Eureka Blotter Balt Co., copying cloths	4 50
	Henson Robinson & Co., mops, etc....	2 60
Nov. 28, 1910	Nona Cross, certified copies.....	29 10
Nov. 29, 1910	Central Electric Co., lamps.....	42 08
	Underfanger Bros., drayage.....	8 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1910	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same.....	150 00
	John G. Gamber, same.....	200 00
	June C. Smith, legal services.....	400 00
	West Pub. Co., books.....	6 00
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers.....	4 35
	Underwood T. W. Co., ribbons.....	18 00
	Amer. Multi. Sales Co., ribbons.....	5 00
	C. M. Gillett, clerical services.....	2 00
	Frank Hudson, rubber stamps.....	16 75
	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Nov., 1910	65 45
Dec. 1, 1910	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.....	59 80
Dec. 9, 1910	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.....	71 52
	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax matters, Nov., 1910.....	84 34
	Fred H. Snyder, same.....	92 64
	Emery Andrews, same.....	369 69
	J. H. Danskin, same.....	78 90
	Chas. Durfee, same.....	100 00
	Wells M. Cook, same.....	100 00
	W. O. Potter, legal services and exp...	556 30
	Franklin Desk Factory, filing cabinet.	17 00
	Henry D. Long, copy of report rate cases	87 90
Dec. 14, 1910	B. F. Lincoln, services and exp. as spec. counsel, State cases.....	1,846 44
Dec. 15, 1910	Parke Freark, addressing envelopes...	10 00
Dec. 17, 1910	J. H. Lord, mileage books.....	80 00
Dec. 21, 1910	John G. Gamber, services and exp. Inh. tax Inves., Dec., 1910.....	218 24
	Chas. E. Woodward, amount paid exp..	9 60
Dec. 22, 1910	Grace Dickerson, clerical services....	45 00
	M. Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Dec., 1910	100 00
	Furlong's Secret Service Co., service of operatives Spring Lake.....	305 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings..	3 12
	Phillips Bros., printing	8 00
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., services Inh. tax office, Dec., 1910	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, services Inh. tax matters, Dec., 1910.....	150 00

	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	\$100 00
	Nora E. Folk, services as stenog., Dec., 1910	37 50
	Coe Bros., office supplies.....	4 44
	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.....	22 75
	Thos. E. Gill, amount paid for cleaning office	24 50
	Walter Reid, repair work.....	1 00
Dec. 27, 1910	Eureka Blotter Bath Co., copying cloths	3 00
Dec. 28, 1910	C. F. Mansfield, legal services and exp. various cases	461 64
Dec. 29, 1910	S. A. Ettelson, bal. due from legal services in courts of Cook Co.....	500 00
Dec. 30, 1910	J. R. Slenker, transcribing.....	3 00
	Anson E. Meanor, services as stenog.	30 75
Jan. 7, 1911	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.....	49 55
Jan. 10, 1911	Fred H. Hand, services and exp. as asst. for Dec., 1910.....	218 60
Jan. 10, 1911	Fred H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Dec., 1910.....	88 30
	F. W. Joslyn, same.....	81 90
	Wells M. Cook, same.....	100 00
	J. H. Danskin, same.....	84 70
	Emery Andrews, same.....	365 92
	Chas. Durfee, same.....	115 49
	Stanton A. Hyer, same.....	10 00
	Coe Bros., office supplies.....	20 30
	H. O. McGrue, repair work.....	70
	Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies	8 75
	E. H. Schuck & Son, lumber.....	22 39
	H. W. Rokker Co., printing.....	33 00
	A. H. Barth Elec. Co., elec. supplies..	26 69
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings..	2 92
Jan. 11, 1911	C. P. Gardner, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ days' legal services	737 50
	Chester Tribune, publishing adv.....	34 50
	Underwood T. W. Co., cushion keys...	3 50
	Ill. State Journal, subscription.....	6 76
	Frank Shepard Co., subscription.....	3 00
	Fiske & Co., law books.....	37 50
	Gravel Springs Co., water.....	9 00
Jan. 14, 1911	G. P. Bishop, filling envelopes.....	3 75
	C. M. Gillett, filling envelopes.....	3 00
	W. B. Mowry, filling envelopes.....	2 13
	Geo. Venable, filling envelopes.....	1 75
	W. B. Reid, filling envelopes.....	6 00
	Grace Dickerson, clerical services....	2 50
Jan. 19, 1911	W. W. Halpin, gum tape.....	1 00
	Stanton C. Hyer, legal services, Jan., 1910	60 00
	Laura E. Polk, services as stenog., Chgo. office	37 50
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as Inh. tax attorney.....	17 15
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports...	2 75
	R. T. Henskaw, newspapers.....	4 75
	Thompson & Co., circular letters....	2 10
	Sam'l P. Irwin, advance sheets.....	4 00
Jan. 26, 1911	Underwood T. W. Co., exchange of machines	\$ 25 00
	Striffler Ice & Coal Co., ice.....	40 40

	D. B. Martingale, subscription.....	\$ 15 50
	Edw. Thompson Co., annotated cases..	5 00
	J. H. McNamara, bag furnished.....	10 00
	June C. Smith, legal services and exp..	420 29
Jan. 27, 1911	Lena Konrad, switchboard opr. for Jan., 1911	40 00
	John G. Gamber, services as Inh. tax invses., Jan., 1911.....	200 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same.....	150 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same.....	100 00
	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog.....	15 00
Feb. 4, 1911	Thos E. Gill, amount paid office exp....	4 00
	John G. Gamber, amount paid office exp.	8 00
Feb. 10, 1911	Chicago Towel Supply Co., towel service	7 70
	M. H. Vetsel & Son, printing	8 25
	Meyer & Wenthe, supplies	3 50
	Marshall-Jackson Co., stationery	11 90
	McCoy Laundry Co., laundry work	2 56
	Burkhardt & Bugg, toilet supplies	21 45
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers	4 35
	Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies .	5 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip Co., clippings....	3 13
	F. X. Merkle & Son, polish	1 25
	Frank W. Thompson & Addressograph Co., circular letters	223 55
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as Inh. tax Atty.	17 90
	Wells M. Cook, services and exp. Inh. tax invses., Jan., 1911	100 00
	Chas. Durfee, same	112 64
	F. W. Joslyn, same	82 09
	Fred H. Snyder, same	94 76
	J. H. Danskin, same	75 00
Feb. 10, 1911	Henry T. Chase, services and exp. Inh. tax invses., Jan., 1911	45 00
	Emery Andrews, same	100 00
	Robt. E. Turney, same	80 00
Feb. 17, 1911	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Jan. 24-Feb. 18, 1911	90 00
Feb. 18, 1911	Baxter & Flannigan, legal services, Jan., 1911	50 00
	R. H. Wilkin, Appellate Court reports..	2 75
	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp. as Atty. Gen.	42 70
	Rough Notes Co., subscription	2 00
	Maurice E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	Amer. Multi Sales Co., ribbon	9 50
	Chas. P. Watson, services as spec. master and stenog., Spring Lake cases	600 00
	Stanton A. Hyer, services Inh. tax invses., Jan., 1911	100 00
	Underwood T. W. Co., supplies	18 00
Feb. 17, 1911	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax invses., Feb., 1911	200 00
	Lena Konrad, services telephone opr., Feb., 1911	40 00
	F. S. Steckert, legal services, Feb., 1911	375 00

Mar. 1, 1911	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., Feb., 1911	\$ 50 00
	J. Scott Matthews, services Inh. tax inves., Feb., 1911	150 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers	4 35
	Munson Supply Co., cushion keys.....	7 00
	Fiske & Co., law books	58 75
	Capital Planing Mill, repair work	48 20
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Feb., 1911	320 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	93 32
	Emery Andrews, same	100 00
	Chas. Durfee, same	118 57
	Robt. E. Turney, same	65 00
	Henry T. Chase, Jr., same	60 50
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings ...	3 17
	West Pub. Co., law books	7 00
	L. C. Smith & Bros., T. W. ribbons	7 00
	Perkins Ice and Coal Co., ice	2 15
	Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies.	4 25
	Coe Bros., office supplies	8 95
	Gravel Springs Co., water	9 00
	J. C. Fitch, amount paid exp. as Asst..	25 60
Mar. 14, 1911	Flannigan & Baxter, legal services	100 00
	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves.	82 80
	L. C. Smith & Bros., exchange of machines	25 00
	Marshall Jackson Co., stationery	24 29
	Smith Myers, stationery	4 00
Mar. 20, 1911	John G. Gamber, amount paid exp.....	11 65
Mar. 29, 1911	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	110 00
Mar. 30, 1911	F. S. Steckert, legal services for Mar., 1911	375 00
Mar. 31, 1911	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., March, 1911	200 00
	Lena Konrad, services telephone opr., March, 1911	40 00
	Chas. P. Watson, preparing evidence Spring Lake cases	2,553 98
	Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax inves., Mar., 1911	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same	150 00
	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., Mar., 1911	55 00
	W. E. Morgan, services as stenog., Mar., 1911	70 00
	A. T. Turnbull, services as stenog., Mar., 1911	75 00
	N. H. Shonkwiler, newspapers	4 35
	Von-Albade Press Clip. Bureau, clippings	4 00
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports ...	2 75
	John C. Smith, legal services and exp., Mar., 1911	262 73
	J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
Apr. 1, 1911	Chas. E. Peace, amount paid office exp.	8 00
	John G. Gamber, amount paid exp.	17 50
	Annie Carman, services as stenog. during Mar.	7 50

	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog. during March	\$ 96 00
Apr. 3, 1911	Annie Riemens Schneider, telephone opr., Mar. 27 to April 1	8 00
Apr. 10, 1911	Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies. Emery Andrews, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., March	15 85
	Chas. Durfee, same	100 00
	Robt. E. Turney, same	111 15
	Wells M. Cook, same	30 00
	W. Wallace, same	108 50
	Fred H. Snyder, same	70 00
	Fiske & Co., law books	91 42
	Edw. Thompson Co., law books	3 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings.. McCoy Laundry Co., laundry work ...	5 00
	Perkins Ice and Coal Co., ice	3 98
	Henry T. Chace, Jr., amount paid exp. Apr. 12, 1911 F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., March	4 50
	Apr. 20, 1911 W. Edgar Sampson, amount paid exp. as Asst.	1 50
	M. H. Vestell & Son, printing	10 50
	Chicago Addressing Co., addressing envelopes	81 85
	H. N. Witt, supplies	3 25
	Thompson & Co., addressing	6 25
	R. S. Henshaw, services	3 25
	Frank Hudson, rubber stamps	8 25
	Gustave Wittmeyer, Jr., services Inh. tax inves.	6 40
	Flannigan & Baxter, legal services ... Apr. 24, 1911 Clyde B. Johnson, legal services during Mar. and April	7 20
	Stanton A. Heyer, same	1 00
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. Inh. tax Atty.	82 50
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports. Underwood T. W. Co., coupon book ...	100 00
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers	125 50
Apr. 28, 1911	Lena Konrad, services tel. opr., April, 1911	35 00
	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., April, 1911	33 35
Apr. 29, 1911	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	5 50
	J. Scott Matthews, same	18 00
	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., April, 1911	4 35
	Margaret M. Dowling, service as stenog., April, 1911	40 00
	Gravel Springs Co., water	200 00
May 4, 1911	Chas. E. Peace, amount paid office exp. Fred H. Hand, amount paid office exp. as Asst.	100 00
	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp. as Asst June C. Smith, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., April	150 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	55 00
	Perkins Ice and Coal Co., ice	35 00
	Eugene Dietzgen Co., survey	9 00
	Geo. H. Williams, depositions	10 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings.	214 65

May 12, 1911	Moody Manual Service, services	\$ 24 00
	Frank W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., April	80 50
	Emery Andrews, same	109 05
	Fred H. Snyder, same	94 98
	Gustave Wittmeyer, same	47 50
	Henry T. Chace, Jr., same	25 00
	Robt. E. Turney, same	10 00
	Flannigan & Baxter, same	100 00
	Rough Notes Co., subscription	3 50
May 12, 1911	Ill. State Journal, printing	18 00
	H. W. Rokker Co., rebinding, etc.	5 00
	R. D. Robinson, 24 days' services and exp. Inh. tax inves.	702 64
	John G. Gamber, amount paid exp.	51 69
May 17, 1911	West Pub. Co., subscription	10 00
	Maurice E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax inves.	100 00
May 18, 1911	Jennie E. Little, copy of testimony ...	6 90
	W. Edgar Sampson, amount paid exp. as Asst.	6 47
May 23, 1911	Joel C. Fitch, amount paid exp. as Asst.	14 90
	Etta Kirby, copy of evidence	10 00
May 29, 1911	Lena Konrad, services as tel. opr., May	40 00
	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., May	200 00
	Wilfred Arnold, services Inh. tax inves., May	125 00
June 2, 1911	Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax inves., May	50 00
	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., May ..	55 00
	Josephine Nowak, services tel. opr., May	30 00
June 7, 1911	Sianton A. Heyer, services Inh. tax inves., May	40 00
	Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax inves., May	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, services Inh. tax inves., May	95 58
	John Small, services Inh. tax inves., May	250 00
	J. Scott Matthews, services Inh. tax inves., May	150 00
	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax inves., May	104 18
	F. W. Joslyn, services Inh. tax inves., May	79 30
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax inves., May	114 55
June 13, 1911	B. F. Lincoln, 36½ days' services and exp. in State cases	1,923 33
June 14, 1911	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	114 75
	Flannigan & Baxter, legal services ...	100 00
	C. P. Gardner, 6½ days' services Inh. tax inves.	325 00
June 20, 1911	W. Edgar Sampson, amt. paid exp. as Asst.	5 86
June 27, 1911	John G. Gamber, services as Inh. tax inves., June	\$200 00
	B. F. Sager, services as court reporter, June	125 00

	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp. as Asst., June	\$ 13 60	
	W. K. Lincoln, amt. paid exp. as Inh. Tax Atty.	21 20	
	Emery Andrews, amt. paid exp. as Atty	32 73	
	O. A. Krebs, copy of opinion	3 00	
	J. Scott Matthews, services as Inh. tax inv., June	150 00	
June 29, 1911	C. A. Fluegel, serving legal papers	7 40	
	Jacob Grossman, court reporter	5 00	
July 10, 1911	J. H. Lord, mileage books	40 00	
	Balance of appn. unexpended	\$ 63 22	
			\$35,117 26
	Balance of appropriation for legal services and exp...		63 22
	Appropriation by 47th G. A., for court costs in U. S. courts, expenses conducting investigations, preparation and trial of suits and appeals, employment of assistants		24,000 00
	Total		\$24,063 22

AMOUNT PAID OUT.

July 13, 1911	June C. Smith, 87 days' services and expenses in Spring Lake cases	1,223 45
July 14, 1911	S. A. Hyer, services Inh. tax investigation	30 00
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., services and exp. Inh. tax inv., for June	200 00
	F. H. Snyder, same	87 30
	G. A. Wittmeyer, same	10 00
July 24, 1911	John Daily, legal services Henry Wulf case	250 00
July 27, 1911	W. K. Lincoln, legal services and exp. in estate I. Ellwood	1,004 35
Aug. 3, 1911	Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax inv., July, 1911	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	95 48
	C. E. Peace, paid for cleaning office ...	8 00
Aug. 22, 1911	C. P. Gardner, 6½ days' legal services	325 00
	R. H. Wilkin, legal services	45 00
Aug. 23, 1911	Wm. E. Fisch, services as messenger, Aug., 1911	44 52
Aug. 28, 1911	Edith Booth, services as stenog., Aug., 1911	122 25
Aug. 29, 1911	C. E. Peace, paid for cleaning office...	8 00
Sept. 5, 1911	W. E. Fisch, services as messenger for Aug., 1911	30 75
Sept. 6, 1911	Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax investigations, Aug., 1911	100 00
	June C. Smith, legal services Spring Lake cases	300 00
	Fred H. Snyder, Inh. tax inv., Aug., 1911	94 48
	Chas. E. Peace, paid for cleaning windows	2 00
Sept. 19, 1911	C. P. Gardner, 2 days' services as spec. atty.	100 00

Oct. 11, 1911	W. K. Lincoln, expenses paid as Inh. tax attorney	\$ 20 05
	Wells M. Cook, services and exp. in Inh. tax investigations	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	93 70
	Chas. E. Peace, paid for cleaning office	8 00
	F. W. Joslyn, services as Inh. tax inves., Sept., 1911	250 00
Oct. 16, 1911	Clyde Capron, deposition	3 96
Oct. 23, 1911	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax inves., Aug. and Sept.	500 00
	June C. Smith, services and exp. as spec. atty., Aug. and Sept.	295 17
Oct. 25, 1911	D. G. Thompson, same	25 00
	Albert Watson, same	25 00
	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Oct., 1911	25 00
Nov. 6, 1911	Fred H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Oct.	97 48
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
Nov. 14, 1911	Hiram T. Gilbert, legal services and exp. in case Board of Trade v. W. S. Cowan	1,662 50
Nov. 22, 1911	J. T. Jones, copy of complaint	4 00
Nov. 29, 1911	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Nov., 1911	25 00
Dec. 7, 1911	W. M. Cook, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1911	100 00
	F. H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1911	100 79
	June C. Smith, same	368 06
Dec. 15, 1911	B. F. Lincoln, 37 days' services and exp. as spec. atty. State bond cases ..	2,559 40
Dec. 18, 1911	D. B. Blewett, service Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1911	250 00
Nov. 21, 1911	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Dec., 1911	25 00
Dec. 26, 1911	Scott, Bancroft & Stevens, legal services and exp. in Civil Service Com. case..	538 30
Jan. 3, 1912	F. W. Joslyn, services Inh. tax. inves., Dec., 1911	150 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	93 42
	Emery Andrews, same	539 49
Jan. 31, 1912	C. F. Mansfield, same, for Jan., 1912..	143 20
	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Jan., 1912	25 00
Feb. 8, 1912	W. K. Lincoln, Inh. tax inves., Jan., 1912	300 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	F. H. Snyder, same	93 92
Feb. 16, 1912	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as Inh. tax attorney	17 80
Feb. 28, 1912	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Feb., 1912	25 00
		<hr/>
		\$12,944 82
Balance of appn. unexpended		\$11,118 40
Appropriation to pay Adrian Sizer for services prosecuting Spanish-American War claim by 46th G. A.		12,400 00

July 26, 1909 R. O. West, Atty. in fact, amount due Adrian Sizer	\$12,400 00
Appropriation to pay taxes on Idaho lands by 46th G. A.	5,000 00

AMOUNT PAID.

Feb. 3, 1910 J. C. Fitch, expenses paid	\$190 15
Feb. 15, 1910 John W. Jones, Asst. Atty. Gen., in Idaho land cases	296 60
	<hr/> 486 75

Balance unexpended (Reappropri- ated)	\$4,513 25
Appropriation to defray expenses in case of People v. Ill. Steel Co.	3,000 00

AMOUNT PAID.

July 17, 1909 Gustave H. Carlson, for additional sur- vey	\$ 649 70
Feb. 24, 1910 John S. Holland, legal services	1,750 00
	<hr/> 2,399 70

Lapsed into State treasury	\$600 30
Balance of appropriation to employ experts and counsel in I. C. R. R. cases (Reappropri- ated by 46th G. A.)	1,437 85
Appropriation to employ experts and counsel in I. C. R. R. cases and shore and submerged lands by 46th G. A.	55,000 00
	<hr/> \$56,437 85

AMOUNT PAID OUT.

Sept. 28, 1909 B. F. Lincoln, 80 days' legal services and expenses in I. C. R. R. cases	\$4,146 85
Oct. 6, 1909 A. W. Kessberger, photograph work ...	69 49
Oct. 18, 1909 Geo. R. Lawrence Co., photograph work	40 00
Dec. 9, 1909 E. H. Heilbron, services as engineer Spring Lake cases	845 54
Dec. 23, 1909 B. F. Lincoln, legal services and ex- penses in I. C. R. R. cases	364 72
Feb. 2, 1910 Hiram T. Gilbert, 40 days' legal services in I. C. R. R. cases	4,000 00
April 4, 1910 E. H. Heilbron, services as engineer in Spring Lake cases	1,103 70
May 25, 1910 Same	1,220 02
June 22, 1910 R. H. Wilkin, services making briefs..	165 00
July 6, 1910 E. H. Heilbron, services as engineer Spring Lake cases	643 53
Aug. 16, 1910 Same	344 68
Oct. 13, 1910 Same	822 93
Nov. 5, 1910 Same	2,201 92
Dec. 14, 1910 B. F. Lincoln, services as special coun- sel I. C. R. R. cases	100 00
June 2, 1911 W. H. Boys, same	1,200 00
June 16, 1911 H. T. Gilbert, same	600 00
Aug. 22, 1911 R. H. Wilkin, spl. services I. C. R. R. cases	105 00
	<hr/> 17,973 38

Balance of appn. unexpended Feb. 1, 1912	\$38,464 47
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While the appropriation by the 46th G. A. of \$12,400.00 to pay Adrian Sizer for services of prosecuting Spanish-American War claim was made to W. H. Stead, Attorney General, as I am informed, the employment of Mr. Sizer was not made by the Attorney General, but was made by the Governor.

Appropriations for special work, collecting evidence, etc., submerged land cases made by 47th G. A.	\$25,000 00
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AMOUNT PAID OUT

Sept. 7, 1911 Robt. M. Holt, legal services, July and Aug.	\$ 750 00	
Oct. 9, 1911 Robt. M. Holt, legal services Sept.	500 00	
Nov. 6, 1911 Robt. M. Holt, legal services Oct.	500 00	
Dec. 7, 1911 Robt. M. Holt, legal services Nov.	500 00	
Jan. 3, 1912 Robt. M. Holt, legal services Dec.	500 00	
Jan. 4, 1912 Richard Yates, legal services from July 1, 1911 to Jan. 1, 1912	1,075 00	
Feb. 8, 1912 Robt. M. Holt, legal services, Jan.	500 00	
Feb. 16, 1912 A. S. Aloe & Co., blue print furnished..	50	
Feb. 16, 1912 T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.	77 55	
Feb. 16, 1912 J. C. Fitch, amount paid exp.	79 54	
	4,482 59	
Balance unexpended March 1, 1912		\$20,517 41

INHERITANCE TAX OFFICE.

Amt. appropriated for office exp. Inh. tax office, Chi- cago, 46th G. A.	\$3,600 00	
Amt. paid for office exp. 1909 and 1910	3,600 00	
Amt. appropriated for office exp., rent, etc., Inh. tax office, Chicago, 47th G. A.	6,350 00	
Amt. paid for office exp., etc., 1911 and 1912	4,263 69	
	\$2,086 31	
Bal. of appn. unexpended		
Amt. appropriated for salary of Asst. Inh. tax. atty., 46th G. A.	\$2,400 00	
Amt. appropriated for salary of 2 stenogs.	2,400 00	
	\$4,800 00	
Amt. paid salary of Asst. Inh. Tax Atty. and stenogs, July 1, 1909-June 30, 1910—		
H. F. Hawkins, Asst. Atty.	2,400 00	
F. E. Raymond stenog.	1,200 00	
Abby Short, stenog.	1,200 00	
	4,800 00	
Amt. appropriated for salary Asst. Inh. Tax Atty. and stenogs. 46th G. A.		\$4,800 00
Amt. paid salary Asst. Inh. Tax Atty. and stenogs., July 1, 1910-June 30, 1911—		
H. F. Hawkins, Asst. Atty.	\$2,400 00	
F. E. Raymond, stenog.	300 00	
Abby Short, stenog.	1,200 00	
Anna L. Mentzer, stenog.	900 00	
	4,800 00	
Amt. appropriated for salary Asst. Inh. Tax. Attys., 47th G. A.	\$4,800 00	
Amt. appropriated for clerks, stenogs., etc., 47th G. A.	7,800 00	
	\$12,600 00	

Amt. paid Asst. Attys. and Stenogs. July 1, 1911, to
Jan 31, 1912—

H. F. Hawkins, Asst. Atty.	\$1,633 33
J. Scott Mathews, Asst. Atty.	1,166 66
Gustave Wittmeyer, Jr., clerk	1,050 00
Anna L. Metzner, stenog.	875 00
Abby Short, stenog.	875 00
Lyda Grubb, stenog.	700 00
Florence Simmons, stenog.	700 00
Jas. Nowak, messr.	286 70
Alice Furr, messr.	63 30

\$7,349 99

Balance of appn. unexpended	\$5,250 01
Amt. appropriated for special investigations Inh. tax office, 47th G. A.	\$6,000 00
Amt. paid for services—	
July 27, 1911 Jos. Bonnefoi, salary as spec. investi- gator, July, 1911	120 00
Aug. 7, 1911 Robt. E. Turney, legal services ren- dered Aug., 1911.....	55 00
Henry T. Chace, Jr., legal services ren- dered Aug., 1911.....	20 00
Aug. 28, 1911 Jos. Bonnefoi, salary as spec. investi- gator, Aug., 1911	120 00
Aug. 30, 1911 S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Aug., 1911	100 00
Sept. 28, 1911 Jos. Bonnefoi, salary as spec. investi- gator, Sept., 1911	120 00
Robt. E. Turney, legal services ren- dered Sept., 1911	7 50
S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Sept., 1911	35 00
Oct. 16, 1911 Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services ren- dered Oct., 1911	15 00
Oct. 25, 1911 J. J. Ellias, legal services rendered Oct., 1911	100 00
Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Oct., 1911	100 00
G. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Oct., 1911	125 00
S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Oct., 1911	75 00
Nov. 28, 1911 S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	69 00
Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	100 00
G. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Nov., 1911	150 00
J. J. Ellias, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	100 00
Dec. 7, 1911 O. C. Green, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	25 00
H. T. Chace, Jr., legal services ren- dered Nov., 1911	12 50
R. H. Lovett, legal services and exp. rendered Nov., 1911	323 90
F. C. Day, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	50 00
Jas. W. Breen, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	50 00

Dec. 15, 1911	John H. Batten, legal services and exp. rendered Nov. and Dec., 1911	\$422 32
Dec. 21, 1911	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Dec., 1911	150 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Dec., 1911	100 00
	S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Dec., 1911	39 00
	J. J. Elias, legal services rendered Dec., 1911	100 00
Jan. 11, 1912	O. C. Green, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	80 00
	Jas. W. Breen, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	75 00
	Wm. M. Smith, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	35 00
	H. T. Chace, Jr., legal services rendered Jan., 1912	75 00
Jan. 31, 1912	Chas. T. Mason, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	30 00
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Jan., 1912	150 00
	S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	54 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	100 00
	J. J. Elias, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	100 00
Feb. 8, 1912	H. T. Chace, Jr., legal services rendered Jan., 1912	80 00
	Eliz. A. McArthur, services as stenog..	72 00
		<u>\$3,535 22</u>
	Bal. of appn. unexpended	\$2,464 78

RECAPITULATION.

Balance of appropriation by 47th G. A. for office expenses available July 1, 1911	\$ 9,391 11	
Appropriation 47th G. A. for office expenses available July 1, 1912	14,000 00	\$23,391 11
Balance of appropriations 47th G. A. for salary of assistants available July 1, 1911	\$10,000 02	
Appropriation 47th G. A. for salary Asst., July 1, 1912	24,000 00	\$34,000 02
Balance of appropriation 47th G. A., for employees, July 1, 1911	\$ 6,666 68	
Appn. 47th G. A. for employees, July 1, 1912	16,000 00	\$22,666 68
Balance of Appn. to pay tax on Idaho lands	4,513 25	
Balance of Appn. for experts and counsel, I. C. cases	38,464 47	
Balance of Appn. for submerged land cases	20,517 41	
Balance of Appn. 47th G. A. for performance of duties required by law—Costs, etc., U. S. courts	\$11,118 40	
Appn. for same, July 1, 1912	24,000 00	35,118 40
Balance of Appn. 47th G. A. for Asst. Inh. Tax Attys., etc.	\$ 5,250 01	
Appn. July 1, 1912	12,600 00	<u>17,850 01</u>

Balance of Appn., rent and exp. Inh. tax office	\$2,086 31	
Appn. same, July 1, 1912	5,550 00	
		\$ 7,636 31
Balance in appropriations for special investigations		
Inh. tax office	\$2,464 78	
Appn. available July 1, 1912	6,000 00	
		8,464 78
		<hr/> \$212,622 44

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Meeker offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 43.

WHEREAS, Citizens of Illinois and of other states have been great sufferers again this year from floods and overflows, and have thus had new burdens imposed upon them before they had recovered from previous misfortunes of like character; and,

WHEREAS, There is no reasonable ground to hope that the means thus far employed will ever accomplish the work of protection from periodic floods and the reclamation of great areas of land that are hereby now rendered practically valueless, and,

WHEREAS, All the existing political parties have committed themselves in their platforms to the policy of the National Government's assuming control of the entire business of flood prevention and land reclamation in the overflow regions; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That we hereby make appeal to the President and the Congress of the United States, to take speedy action in the premises, to the end that the people may have early assurance that their lives and property will ultimately be made secure in the overflow regions, and that they may be encouraged to improve their lands and bring the millions of waste acres in the river valley regions into service for the production of food for the vast population they are capable of sustaining. Failure of the National Government to proceed promptly and earnestly to this great work would challenge the good faith of our statesmen and bring discredit upon us as a nation in the eyes of all intelligent and patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby instructed to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and to the members of the House and Senate from this State, who are hereby requested to use their utmost diligence in bringing the subject matter of these resolutions to the earliest possible consideration by the Congress and the Executive.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Meeker, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Womack, House Bill No. 445, a bill for "An Act to create an additional term of the circuit court in the county of Gallatin and to fix the time of holding the same,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,
And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?"
it was decided in the affirmative.

At 1:55 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate
adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

The following message was received and read:

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 8, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

William Lavery, of Carrollton, Greene County, Public Administrator for Greene County, vice Edward Miner, resigned.

Henry Hoff, of Germantown, Vermilion County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice Peleg R. Walker, term expired.

Charles H. Kane, of Springfield, Sangamon County, Superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Office at Springfield, vice Joseph Figuera, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Manny, the rules were suspended and the foregoing message was taken up for consideration and, on his motion, the Senate went into Executive Session for the purpose of considering the foregoing nominations and the following nominations heretofore received.

On motion of Mr. Manny, it was ordered that the rule requiring the closing of the doors be suspended.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor to nominate and appoint Jesse Black of Pekin, Tazewell County, a member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice B. O. Willard, term expired.

John J. Amsler, of East Peoria, Tazewell County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice Joseph L. Robertson, term expired.

William E. Wall, of Staunton, Macoupin County, member of the State Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice Forest F. Cook, term expired.

Adrian M. Doolin, of Chicago, Cook County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice Ella Flag Young, resigned.

A. R. Smith, of Quincy, Adams County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice Solomon H. Trego, term expired.

C. W. Mundell, of Benton, Franklin County, member of the State Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice George B. Harrington, deceased.

Bernard Shine, of Chicago, Cook County, officer to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, vice Henry P. Dering, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 7, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint W. W. Barr, of Carbon-dale, trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University, vice J. M. Burk-hart, resigned.

O. M. Karraker, of Harrisburg, Saline County, trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University, vice W. F. Bundy, resigned.

Walter Williams, of Benton, Franklin County, trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University, vice Hugh Lauder, resigned.

Herbert Piper, of Sumner, Lawrence County, trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University, vice H. T. Goddard, resigned.

George McGahey, of Olney, Richland County, trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University, vice William M. Grissom, resigned.

J. S. Taylor, of Benton, Franklin County, vice E. Dillon, resigned, Public Administrator for Franklin County.

Silas Echols, of Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice B. O. Willard, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

I beg to withdraw from your consideration my appointment, dated May 6, 1913, of Jesse Black, of Pekin, Tazewell County, as a member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice B. O. Willard, term expired.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

The nomination of Jesse Black, of Pekin, Tazewell County, as a member of the Board of Education, contained in the Governor's message of May 6, 1913, having been withdrawn by the Governor, on May 7, 1913, the same was not voted on, and the question then being, "Does

the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made (except that of Jesse Black, withdrawn) and the nomination, which was postponed on yesterday of Van. D. Roughton, of Sullivan, Moultrie County, as member of Board of Managers Illinois State Reformatory?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Shaw,
Eroderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,
Clary,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maniy,	

Yeas—44.

At 10:35 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the Executive Session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 91, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to homicide,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 512, for "An Act to amend section 16 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 16a,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Franklin, from the Committee on Farm Drainage, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 409, for "An Act to amend sections seventeen (17), seventeen b (17b) and seventeen and one-half (17½) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879; as amended by an Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 20, 1907; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 29, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Franklin, from the Committee on Farm Drainage, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 398, for "An Act to amend sections two (2), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), seventeen b (17b), seventeen and one-half (17½), twenty-six and one-half (26½), thirty-four and one-half (34½), thirty-seven (37), forty-four (44), forty-seven (47), fifty-one (51), fifty-nine (59) and sixty-two (62), and to repeal sections fifty-two (52), fifty-three (53) and fifty-four (54) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879; as amended by an Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 20, 1907; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 29, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 514, for "An Act to amend 'An Act in relation to jails and jailers,' approved March 3, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding three new sections thereto, to be known as section 29, section 30 and section 31,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Maclean, from the Committee on Sanitary District Affairs, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 420, for "An Act to amend section 19 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Maclean, from the Committee on Sanitary District Affairs, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 403, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 14 and 20 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to provide for sewage disposal,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to further amend said Act by repealing sections 17 and 19 thereof,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Forst, from the Committee on Civil Service, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 162, for "An Act to regulate the civil service in counties containing one hundred and fifty thousand or more inhabitants,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 407, for "An Act making an appropriation for the continuance of the work of the State Water Survey,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Forst, from the Committee on Civil Service, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 533, for "An Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 237, for "An Act to establish the Minimum Wage Commission and to provide for the creation of wage boards and for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors and apprentices and for the publication of the findings of said commission and of said wage boards,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 530, for "An Act to provide for the licensing of court reporters and regulating the practice of court reporting, in counties with a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) or over,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Canaday, from the Committee on Corporations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 498, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Canaday, from the Committee on Corporations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 499, for "An Act to amend section 220 of Division 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Canaday, from the Committee on Corporations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 500, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the admission of foreign corporations for profit, to do business in the State of Illinois,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by amending section 6,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Canaday, from the Committee on Corporations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 538, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own, and to lease or operate public utilities and to provide the means therefor,'"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Denver, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 465, for "An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities to establish houses of correction outside of the corporate limits and authorize the confinement of convicted persons therein,' approved June 11, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Denver, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 539, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize the employment of convicts and prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions of the State of Illinois in the preparation of road building materials and in working on the public roads,'"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Lundberg, from the Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred the following resolution:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21.

WHEREAS, Under and by virtue of House Joint Resolution No. 26, of the Forty-seventh General Assembly, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 10th day of May, 1911, and concurred in by the Senate, with amendments, on the 18th day of May, 1911, a commission of ten members was appointed for the purpose of making a careful and exhaustive investigation of the questions of classification of physical conditions of property as a basis of fire insurance rates in the State of Illinois and to consider and arrange a codification of the insurance laws of the State of Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, Said joint resolution directed that said commission prepare its findings and present the same with its recommendations to the Governor of the State of Illinois, and the Forty-eighth General Assembly of this State; and,

WHEREAS, Said insurance commission, because of the magnitude of the tasks before it which tasks involve a comparative study of the insurance laws of the principal states of the Union and also of the experiences of insurers and insured thereunder, is unable to present a complete report during this session of the Legislature and said commission should be given further time to finish its investigations, and complete a codification of the insurance laws of the State of Illinois; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That said insurance commission, be and it is hereby perpetuated, and the time given said commission for its investigation and for the codification of the insurance laws of the State of Illinois is hereby extended until the next regular session of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at which time it is directed to make its report.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the same. Ordered that the resolution be placed on file, in the order of House messages.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Campbell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 576, for "An Act to amend sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain in the coal fields of Illinois mine fire fighting and rescue stations,' approved March 4, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, title as amended by Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Campbell, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Campbell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 577, for "An Act to amend sections 2 and 6 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to require fire fighting equipment and other means for the prevention and controlling of fires and the prevention of loss of life from fires in coal mines,' approved and in force March 8, 1910, as amended by Act approved and in force June 7, 1911."

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Campbell, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Campbell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 578, for "An Act to establish the Mining Investigation Commission of the State of Illinois, and prescribing its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor."

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Campbell, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Campbell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 579, for "An Act to promote the safety of persons and property in coal mines by regulating the character of permissible explosives sold to be used in coal mines,"

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Campbell, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Campbell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 580, for "An Act to amend sections 2 and 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act providing that operators of mines shall furnish shot firers in mines where shooting and blasting is done,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by Act approved May 20, 1907, in force July 1, 1907."

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Campbell, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Campbell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 581, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'Oil or gas wells, in the vicinity of coal mines,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 8."

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Campbell, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Campbell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 582, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the laws in relation to coal mines and subjects relating thereto, and providing for the health and safety of persons employed therein,' approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Campbell, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 583, for "An Act to amend section 216 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Dailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 584, for "An Act to provide for the payment of expenses incurred by the joint committee appointed by virtue of House Joint Resolution No. 24, of the House and Senate of the Forty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of making an investigation of the relations of the public utilities of this State to the people thereof, and making an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 585, for "An Act creating a State Highway Department and defining powers and duties for such department and repealing all Acts in conflict herewith,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Roads, Highways and Bridges.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 586, for "An Act amending sections 6 and 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the punishment of persons, co-partnerships or corporations forming pools, trusts and combines and mode of procedure and rules of evidence in such cases,' approved June 11, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, and as amended by an Act approved June 20, 1893, in force July 1, 1893,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 587, for "An Act to provide for licensing and regulating the business of making small loans in cities and villages of this State, prescribing rates of interest thereon and penalties for violation of the provisions thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Hurley introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 588, for "An Act to prohibit discriminations in the price paid for products and commodities of like grade, gravity and equality by corporations and individuals engaged in transportations, their agents, officers and employees, and other persons and corporations, and providing penalties,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 589, for "An Act in regard to decrees of foreclosure of mortgages and deeds of trust, and making redemption therefrom,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 590, for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers of Cragin, Cook County, Illinois, by reason of the havoc caused by the tornado of March 24, 1913,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 591, for "An Act creating the Illinois School for Dependent Girls, and making an appropriation therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 592, for "An Act to amend sections 9 and 16 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to children who are now or who may hereafter become dependent, neglected or delinquent, to define these terms, and to provide for the treatment, control, maintenance, adoption and guardianship of the person of such children,' (title as amended by Act approved June 4, 1907, in force July 1, 1907),"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 593, for "An Act to amend section 3 of Article IV of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization,' approved and in force March 4, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on County and Township Organization.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Beall offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 67.

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Illinois, will meet in encampment in the city of Alton, on May 20, 21 and 22, 1913; and,

WHEREAS, The members affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic are those who are the survivors of the brave, who sacrificed their lives for this country; and,

WHEREAS, Since the historic war of Sixty-five, there has been a union of the men who fought for this country, and the line of demarcation between the North and the South and the East and the West has been obliterated, and all stand on one plane of humanity and fraternal brotherhood, and as years roll by the lines of the survivors are constantly decreasing; therefore, in honor to the worthy and the brave of the past generation, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Illinois, having been invited by the city of Alton to attend the ceremonies on either of said days of May 20th, 21st and 22nd, hereby accept the said invitation.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Beall, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hearn, the use of the Senate Chamber, for Thursday night, May 15th, and Friday, May 16th, 1913, was granted to the Illinois State Historical Society.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 513, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1a of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Was recalled from the Committee on License and Miscellany and referred to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

READING BILLS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, House Bill No. 445, for "An Act to create an additional term of the circuit court in the county of Gallatin and to fix the time of holding the same,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: MESSRS.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Olson,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Magill,	Tossey,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Cleary,				

Yeas—41.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Manny, Senate Bill No. 216, a bill for "An Act to amend section 21 of an Act to revise the law in relation to mechanics' liens. To whom, what for, and when lieu is given; who is a contractor; area covered by and extent of lien; when the lien attaches. (Approved May 18, 1903, in force July 1, 1903),"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, April 30, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 216, by inserting after the word "contractor" and preceding the word "shall" in line 14 of the printed bill the following: *"or shall furnish any material to be employed in the process of construction as a means for assisting in the erection of the building or improvement in what is commonly termed form or form work where concrete, cement or like material is used in whole or in part."*

On motion of Mr. Manny, the foregoing amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Manny offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Strike out the title of Senate Bill No. 216 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

A bill for an Act to amend section 1, section 7 and section 21 of an Act to revise the law in relation to mechanics' liens, to whom, what for, and when lien is given; who is a contractor; area covered by and extent of lien; when the lien attaches. (Approved May 18, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, L. 1903.)

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause of Senate Bill No. 216 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That section 1, section 7 and section 21 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to mechanics' lien, to whom, what for, and when lien is given; who is a contractor; area covered by and extent of lien; when the lien attaches (approved May 18, 1903, in force July 1, 1903)," be and the same is hereby revised and amended so as to read as follows:

Sec 1. WHEN LIEN GIVEN.] That any person who shall by any contract or contracts, express or implied, or partly expressed or implied, with the owner of a lot or tract of land, or with one whom such owner has authorized or knowingly permitted to contract for the improvement of, or to improve the same, furnish material, fixtures, apparatus or machinery, *forms or form work used in the process of construction where cement, concrete or like material is used for the purpose of or in the building, altering, repairing or ornamenting any house or other building, walk or sidewalk, whether such walk or sidewalk be on the land or bordering thereon, driveway, fence or improvement or appurtenances thereto on such lot or tract of land or connected therewith, and upon, over or under a sidewalk, street or alley adjoining; or fill, sod or excavate such lot or tract of land, or do landscape work thereon or therefor; or raise or lower any house thereon or remove any*

house thereto; or perform services as an architect for any such purpose; or furnish or perform labor or services as superintendent, timekeeper, mechanic, laborer or otherwise, in the building, altering, repairing or ornamenting of the same; or furnish material, fixtures, apparatus, machinery, labor or services, *forms or form work used in the process of the construction where concrete, cement or like material is used*, on the order of his agent, architect or superintendent having charge of the improvements, building, altering, repairing or ornamenting the same, shall be known under this Act as a contractor, and shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land and upon the adjoining or adjacent lots or tracts of land of such owner constituting the same premises and occupied or used in connection with such lot or tract of land as a place of residence or business; and in case the contract relates to two or more buildings, on two or more lots or tracts of land, upon all such lots and tracts of land and improvements thereon for the amount due to him for such material, fixtures, apparatus, machinery, services or labor, and interest from the date the same is due. This lien shall extend to an estate in fee, for life, for years, or any other estate or any right of redemption, or other interest which such owner may have in the lot or tract of land at the time of making such contract or may subsequently acquire therein, and shall be superior to any right of dower of husband or wife in said premises, provided the owner of such dower interest had knowledge of such improvement and did not give written notice of his or her objection to such improvement before the making thereof; nor shall the taking of additional security by the contractor or sub-contractor be a waiver of any right of lien which he may have by virtue of this Act, unless made a waiver by express agreement of the parties; and this lien shall attach as of the date of the contract.

SEC. 7. LIMITATIONS AS AGAINST THIRD PARTIES—CLAIM FOR LIEN—WHAT SHALL CONSIST OF—WHEN CLAIM MAY BE FILED AND WHEN AMENDED—AS TO ERRORS IN—PROOF OF DELIVERY OF MATERIAL, NOT USE, SUFFICIENT—DELIVERY OF MATERIAL AT ONE BUILDING GOOD FOR ALL BUILDINGS.] No contractor shall be allowed to enforce such lien against or to the prejudice of any other creditor or incumbrancer or purchaser, unless within four months after completion, or if extra or additional work is done or material is delivered therefor within four months after the completion of such extra or additional work or the final delivery of such extra or additional material, he shall either bring suit to enforce his lien therefor or shall file with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the building, erection or other improvement to be charged with lien is situated, a claim for lien, verified by the affidavit of himself, or his agent or employee, which shall consist of a brief statement of the contract, the balance due after allowing all credits, and a sufficiently correct description of the lot, lots or tracts of land to identify the same. Such claim for lien may be filed at any time after the contract is made, and as to the owner may be filed at any time after the contract is made and within two years after the completion of said contract, or the completion of any extra work or the furnishing of any extra material thereunder, and as to such owner may be amended at any time before the final decree. No such lien shall be defeated to the proper amount thereof because of an error or overcharging on the part of any person claiming a lien therefor under this Act, unless it shall be shown that such error or overcharge is made with intent to defraud; nor shall any such lien for material be defeated because of lack of proof that the material after the delivery thereof, actually entered into the construction of such building or improvement, although it be shown that such material was not actually used in the construction of such building or improvement: *Provided*, it is shown that such material was delivered either to said owner or his agent for such building or improvement, to be used in said building or improvement, or at the place where said building or improvement was being constructed, for the purpose of being used in construction or for the purpose of being employed in the process of construction as a means for assisting in the erection of the building or improvement in what is commonly termed forms or form work where concrete, cement or like material is used, in whole or in part.

And, provided, further, that in case of the construction of a number of buildings under contract between the same parties, it shall be sufficient in order to establish such lien for material, if it be shown that such material was in good faith delivered at one of the said buildings for the purpose of being used in the construction of any one or all of such buildings, or delivered to the owner or his agent for such buildings, to be used therein; and such lien for such material shall attach to all of said buildings together with the land upon which the same are being constructed, the same as in a single building or improvement. And, provided, further, that in the event the contract relates to two or more buildings on two or more lots or tracts of land, then all of said buildings and lots or tracts of land may be included in one statement of claim for a lien.

Sec. 21. SUB-CONTRACTORS—LIENS OF SUB-CONTRACTORS—WHO ARE—EXTENT OF THEIR LIENS SUPERIOR TO CREDITORS OR CONTRACTORS ON MONEY DUE CONTRACTORS—DUTY OF OWNER AND CONTRACTOR TO FILE NOTICE OF WAIVER OF LIEN—LIMIT OF OWNER'S LIABILITY—OWNER LIABLE FOR SUB-CONTRACTS PERFORMED AFTER NOTICE THEREOF—RIGHTS OF IN CASE CONTRACTOR DEFAULT MAY COMPLETE, IF CONTRACTOR ABANDONS.] Every mechanic, workman or other person who shall furnish any materials, apparatus, machinery or fixtures, or furnish or perform services or labor for the contractor, or shall furnish any material to be employed in the process of construction as a means for assisting in the erection of the building or improvement in what is commonly termed form or form work where concrete, cement or like material is used in whole or in part, shall be known under this Act as a sub-contractor, and shall have a lien for the value thereof, with interest on such amount from date the same is due, from the same time, on the same property as provided for the contractor, and, also, as against the creditors and assignees, and personal and legal representatives of the contractor, on the material, fixtures, apparatus or machinery furnished, and on the moneys or other consideration due or to become due from the owner under the original contract. *If the legal effect of any contract between the owner and contractor is that no lien or claim may be filed or maintained by any one, such provision shall be binding; but the only admissible evidence thereof as against a sub-contractor or material man, shall be proof of actual notice thereof to him before any labor or material is furnished by him; or proof that a duly written and signed stipulation or agreement to that effect has been filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county or counties where the house, building or other improvement is situated, prior to the commencement of the work upon such house, building or other improvement, or within ten days after the execution of the principal contract or not less than ten days prior to the contract of the sub-contractor or material man. And the recorder of deeds shall record the same at length in the order of time of its reception in books provided by him for that purpose, and the recorder of deeds shall index the same, in the name of the contractor and in the name of the owner, in books kept for that purpose, and also in tract or abstract book of the tract, lot, or parcel of land, upon which said house, building or other improvement is located, and said recorder of deeds shall receive therefor a fee, such as is provided for the recording of instruments in his office.*

In no case, except as hereinafter provided, shall the owner be compelled to pay a greater sum for or on account of the completion of such house, building or other improvement than the price or sum stipulated in said original contract or agreement, unless payment be made to the contractor or to his order, in violation of the rights and interests of the persons intended to be benefited by this Act: *Provided, if it shall appear to the court that the owner and contractor fraudulently, and for the purpose of defrauding sub-contractors fixed an unreasonably low price in their original contract for the erection or repairing of such house, building or other improvement, then the court shall ascertain how much of a difference exists between a fair price for labor and material used in said house, building or other improvement, and the sum named in said original contract, and said difference shall be*

considered a part of the contract and be subject to a lien. But where the contractor's statement, made as provided in section five (5), shows the amount to be paid to the sub-contractor, or party furnishing material, or the sub-contractor's statement, made pursuant to section twenty-two (22), shows the amount to become due for material; or notice is given to the owner, as provided in sections twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25), and thereafter such sub-contract shall be performed, or material to the value of the amount named in such statements or notice, shall be prepared for use and delivery, or delivered without written protest on the part of the owner previous to such performance or delivery, or preparation for delivery, then, and in any of such cases, such sub-contractor or party furnishing or preparing material, regardless of the price named in the original contract, shall have a lien therefor to the extent of the amount named in such statements or notice. Also, in case of default or abandonment by the contractor, the sub-contractor, or party furnishing material, shall have and may enforce his lien to the same extent and in the same manner that the contractor may under conditions that arise as provided for in section four (4) of this Act, and shall have and may exercise the same rights as are therein provided for the contractor.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Manny, Senate Bill No. 345, a bill for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883, as amended by Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 365, a bill for "An Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school employees' pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 313, a bill for "An Act concerning vital statistics, providing for the registration of all births, still-births and deaths, by means of certificates thereof, and burial or removal permits; and providing for the preservation of such records in the offices of city registrars, county clerks, and the State Board of Health; and prescribing the means of securing the enforcement of this Act; and dividing the State into primary registration districts, designating the local registrars therefor and classifying the cities of the State for the uses and purposes of this Act; and providing for certified copies of records of births, still-births and deaths and the facts therein to be *prima facie* evidence; and defining the duties of physicians, midwives, coroners, undertakers, parents, guardians, superintendents of institutions, principals of schools, employers of minors, transportation companies, sextons, registrars, prosecuting attorneys, state's attorneys and Attorney General, with reference thereto; and requiring that necessary appropriations be made for the purpose of carrying out the pro-

visions thereof by supervisors, county commissioners and city councils or board of aldermen and others; and defining offenses thereunder and affixing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 6, 1913, and amended and postponed, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Cornwell offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

After the word "homicidal" in line 62 of section 7 the following: (Certificates of death and records thereof required by this Act shall not in the case of an illegitimate child or person contain the name or residence of, or other identifying fact relating to, the father or mother thereof without the consent of said father or mother respectively).

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend by adding after the word "omission" in line 45, of section 14 the following: (Certificates of birth and records thereof required by this Act shall not in the case of an illegitimate child contain the name, or residence of, or other identifying fact relating to, the father or mother without the consent of said father or mother respectively.)

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend by striking out in line 58, section 7, the word "Governor" and substituting the word "Coroner."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Dailey, Senate Bill No. 89, a bill for "An Act to enable any board of school inspectors, or any body or board of officials, which governs, or has charge of the affairs of any school district having a population of not fewer than 30,000, and not more than 100,000, inhabitants, and governed by special Acts of the General Assembly of this State and in such other districts as may hereafter be ascertained by any special or general census to have such population and which school districts are also governed by like special Acts, to establish and maintain a teacher's pension and retirement fund."

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Education, April 17, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 12 by striking out all of said bill after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That every corporation, every co-partnership or company, and every association (other than State and national banks, trust companies, real estate mortgage companies dealing exclusively in real estate mortgage notes, building and loan associations and corporations not organized for profit), organized or which shall be organized in this State, whether incorporated or unincorporated, which shall sell or negotiate for the sale of any stock, bonds, or other securities of any kind or character other than bonds of the United States, and the State of Illinois or of some municipality of the State of Illinois, and notes secured by mortgages on real estate located in the State of Illinois, other than those specifically exempted herein, shall be known for the purpose of this Act as a domestic investment company. Every such investment company organized in any

other state, territory or government, or organized under the laws of any other state, territory or government, shall be known for the purpose of this Act as foreign investment company.

Sec. 2. Before offering or attempting to sell any stock, bonds or other securities of any kind or character other than those specifically exempted in section one of this Act to any person or persons or transacting any business whatever in this State excepting that of preparing the documents hereinafter required, every such investment company, domestic or foreign, shall file in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, of this State, together with a filing fee of two dollars and fifty cents, the following documents, to wit: A copy of all contracts, bonds or other instruments which it proposes to make with or sell to its contributors. A statement which shall show the name and location of the investment company, and an itemized account of its actual financial condition, and the amount of its property and liabilities, and such other information touching its affairs as said Auditor of Public Accounts may require. If such investment company shall be a co-partnership or an unincorporated association, it shall also file with the Auditor of Public Accounts, a copy of its articles of co-partnership or association, and all other papers pertaining to its organization, and if it be a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois, it shall also file with the Auditor of Public Accounts a copy of its articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws, and all other papers pertaining to its organization. If it shall be an investment company organized under the laws of any other state, territory or government, incorporated or unincorporated, it shall also file with the said Auditor of Public Accounts a copy of the laws of such state, territory or government under which it exists or is incorporated, and also a copy of its charter, articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws and all amendments thereof which have been made and all other papers pertaining to its organization.

Sec. 3. All the above described papers shall be verified by the oath of a member of a co-partnership or company, if it be a co-partnership or company, or by the oath of a duly authorized officer, if it be an incorporated or unincorporated association. All such papers, however, as are recorded or are on file in any public office shall be further certified to by the officer of whose records or archives they form a part, as being correct copies of such records or archives.

Sec. 4. Every foreign investment company shall also file its written consent, irrevocable, that actions may be commenced against it, in the proper court of any county in this State, in which cause of action may arise or in which the plaintiff may reside, by the service of the process on the Auditor of Public Accounts, and stipulating and agreeing that such service of process on the Auditor of Public Accounts shall be taken and held in all courts, to be as valid and binding as if due service has been made upon the company itself, according to the laws of this or any other state, and such instrument shall be authenticated by the seal of said foreign investment company and by the signature of a member of the co-partnership or company, if it be a co-partnership or company, or by the signatures of the president and secretary of the incorporated or unincorporated association, and shall be accompanied by a duly certified copy of the order or resolution of the board of directors, trustees or managers of the corporation authorizing the said secretary and president to execute the same.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to examine the statements and documents so filed, and if said Auditor of Public Accounts shall deem it advisable he shall have made or make a detailed examination of such investment company's affairs, which examination shall be at the expense of such investment company, as hereinafter provided; and if he finds that such investment company is solvent, that its articles of incorporation or association, its constitution and by-laws, its proposed plan of business and proposed contract contain and provide for a fair, just and equitable plan for the transaction of business, and in his judgment promises a fair return on the stocks, bonds and other securities by it offered for sale, the

Auditor of Public Accounts shall issue to such investment company a statement reciting that such company has complied with the provisions of this act, that detailed information in regard to the company and its securities is on file in the Auditor of Public Accounts' office for public inspection and information, that such investment company is permitted to do business in this State, and such statement shall also recite in bold type that the Auditor of Public Accounts in no wise recommends the securities to be offered for sale by such security company. But if said Auditor of Public Accounts finds that such articles of incorporation or association, charter, constitution and by-laws, plans of business or proposed contract contain any provision that is unfair, unjust, inequitable or oppressive to any class of contributors, or if he decides from his examination of its affairs that said investment company is not solvent and does not intend to do a fair and honest business, and in his judgment does not promise a fair return on the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, then he shall notify such investment company, in writing, of his findings, and it shall be unlawful for such company to do any further business in this State until it shall so change its constitution and by-laws, articles of incorporation or association, its proposed plan of business and proposed contract and its general financial condition in such manner as to satisfy the Auditor of Public Accounts that it is solvent, and its articles of incorporation or association, its constitution and by-laws, its proposed plan of business and proposed contract provide for a fair, just and equitable plan for the transaction of business, and does, in his judgment, promise a fair return on the stocks, bonds and other securities by it offered for sale: *Provided*, that all expenses paid or incurred and all fees or charges received or collected for any examination made under the provisions of this section of this act shall be reported in detail to the Auditor of Public Accounts and a full report and record thereof made in detail.

Sec. 6. It shall not be lawful for any investment company, as herein defined, either as principal or agent, to transact any business, in form or character, similar to that set forth in section 1 of this Act, except as is provided in section 2 of this Act, until it shall have filed the papers and documents above provided for. No amendment of the charter, articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws of any such investment company shall become operative until a copy of the same has been filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts as provided in regard to the original filing of charters, articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws, nor shall it be lawful for any such investment company to transact business on any other plan than that set forth in the statement required to be filed by section 2 of this Act, or to make any contracts other than that shown in the copy of the proposed contract required to be filed by section 2 of this Act, until a written statement showing in full detail the proposed new plan of transacting business and a copy of the proposed new contract shall have been filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts, in like manner as provided in regard to the original plan of business and proposed contract, and the consent of the Auditor of Public Accounts obtained as to making such proposed new plan of transacting business and proposed new contract.

Sec. 7. Any such investment company may appoint one or more agents, but no such agent shall do any business for said investment company in this State until he shall first register with the Auditor of Public Accounts as agent for such investment company and for each of such registrations there shall be paid to the Auditor of Public Accounts the sum of one dollar. Such registration shall entitle such agent to represent said investment company as its agent until the 1st day of July following, unless said authority is sooner revoked by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and such authority shall be subject to the revocation at any time by the Auditor of Public Accounts, for cause appearing to him sufficient.

Sec. 8. Every such investment company, as herein defined, domestic or foreign, shall file at the close of business on December 31st of each year,

and at such other times as required by the Auditor of Public Accounts, a statement verified by the oath of the co-partnership or company, if it be a co-partnership or company, or by the oath of a duly authorized officer, if it be an incorporated or unincorporated association, setting forth in such form as may be prescribed by the said Auditor of Public Accounts, its financial condition and the amount of its assets and liabilities, and furnishing such other information concerning its affairs as said Auditor of Public Accounts may require. Each annual statement of December 31st shall be accompanied by a filing fee of two dollars and fifty cents. Any such investment company failing to file its reports at the close of business December 31st of each year within ten days of that date or failing to file any other special report herein required within thirty days after receipt of request or requisition therefor, shall forfeit its right to do business in this State.

Sec. 9. The general accounts of every such investment company, domestic or foreign, doing business in this State, shall be kept by double entry, and such company, its co-partners or managing officers, shall, at least once in each month, make a trial balance of such accounts which shall be recorded in a book provided for that purpose; such trial balances and all other books and accounts of such company shall at all times during business hours, except on Sundays and legal holidays, be open to the inspection of stockholders and investors in said company or investors of the Auditor of Public Accounts and his deputies.

Sec. 10. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall have general supervision and control, as provided by this Act, over any and all investment companies, as herein defined, domestic or foreign, doing business in this State, and all such investment companies shall be subject to examination by the Auditor of Public Accounts or his duly authorized deputies at any time the Auditor of Public Accounts may deem it advisable; and such investment company shall pay a fee for each such examination of not to exceed five dollars for each day or fraction thereof plus the actual traveling and hotel expenses of said Auditor of Public Accounts or deputy that he is absent from the capitol building for the purpose of making such examination, and the failure or refusal of any investment company to pay such fees upon the demand of the Auditor of Public Accounts or deputy, while making such examination, shall work a forfeiture of its right to do business in this State.

Sec. 11. Whenever it shall appear to the Auditor of Public Accounts that the assets of any such investment company doing business in this State are impaired to the extent that such assets do not equal its liabilities, or that it is conducting its business in an unsafe, inequitable or unauthorized manner, or is jeopardizing the interest of its stockholders or investors in stock, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, or whenever any such investment company shall fail or refuse to file any papers, statements, or documents required by this Act, without giving satisfactory reasons therefor, said Auditor of Public Accounts shall at once communicate such facts to the Attorney General, who shall thereupon apply to the Supreme Court or to the circuit court where such company is located or is doing business, or to a judge of either of said courts for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of and wind up the business of such investment company and if such fact or facts be made to appear it shall be sufficient evidence to authorize the appointment of a receiver and the making of such orders and decrees in such cases as equity may require.

Sec. 12. Any person who shall knowingly or willfully subscribe to or make or cause to be made any false statements or false entry in any book of such investment company, or exhibit any false paper with the intention of deceiving any person authorized to examine into the affairs of such investment company, or shall make or publish any false statement of the financial condition of such investment company, or the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, shall be deemed guilty of felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than

ten thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than ten years in the State penitentiary, or by both such fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 13. Any such investment company, domestic or foreign, which shall by or through its duly qualified officers or duly authorized agents knowingly and wilfully subscribe to or make or cause to be made any false statement or false entry in any book of such investment company, or exhibit any false paper with the intention of deceiving any person authorized to examine into the affairs of such investment company, or shall make or publish any false statement of the financial condition of such investment company, or the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars and shall be suspended from the right to transact the business in question until such fine and costs are paid and until it shall appear to the Secretary of State that the business will thereafter be conducted honestly and in compliance with this Act.

Sec. 14. Any person or persons, agent or agents, who shall sell or attempt to sell the stocks, bonds or other security of any investment company, as herein defined, domestic or foreign, or the stock, bonds, or other securities by it offered for sale, who have not complied with the provisions of this Act, or any such investment company, domestic or foreign, which shall do any business, or offer or attempt to do any business, except as provided in section 2 of this Act, which shall not have complied with the provisions of this Act, or any agent or agents, who shall do or attempt to do any business for any such investment company, domestic or foreign, in this State, which agent is not at the time duly registered and has fully complied with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon the conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 15. All fees herein provided for shall be collected by the Auditor of Public Accounts and by him shall be turned into the State treasury, and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to appoint such clerks and deputies as are actually and absolutely necessary to carry this Act into full force and effect, none of whom shall be related by blood or marriage to such Auditor of Public Accounts, or any of his deputies.

Sec. 16. Should the court declare any section of this Act unconstitutional or unauthorized by law, or in conflict with any other section or provision of this Act, then such decision shall affect only the section or provision so declared to be unconstitutional, and shall not affect any other section or part of this Act.

Sec. 17. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Dailey offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend title of printed Senate Bill No. 89 by striking out the figures "30,000" in the title of said bill and inserting in lieu thereof "10,000."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend printed Senate Bill No. 89, as amended by striking out the figures "30,000" in section one (1) of said bill and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "10,000."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 31, a bill for "An Act in relation to setting aside judgment and granting new trials,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Compton, Senate Bill No. 433, a bill for "An Act to exempt pensions from attachment and sale on execution,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 55, a bill for "An Act to require common carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time, and on failure so to do, to pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars in addition to actual damage,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, Mr. Jones moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Tuesday, May 13, 1913.

Mr. Waage moved that the motion to postpone be laid on the table, which motion was decided in the negative.

The question then being, "Shall the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Tuesday, May 13, 1913?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 344, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for county fairs or other agricultural societies of the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 504, a bill for "An Act to provide for the preparation and submission to the General Assembly of estimates for appropriations,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 359, a bill for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to the civil service in park systems,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, Mr. Clark offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In section 2, line 13, after the word "qualified" insert the following words "which said superintendent of employment shall be under the direction and supervision of the said park commissioners."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 2, line 35, after the words "circuits" change the period to a "coma (,)" and add the following words: "*Provided, however,* that in the event of charges being filed against the superintendent of employment, such charges shall be heard, tried and determined by the park commissioners."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 38, a bill for "An Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 1, 1913, was taken up for consideration.

The pending question being, "Shall the following amendments offered by Mr. Hay, May 1, 1913, be adopted?" :

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 1, by striking out in lines 3 and 4 of said section as the same appears in the printed bill, the following "a State Examiner of Accounts, who shall be a certified accountant, well versed in public accounting. He shall receive an annual salary of \$5000 per year" and insert in lieu of the words stricken out the following "as soon after December 1, 1913, as may be practicable a State Examiner of Accounts, who shall be a person well versed in public accounting. He shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars (\$4000) per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Add at the end of section 3 of the printed bill the following: "No system of uniform accounting shall be prescribed by the State Examiner of Accounts prior to April 1, 1915."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Strike out the word "it" at the beginning of section 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "From and after December 1, 1916, it."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Strike out of section 4 the following: "Every county officer or employee who collects or receives fees or other public money shall deposit all such fees and other public money received by him with the county treasurer at least once every week."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend section 5 by inserting after the word "examiner" in line 6 of section 5 of the printed bill the following (when it is the duty of such county officer to keep his accounts in accordance with the requirements of the State Examiner.)

AMENDMENT No. 6.

By adding at the end of section 8 the following: "The limitations of the right to bring suit or proceedings above prescribed shall include and apply to suits and proceedings brought by or on behalf of the State and by all other public corporations as well as to suits and proceedings brought by other corporations and persons."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Strike out the words "Payment of Expenses" on page 6 of the printed bill and also strike out all of section 10.

On motion of Mr. Hay, the further consideration of the bill and amendments were postponed to and made a special order for Wednesday, May 14, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 255, a bill for "An Act to amend sections three (3), four (4), five (5), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17) and twenty-six (26), of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the propagation and protection of fish in all the waters under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add new sections numbered nine (9) a and twenty (20) a,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Fish and Game, April 30, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 255 of the printed bill, by inserting a period after the word "time," and striking out the balance of line eleven (11) down to and including the word "year," in line (14).

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In line sixteen (16) strike out the words "June and July," and insert "May and June."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In line twenty (20) strike out the words "trammel nets."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

In line sixty-six (66) after the word "whatsoever," insert "for the purpose of selling."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

In line seventy-six (76) after the word "Provided," insert "That if."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

In line one thirty-six (136) after the word "fish," insert "or frogs."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

In line one forty-five (145) after the word "fish" insert a "comma," and after the word "shipment" insert the words "of fish."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

In line one fifty-five (155) insert the following after "respectively," "Provided, That the owner or owners, their children (if residents of this State), or the tenants, of any land on which there is any lake, pond, slough or other water, wholly within the premises so owned or controlled and not connected with any open stream or extending beyond their jurisdiction, may take, catch or kill any fish in the manner prescribed by law at any time without procuring such license."

AMENDMENT No. 9.

Strike out lines one fifty-eight (158) and one fifty-nine (159).

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 11:40 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Ettelson, the Senate went into the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of further considering the matter of the affidavit which has been made reflecting upon the members of the Illinois Senate Welfare Commission, created by Senate Resolution No. 25.

After being in session, at 11:53 o'clock a. m., the chairman of the committee reported to the Senate that the committee had made progress and asked leave to sit again, which was granted, there being no objections thereto.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 68.

WHEREAS, By virtue of Senate Resolution No. 25, duly adopted February 4, 1913, a certain committee was heretofore appointed consisting of the President of the Senate as chairman thereof and four Senators; and,

WHEREAS, Said committee in pursuance of the provisions of said Senate resolution has been conducting certain investigations; and,

WHEREAS, There is now in the custody of the Secretary of the Senate a certain affidavit containing allegations which reflect upon the conduct or character of one of the members of said committee; and,

WHEREAS, The evidence tends to show that the work of said committee was obstructed or was attempted to be obstructed by the use of said affidavit; be it

Resolved by the Senate, That a committee consisting of Senators Ettelson, Jones, O'Connor and Dailey, be and they are hereby appointed by the Senate as a committee to investigate forthwith the allegations contained in the aforesaid affidavit and to inquire as to their truth or falsity and to make such further inquiries in relation to the subject matter of said affidavit and all matters properly pertaining thereto as in the judgment of the last-mentioned committee shall be deemed advisable or proper; and, be it further

Resolved, That said committee shall report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to this session of the Senate at as early a date as practicable, and be it further

Resolved, That said committee shall have the power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, take evidence, compel such witnesses to testify, compel the production of books, papers and documents, and do any and all other lawful acts to carry out the foregoing purposes; and, be it further

Resolved, That said committee may appoint such clerks or investigators as it may deem necessary.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Ettelson, the rules were suspended, and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, it was ordered that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the order of

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 327, for "An Act to amend section 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uni-

form rules regulating the use and speed thereof, prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle, or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Forst,	Hay,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Campbell,	Glackin,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Clark,	Gray,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Compton,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,	Stewart,
Curtis,	Harris,	Jones,	Manny,	Waage,
Ettelson,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 291, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for supply of gas for power, heating and lighting furnished within any such city, town or village, by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to sell surplus electricity and to fix the rates and charges for the supply of gas and electricity for power, heating and lighting purposes by an individual, company or corporation to said city of Chicago, and the inhabitants thereof,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 294, for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for the supply of gas for power, heating and lighting furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Clark,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 290, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for the supply of electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished within such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to sell surplus electricity and to fix the rates and charges for the supply of gas and electricity for power, heating and lighting furnished by any individual, company or corporation to said city of Chicago, and the inhabitants thereof,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Hay,	Keller,	Olson,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Clark,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Waage,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 293, for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for the supply of electricity

for power, heating and lighting furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Manny,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Clark,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Compton,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

RECALL OF BILLS FROM THIRD TO SECOND READING.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 481, a bill for "An Act prohibiting advertising to cure sexual diseases, cancer and tuberculosis,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment, and by unanimous consent, the bill was immediately taken up, and Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

In section 3, line 1, strike out the word "Mayor" and in line two of same section, strike out the word "final."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Franklin, Senate Bill No. 99, a bill for "An Act providing that all common carriers operating trains within the State of Illinois, and conveying live stock, shall provide a car equipped with passenger accommodations for persons in charge of such live stock, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading, to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment, and by unanimous consent, the bill was taken up for immediate consideration, and Mr. Franklin offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In line 3, section 1, strike out the word "ten" and insert in lieu thereof, the word "twenty-five."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In line 5, section 1, strike out the words "berths, or proper first class passenger coach."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Strike out all of section 3, and insert:

Section 3. If any common carrier shall fail to furnish such accommodation the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of this State shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter to the same extent and under the same terms and conditions that now by law apply to their present jurisdictional subject matters.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 340, for "An Act relative to untrue and misleading advertisement,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Cleary,				

Yeas—36.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Cornwell,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 401, for "An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities having a population of less than 50,000 to establish and maintain by taxation public parks,' approved May 13, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 466, for "An Act to amend section 29 of 'An Act to revise the law in relation to State contracts,' approved March 31, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Franklin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Landee,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Magill,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Manny,	Waage,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 355, for "An Act to provide for the certification of teachers,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	Meeker,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 354, for "An Act to amend sections 15, 70, 114 and 119 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Clark, House Bill No. 38, a bill for "An Act to authorize the Sanitary District of Chicago to construct, operate and

maintain a harbor in Lake Calumet, connecting channels between said lake and other waterways in and adjoining said district and between said waterways, and harbor, sanitation and terminal facilities, and to acquire land and to reclaim and use submerged lands in Lake Calumet therefor,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Olson, Senate Bill No. 137, for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1887; as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 361, for "An Act to amend section 18 of 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Olson,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Magill,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Waage,
Compton,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 387, a bill for "An Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without any reasonable cause, to provide for the support and maintenance of his wife, or, without lawful excuse to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases, and to repeal an Act herein named,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Jones,	Olson,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,

Yeas—30.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 404, for "An Act to amend sections one (1), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and eighteen (18) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating a Rivers and Lakes Commission for the State of Illinois, and defining the duties and powers thereof,' approved June 10, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to add thereto three new sections to be known as sections 26a, 26b and 29,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Olson,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 487, for "An Act to issue free tickets in State fairs to veterans of the Mexican, Civil or Spanish-American wars or Philippine Insurrection,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Hay,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 350.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly."

SENATE BILL No. 455.

A bill for, "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to investigate and inquire into conditions of walls in Will County, pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 48."

Passed the House, May 8, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 44.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That when the two houses adjourn on Friday, May 9, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, May 13, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted.

At 1:05 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Walter I. Manny, President *pro tempore* of the Senate presiding.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 44.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein,
That when the two houses adjourn on Friday, May 9, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, May 13, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m.

Concurred in by the House, May 9, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 10:10 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hearn, the Senate adjourned, and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate declared that the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, May 13, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided for in the resolution adopted by both Houses.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Friday, May 9, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from Senator Harris, stating that it was imperative that he should go south on a business trip, and asking that he be excused from attending the sessions of the Senate during the present week.

On motion of Mr. Jones, leave of absence was granted Senator Harris, as requested by him.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 31.

A bill for an Act in relation to setting aside judgment and granting new trials.

SENATE BILL No. 89.

A bill for an Act to enable any board of school inspectors, or any body or board of officials, which governs, or has charge of the affairs of any school district having a population of not fewer than 10,000, and not more than 100,000 inhabitants, and governed by special Acts of the General Assembly of this State and in such other districts as may hereafter be ascertained by any special or general census to have such population and which school districts are also governed by like special Acts, to establish and maintain a teacher's pension and retirement fund.

SENATE BILL No. 99.

A bill for an Act providing that all common carriers operating trains with in the State of Illinois, and conveying live stock, shall provide a car equipped with passenger accommodations for persons in charge of such live stock, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 216.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1, section 7 and section 21 of an Act to revise the law in relation to mechanics' liens, to whom, what for, and when lien is given; who is a contractor; area covered by and extent of lien; when the lien attaches. (Approved May 18, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, L. 1903.)

SENATE BILL No. 255.

A bill for an Act to amend sections three (3), four (4), five (5), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), and twenty-six (26), of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to the propagation and protection of fish in all the waters under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois," approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add new sections numbered nine (9)a and twenty (20)a.

SENATE BILL No. 313.

A bill for an Act concerning vital statistics, and to provide for the registration of all births and deaths in the State of Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 325.

A bill for an Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record.

SENATE BILL No. 344.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for county fairs or other agricultural societies of the State of Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 345.

A bill for an Act to amend section seven of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same," approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883, as amended by Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 359.

A bill for an Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the civil service in park systems," approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 365.

A bill for an Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school employees' pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants.

SENATE BILL No. 433.

A bill for an Act to exempt pensions from attachment and sale on execution.

SENATE BILL No. 481.

A bill for an Act prohibiting advertising to cure sexual diseases, cancer and tuberculosis.

SENATE BILL No. 504.

A bill for an Act to provide for the preparation and submission to the General Assembly of estimates for appropriations.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 247, for "An Act relating to the operation of automobiles in crossing railroads or interurban railway tracks at a highway or street crossing,

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 473, for "An Act in relation to the equipment of locomotive engines with headlights and cablights, and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Andrus, from the Committee on County and Township Organization, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 593, for "An Act to amend section 3 of Article IV of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization,' approved and in force March 4, 1874,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The President of the Senate announced the special order for this hour to be the consideration of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Madigan, April 16, 1913:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 58.

WHEREAS, Section 15, of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, adopted in 1870, expressly provides that "no member of the General Assembly shall be interested, either directly or indirectly in any contract with the State, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof;" and,

WHEREAS, The purpose and meaning of the said provision is to prohibit the representatives and servants of the people, delegated especially to guard the public treasury, from becoming personal beneficiaries in appropriations made by the General Assembly, of which they, themselves, are members; and,

WHEREAS, The statement of amounts appropriated by the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh General Assemblies to the single State office of Attorney General (as shown by a transcript of the books of the Auditor of Public Accounts hereto attached and made a part of this resolution) exhibits numerous instances of payments made directly to certain members of the present and other General Assemblies, who, at the time such appropriations were made and at the time of entering into such contract with the State by which they participated in such appropriations, were members of the General Assembly, and as such expressly forbidden from being "interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State," and some of the members at the time of this betrayal of trust were acting in positions of highest influence and power on the Committee on Appropriations, through whose special diligence the public funds are supposed to be safeguarded; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three (3) members of the Senate be appointed, pursuant to the rules of the Senate, to investigate the matter of public expenditures made during the past ten years in the form of payment of money for services to "the State or any county thereof," rendered or purporting to have been rendered by persons who, at the time of such service, were members of the General Assembly of Illinois, with power to take testimony and send for books and papers and to report their conclusions with recommendations for appropriate legislation for the suppression of such practices.

TRANSCRIPT.

Statement of amounts appropriated to Attorney General's office by the 46th and 47th General Assemblies for assistants, office expenses and special appropriations and the amount of Auditor's warrants drawn against said appropriations:

Amount appropriated for office exp. 46th G. A.	\$10,000 00
Amount paid for office exp. 1909 and 1910	10,000 00

Amount appropriated for office exp. 47th G. A.	\$14,000 00
Amount paid for office exp. 1911 and 1912	4,608 89

Balance of appn. unexpended	\$ 9,391 11
Amt. appropriated for salary of 5 Assts. 46th G. A.	20,500 00

Amt. paid salary of 5 Assts. from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910:

Thos. R. Dempcy, salary 1st Asst.	\$ 5,000 00	
Joel C. Fitch, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00	
Chas. Woodward, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00	
June C. Smith, salary 1st Asst.	3,500 00	
Roy Wright, salary 1st Asst.	3,000 00	
		20,500 00

Amt. appropriated for salary of 5 Assts. 46th G. A. ..	\$20,500 00
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Amt. paid salary of 5 Assts. July 1, 1910-June 30, 1911:

Thos. E. Dempcy, salary 1st Asst.	\$ 5,000 00	
Joel E. Fitch, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00	
Chas. Woodward, salary 1st Asst.	4,500 00	
June C. Smith, salary 1st Asst.	1,166 66	
Roy Wright, salary 1st Asst.	1,291 66	
Fred H. Hand, salary 1st Asst.	2,291 68	
W. Edgar Sampson, salary 1st Asst.	1,750 00	
		20,500 00

Amt. appropriated for salary of 6 Assts. 47th G. A....	\$24,000 00
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Amt. paid salary of 6 Assts. July 1, 1911-Jan. 31, 1912:

Thos. E. Dempcy, 1st Asst.	\$ 2,916 66	
Joel E. Fitch, 1st Asst.	2,625 00	
Chas. Woodward, 1st Asst.	2,625 00	
Fred H. Hand, 1st Asst.	2,041 66	
W. Edgar Sampson, 1st Asst.	2,041 66	
Thos. E. Gill, 1st Asst.	1,750 00	
		<hr/>
		\$13,999 98

Bal. of appn. unexpended Feb. 1, 1912.	\$10,000 02	
Amt. appropriated for salary 2 clerks and stenog. and 1 janitor 46th G. A.		8,820 00

Amt. paid 2 clerks and stenog. and janitor July 1,
1909-June 30, 1910:

John G. Gamber, clerk	\$1,333 32	
Thos E. Gill, clerk	666 68	
Frances Halder, stenog.	1,500 00	
Emma P. Brown, stenog.	1,200 00	
Mabel Nixon, stenog.	1,200 00	
Elizabeth Jarvis, stenog.	1,200 00	
Jas. C. Adams, messngr. and clerk	1,000 00	
Otto Ohrstrom, janitor	240 00	
Anton Peterson, janitor	480 00	
		<hr/>
		8,820 00

Amt. appropriated for salary 2 clerks, 4 stenogs. and janitor 46th G. A.	\$8,820 00	
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Amt. paid 2 clerks, 4 stenogs. and Janitor July 1, 1910-
June 30, 1911:

Thos. E. Gill, clerk	\$1,000 00	
Chas. E. Peace, clerk	1,000 00	
Frances Halder, stenog.	1,500 00	
Emma P. Brown, stenog.	1,200 00	
Mabel Nixon, stenog.	1,200 00	
Elizabeth Jarvis, stenog.	1,000 00	
Anna Lloyd, stenog.	200 00	
Jas. C. Adams, messngr. and clerk	1,000 00	
Otto Ohrstrom, janitor	180 00	
Anton Peterson, janitor	540 00	
		<hr/>
		8,820 00

Amt. appropriated for salary of clerks, stenogs. etc., 47th G. A.	\$16,000 00	
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Amt. paid clerks, stenogs., etc., from July 1, 1911-
Jan. 1, 1912:

John G. Gamber, Inh. Tax. Asst.	\$1,400 00	
Judson Harris, brief maker	200 00	
John A. Logan, brief maker	200 00	
Oris Barth, brief maker	1,000 00	
Chas. E. Peace, law clerk	1,166 66	
Jacob Grossman, court reporter	1,050 00	
Frances Halder, priv. sec. and stenog.	1,050 00	
Emma P. Brown, stenog.	700 00	
Mabel Nixon, stenog.	700 00	
Anna Lloyd, stenog.	700 00	
Jas. Adams, index clerk	700 00	
Anton Peterson, janitor	466 66	
		<hr/>
		9,333 32

Balance of appn. unexpended Feb. 1, 1912	\$6,666 68	
Amt. appropriated for salary brief maker 46th G. A. .	2,400 00	

Amt. paid salary brief maker July 1, 1909-June 30, 1910:

L. W. Mallory	\$ 400 00
Roy Semour	1,000 00
B. H. Taylor	200 00
Goy B. Hardy	200 00
W. E. Whiteside	200 00
Geo. W. Dowell	200 00
E. R. Branson	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,400 00

Amt. appropriated for salary brief maker 46th G. A...

\$ 2,400 00

Amt. paid salary brief maker July 1, 1910-June 30, 1911:

W. W. Johnson	\$1,000 00
Hugh Hunter	200 00
Thos. E. Gill	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	2,400 00

Appropriation for performance of duties required by law and expenses

\$35,000 00

Aug. 16, 1909 McElvain & Glenn—

Legal services and exp. inheritance tax matters	\$ 81 71
Emery Andrews	116 38
Frank W. Joslyn	78 75
C. P. Gardner, 17 days' legal services in inheritance tax cases	575 00

Aug. 21, 1909 Wm. E. Fisch, messenger

42 00

Aug. 27, 1909 C. S. Wharton—

Services for Aug., 1909, in Inh. tax matters	150 00
F. W. Bull, services for Aug., 1909, in Inh. tax matters	200 00

Sept. 1, 1909 Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Aug. 1909

50 00

11 J. S. Mathew, services as Inh. Tax Atty. for Aug., 1909

125 00

County Clerk Cook Co., copy of record.

5 00

Stanton Ryer, 1 day in Inh. tax matters

25 00

Ed. Thompson Co., law books

5 00

L. C. Smith Bros., T. W. Co., cases

10 00

Emery Andrews, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

108 64

Frank W. Joslyn, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

79 46

Homer W. Hall, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

104 70

Wells M. Cook, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

100 00

Fred H. Snyder, legal services in Inh. tax matters, Aug., 1909

93 70

Sept. 16, 1909 W. H. Boys, examining G. A. bills

150 00

28 J. C. Fitch, expenses paid

8 20

30 D. G. Thompson, legal services and exp. in B. & O. R. R. cases

257 50

Thos. E. Dempcy, expenses paid

25 03

Oct. 18, 1909 Wells M. Cook, legal services, Sept., 1909, in inheritance tax matters

100 00

Frank W. Joslyn, same

82 14

W. K. Lincoln, expenses paid

10 50

Emery Andrews, legal services, Aug., 1909, in inheritance tax matters

286 11

Homer Hall, same

104 70

		Fred H. Snyder, same	\$ 90 98
		James E. Cole, expenses paid	32 14
		L. C. Smith Bros. T. W. Co., cabinet and typewriter	197 00
Oct.	22, 1909	D. G. Thompson, expenses paid	18 32
		W. H. Stead, expenses paid	100 55
Oct.	22, 1909	J. S. Mathews, preparing briefs	190 00
	29	C. F. Mansfield, legal services and exp. in Klein case	104 93
Nov.	5, 1909	J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
Nov.	8, 1909	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. inheritance tax matters for Oct., 1909	82 34
		Homer W. Hall, same	103 06
		Fred H. Snyder, same	91 92
		Emery Andrews, same	156 98
		J. A. Lambertson, same	37 50
		C. P. Gardner, same (7 days)	372 00
		Wells M. Cook, same	262 80
		G. D. Thompson, same	58 90
		J. S. Mathews, same	100 00
		J. T. Jones, certified copy	4 50
Nov.	26, 1909	D. C. Foley, certified copy	2 00
		H. D. Williams, expenses as witness ..	5 70
		W. H. Stead, exp. as Atty. Gen'l	64 85
Dec.	9, 1909	C. Durfee, services and exp. in inheritance tax matters for Nov., 1909	111 12
		Homer W. Hall, same	101 90
		C. E. Woodward, expenses paid	23 67
		Lucy Bishop, services in inheritance tax investigation for Nov., 1909	80 80
		Stanton Hyer, same	25 00
		F. W. Joslyn, same	79 30
		J. Viterna, same	75 00
		F. H. Snyder, same	92 48
		Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
Dec.	9, 1909	Emery Andrews, services in Inh. tax investigation for Nov., 1909	116 56
Dec.	21, 1909	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	20 97
		Bessie Peel, stenographer	55 00
		D. G. Thompson, expenses paid	65 61
		W. H. Stead, expenses paid as Atty. Gen	51 60
		Chas. Durfee, services in Inh. tax investigations for Nov., 1909	108 12
		J. Scott Mathews, same	100 00
		Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
Jan.	14, 1910	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	32 49
		Anna Lloyd, services as stenog. for Dec., 1909	100 00
		F. H. Snyder, services in Inh. tax investigations for Dec., 1909	88 86
		J. H. Danskin, same	81 19
		Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
		Chas. Durfee, same	108 37
		C. P. Gardner, 9 days' legal services representing the Atty. Gen.	450 00
		F. W. Joslyn, services in Inh. tax matters for Dec., 1909	79 00
		J. C. Smith, expenses paid	10 30
		Emery Andrews, services in Inh. tax matters for Dec., 1909	164 10
		D. G. Thompson, same	62 90

Jan. 17, 1910	J. H. Lloyd, mileage books	\$ 80 00
	Benezetta Williams, services as engineer in drainage cases	150 00
Jan. 26, 1910	C. F. Mansfield, legal services in Klein case	600 00
Jan. 27, 1910	H. H. Heinbaugh, legal services in Inh. tax cases at various times	674 72
	W. O. Potter, 38 days' services in inheritance tax investigations	988 27
	Wilkinson Reckitt & Co., expert investigations of books of I. C. R. R. . .	920 31
	Flannigan & Baxter, services in inheritance tax investigations, Dec., 1909..	100 00
	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	16 06
	Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax investigator, Dec., 1909	100 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
Feb. 1, 1910	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	F. W. Joslyn, same	79 10
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid as Atty. Gen.	52 90
Feb. 15, 1910	C. P. Gardner, 8½ days' legal services in submerged land cases	425 00
	J. H. Danskin, services in Inh. tax investigations for January, 1910	79 64
	Fred H. Snyder, same	88 64
	Chas. Durfee, same	105 62
	J. C. Smith, same and exp.	22 95
	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	38 82
	C. F. Mortimer, services in Inh. tax investigations for January, 1910 ...	100 00
	Samuel A. Ettelsen, legal services in text book cases	1,000 00
	Emery Andrews, services in Inh. tax investigations for January, 1910 ...	367 77
	Benezetta Williams, engineer Spring Lake cases	116 59
	J. C. Fitch, expenses paid Flannigan & Baxter, services in Inh. tax cases, January, 1910	100 00
Jan. 26, 1910	Chas. A. Williams, same	200 00
	H. C. Fring, services Spring Lake case	46 05
	Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax investigations, January, 1910	100 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Jan. and Feb., 1910	150 00
	Thos. E. Gill, services as clerk	56 00
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid as Atty. Gen	78 95
Mar. 4, 1910	Wells M. Cook, legal services in Feb., 1910	600 00
	Emery Andrews, legal services in Feb., 1910	105 60
	Frances Halder, expenses paid	8 19
	J. H. Danskin, services in Inh. tax investigations, February, 1910	86 94
	Fred H. Snyder, same	90 70
Mar. 16, 1910	C. P. Gardner, 6½ days' legal services.	325 00
	Flannigan & Baxter, legal services.....	50 00
	Willis Melville, legal services	250 00

Mar. 16, 1910	Anna Lloyd, services as stenographer..	\$ 18 50
	B. F. Williams, services as engineer, Spring Lake cases	266 59
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax in- vestigator for February, 1910	106 02
	C. F. Mortimer, same	100 00
	G. B. Gillespie, legal services I. & L. Ry	35 00
	Frank W. Joslyn, services Inh. tax in- vestigator, February, 1910	79 10
	Walter K. Lincoln, expenses paid	16 80
	Mar. 28, 1910 J. G. Gamber, salary special investi- gator, Mar., 1910	200 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
Mar. 31, 1910	W. H. Stead, expenses paid	74 05
	J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
Apr. 5, 1910	Mutual Audit Co., expert services R. R. cases	543 40
	F. H. Snyder, Inh. tax investigator, March, 1910	88 30
	J. H. Danskin, same	78 50
	Wells M. Cook, same	114 40
	C. P. Gardner, same	450 00
Apr. 19, 1910	F. W. Joslyn, same	81 44
	L. E. Wheeler, postage stamps	200 00
	E. L. Meyer, court costs	12 00
	Agnes Heimberger, copy of testimony..	20 10
Apr. 20, 1910	Malcolm Emery Nichols, copy of testi- mony	7 80
	R. P. Morgan, services C. P. & St. L., cases	107 00
	T. E. Dempcy, expenses paid	128 75
	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax in- vestigations for March, 1910	144 56
	O. F. Berry, legal services Coil Co. case	250 00
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax investi- gations for March, 1910	114 15
	Flannigan & Baxter, same	100 00
	W. K. Lincoln, same	15 70
	J. C. Smith, same	74 90
	O. L. Bennett, copy deposition	25 95
	I. N. Phillips, subscription	60 00
	Rough Notes Co., digest	3 50
	Underwood T. W. Co., ribbon	9 00
	Apr. 28, 1910 Citator Pub. Co., subscription	15 00
	J. G. Gamber, services as clerk April, 1910	200 00
May 5, 1910	Jos. Bonnefoi, inheritance tax investi- gator, April, 1910	100 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	125 00
	Edward Thompson, Co., law books	5 00
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid	67 80
	L. W. Brookins, services as Inh. tax in- vestigator for April, 1910	196 92
May 6, 1910	J. H. Danskin, same	78 91
	F. H. Snyder, same	92 98
	Wells M. Cook, same	1,118 50
	Mutual Audit Co., auditing C., P. & St. L. cases	900 00
	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	27 23
	F. C. Dempcy, expenses paid	49 35

May 13, 1910	Stanton A. Hyer, services Inh. tax investigator for April, 1910	\$ 50 00
	Emery Andrews, same	105 85
	F. W. Joslyn, same	79 30
	W. W. Ayer & Son, newspaper annual..	5 60
	West Pub Co., law books	22 00
	Lawyers Co-op Pub. Co., law books	1 00
May 17, 1910	Chas. Durfee, Inh. tax investigator, April, 1910	121 22
	S. A. Smith, stenographer	20 00
May 26, 1910	D. G. Thompson, legal services and exp	172 70
	J. G. Gamber, Inh. tax investigator for May, 1910	200 00
	J. S. Mathews, same	152 10
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
May 27, 1910	J. C. Smith, expenses paid	52 54
	Thompson & Tennant, legal notes	7 50
June 1, 1910	B. F. Lincoln, 58 days' legal services and exp. in State cases	2,932 77
	W. H. Stead, expenses paid	89 75
	June C. Smith, legal services and exp. in C., P. & St. L. suits	356 25
June 2, 1910	Clyde Mitchell, services as investigator	6 00
	C. C. Witt, assisting C., P. & St. L. case	416 50
	E. F. Schwartz, same	196 30
June 3, 1910	D. G. Thompson, same	171 70
June 4, 1910	Mutual Audit Co., auditing in C., P. & St. L. case	1,008 95
June 9, 1910	Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax investigations, May, 1910	100 00
	B. H. Taylor, same	400 00
	Chas. Durfee, same	123 38
	Emery Andrews, same	172 36
	J. H. Danskin, same	79 47
	F. H. Snyder, same	96 26
	Coe Bros., letter files	52 95
	T. C. Wilson, legal services, C., P. & St. L. cases	315 78
	J. G. Gamber, amount paid expenses ..	22 08
June 13, 1910	J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
June 20, 1910	Chicago Law Directory Co., directory..	1 00
	Underwood Typewriter Co., ribbon ...	9 00
	R. H. Wilkin, Applt. Ct. Reports	2 75
	McCoy's Laundry, laundry work	5 00
	F. W. Joslyn, services as Inh. tax investigator for May, 1910	80 20
	E. F. Schwartz, legal services and exp. C., P. & St. L. cases	215 05
	R. H. Wilkin, making briefs	135 00
	Carl C. Witt, legal services and exp. in C., P. & St. L. cases	564 35
June 23, 1910	L. E. Wheeler, postage stamps	25 00
June 27, 1910	Lena Konrad, telephone operator for June, 1910	40 00
	Mayme Fish, clerical services for June, 1910 .....	.....
	J. G. Gamber, Inh. tax investigator for June, 1910	200 00
	Frances Halder, expenses paid	10 05
	June C. Smith, expenses paid	31 85
	T. C. Wilson, services C., P. & St. L. cases	22 84

	E. F. Schwartz, services C., P. & St. L. cases	\$ 48 95	
	T. E. Dempcy, expenses paid	115 06	
	Fiske & Co., law books	28 25	
June 28, 1910	Thos. E. Gill, amt. paid for cleaning office	20 00	
	Jos. Bonnefoi, services as Inh. tax investigator, June, 1910	100 00	
	J. Scott Mathews, same	150 00	
	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	70 07	
July 6, 1910	C. C. Wilt, legal services C., P., & St. L. cases	78 15	
	Stanton A. Ryer, appraiser Inh. tax cases	35 00	
	C. P. Gardner, 11 days' services in suits for Atty. General	530 00	
	J. C. Fitch, expenses paid	14 65	
	Wells M. Cook, services in Inh. tax matters, June, 1910	100 00	
July 11, 1910	F. H. Snyder, same	94 98	
	Emery Andrews, same	125 50	
	F. W. Joslyn, same	79 10	
	Chas. Durfee, same	100 00	
July 12, 1910	R. H. Wilkin, court reports	2 75	
	Mutual Audit Co., auditing in C., P. & St. L. cases	944 31	
	J. H. Danskin, legal services	77 91	
	Ernest Reckitt & Co., stenog. service in C., P. & St. L. case	78 50	
	Effie Maxon, same	33 00	
	West Pub. Co., law books	32 00	
	C. E. Woodward, expenses paid	82 57	
July 14, 1910	Anna Lloyd, services as stenographer	65 45	
July 20, 1910	Fiske & Co., law books	3 00	
	Moody Manuel Co., manual services ..	24 00	
	Agnes Heimberger, stenographic work in C., P. & St. L. cases	148 40	
July 27, 1910	J. G. Gamber, services as Inh. tax investigator for July, 1910	200 00	
	June C. Smith, expenses paid	67 24	
	Harry T. Chace, Jr., services as deposit box examiner for July, 1910	100 00	
	Balance of appropriation	117 26	
			\$35,000 00
	Balance of appropriation	\$ 117 26	
	Appropriation 46th G. A., July 1, 1910..	35,000 00	
	Total		\$35,117 26

AMOUNT PAID.

July 27, 1910	J. S. Matthews, services Inh. tax investigator for July, 1910	150 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
Aug. 12, 1910	Chas. P. Watson, services as special master and stenog. Spring Lake cases	381 10
Aug. 16, 1910	John G. Gamber, amt. paid exp.	32 63
	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., July	83 19

	Fred H. Snyder, same	\$ 86 30
	Emery Andrews, same	168 52
	Jas. H. Danskin, same	88 51
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	W. K. Lincoln, amt. paid exp. Inh. tax Atty.	13 40
	Mutual Audit Co., auditing accounts C., P. & St. L. Ry.	215 55
Aug. 18, 1910	Eugene Dietzgen Co., maps	1 95
Aug. 29,	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax. in- vestigation, Aug.	200 00
	Wm. Fisch, services messenger, Aug. .	46 35
Sept. 1, 1910	J. H. Danskin, services Inh. tax investi- gation, Aug.	87 06
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same	150 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	90 64
	M. Anna Lloyd, services stenog., Aug.	34 56
	June C. Smith, amt. paid exp. as Asst.	26 65
	Maurice E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	Edw. Thompson Co., annotated cases. .	5 00
	West Pub. Co., digest	8 00
Sept. 9, 1910	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax inves., Aug.	100 00
Sept. 13, 1910	Thos. R. Cheney, copies of evidence ..	217 65
Sept. 17, 1910	Chas. P. Cashel, serving summons ...	7 75
Sept. 20, 1910	Chas. A. Williams, legal services Inh. tax inves.	250 00
	West Pub. Co., law books	12 00
	Matthew Bender Co., book	7 50
	Underwood T. W. Co., bal. on machine, etc.	93 00
	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax in- ves., Aug.	108 29
Sept. 21, 1910	Mutual Audit Co., auditing acct. C., P. & St. L. Ry.	299 65
Sept. 24, 1910	J. G. Gamber, expenses paid	19 00
Sept. 27, 1910	B. H. Taylor, legal services for Mo., Sept.	250 00
Sept. 28, 1910	J. G. Gamber, Inh. tax investigator, Sept., 1910	200 00
	W. E. Fisch, janitor services	8 04
	Underwood Typ. Co., ribbon	9 00
	F. W. Joslyn, services in Inh. tax in- vestigations for Sept., 1910	80 46
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	J. S. Matthews, same	150 00
Sept. 28, 1910	C. H. Kenneman, copy of deed	5 00
Sept. 30, 1910	Anna Lloyd, services as stenographer. .	6 00
	Fiske & Co., law books	19 50
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services in estate of Chas. C. Tiffany	175 00
Oct. 3, 1910	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	95 85
	C. P. Gardner, legal services, July, Aug. and Sept., 1910	375 00
	Wells M. Cook, legal services Sept., 1910	100 00
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports ...	5 50
	F. H. Snyder, legal services and exp., Sept., 1910	90 42
	J. H. Danskin, same	84 46

Oct. 8, 1910	Roy Wright, amount paid exp.	\$ 15 79
Oct. 12, 1910	Anton Peterson, janitor services	27 00
Oct. 13, 1910	Emery Andrews, services and exp. Inh. tax matters, Sept.	128 49
	Frank W. Joslyn, same	80 30
	Baxter & Flannigan, same	100 00
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as Inh. tax attorney	8 00
	Colville Bros., binding books	2 00
	C. Ross Parkins, transcript of evidence	85 00
	L. C. Smith Bros., exchange typewriters	50 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip Co., clippings ...	22 82
	Jos. Haas, transcript of record	9 25
	T. E. Dempey, amount paid exp.	83 96
Oct. 21, 1910	Oliver Gamber, clerical services	50 00
Oct. 25, 1910	John G. Gamber, amount paid exp. ...	40 37
	C. F. Hanson, amount paid exp.	27 00
	Thos. Cheney, reporting	53 35
	W. K. Lincoln, exp. as Inh. tax Atty ..	162 40
	Bennett & Co., copies of depositions ...	53 90
	Voight & Brookings, services and exp. Inh. tax matters	558 22
Oct. 28, 1910	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., Oct., 1910	200 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same	150 00
	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	26 75
Nov. 4, 1910	Grace Dickerson, clerical services	7 50
	Myrtle Clayton, clerical services	8 25
Nov. 5, 1910	Fred H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh. tax matters, October, 1910	91 42
	Emery Andrews, same	100 35
	R. L. Polk, directory	5 00
	June C. Smith, amount paid exp.	16 80
	Coe Bros., office supplies	9 80
	Amer. Multi Sales Co., ribbon	1 50
	E. F. Church, repairing multigraph ...	2 25
	20th Cent. Press Clip Co., clippings....	3 06
	West Pub. Co., subscription	7 00
	Wells M. Cook, legal services, Oct. 1910	100 00
	Chas. Durfee, legal services Oct., 1910..	118 72
	J. H. Danskin, legal services Oct., 1910 ..	84 60
	Geo. H. Wilson, legal services Oct., 1910 ..	320 00
	F. W. Joslyn, legal services Oct., 1910..	82 19
	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Oct., 1910	61 60
	T. E. Dempey, amount paid exp.	41 29
Nov. 12, 1910	Gravel Springs Co., Water	9 00
	McPherson and Edward, muslin, etc. ...	2 83
	Morris E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	S. T. Jones, court costs, People vs. M. O. Williamson	7 75
	Beals & Liebman, card cabinet, Chicago office	17 10
	Marshall Jackson Co., office supplies Chicago office	34 01
	M. H. Vestel & Son, printing, Chicago office	29 10
	Ideal Ventilating Co., ventilators, Chi- cago office	15 75
	Chicago Directory Co., directory	10 00

Nov. 12, 1910	Chas. P. Watson, services and exp. as spec. master and stenog., Spring Lake cases	\$ 315 80
Nov. 17, 1910	Springfield Transfer Co., drayage	2 00
	McCoy Laundry Co., laundry work	3 50
	Capital Planing Mill, repairing desk..	3 00
	F. X. Merkle & Son, metal polish.....	1 25
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports...	2 75
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers.....	4 35
	Adam Green, copy of will from Hamilton Co.	15 00
	Eureka Blotter Balt Co., copying cloths	4 50
	Henson Robinson & Co., mops, etc....	2 60
Nov. 28, 1910	Nona Cross, certified copies.....	29 10
Nov. 29, 1910	Central Electric Co., lamps.....	42 08
	Underfanger Bros., drayage.....	8 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1910	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same.....	150 00
	John G. Gamber, same.....	200 00
	June C. Smith, legal services.....	400 00
	West Pub. Co., books.....	6 00
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers.....	4 35
	Underwood T. W. Co., ribbons.....	18 00
	Amer. Multi. Sales Co., ribbons.....	5 00
	C. M. Gillett, clerical services.....	2 00
	Frank Hudson, rubber stamps.....	16 75
	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Nov., 1910	65 45
Dec. 1, 1910	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.....	59 80
Dec. 9, 1910	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.....	71 52
	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax matters, Nov., 1910.....	84 34
	Fred H. Snyder, same.....	92 64
	Emery Andrews, same.....	369 69
	J. H. Danskin, same.....	78 90
	Chas. Durfee, same.....	100 00
	Wells M. Cook, same.....	100 00
	W. O. Potter, legal services and exp...	556 30
	Franklin Desk Factory, filing cabinet.	17 00
	Henry D. Long, copy of report rate cases	87 90
Dec. 14, 1910	B. F. Lincoln, services and exp. as spec. counsel, State cases.....	1,846 44
Dec. 15, 1910	Parke Freark, addressing envelopes...	10 00
Dec. 17, 1910	J. H. Lord, mileage books.....	80 00
Dec. 21, 1910	John G. Gamber, services and exp. Inh. tax Inves., Dec., 1910.....	218 24
	Chas. E. Woodward, amount paid exp..	9 60
Dec. 22, 1910	Grace Dickerson, clerical services....	45 00
	M. Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Dec., 1910	100 00
	Furlong's Secret Service Co., service of operatives Spring Lake.....	305 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings..	3 12
	Phillips Bros., printing	8 00
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., services Inh. tax office, Dec., 1910	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, services Inh. tax matters, Dec., 1910.....	150 00

	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	\$100 00
	Nora E. Folk, services as stenog., Dec., 1910	37 50
	Coe Bros., office supplies.....	4 44
	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.....	22 75
	Thos. E. Gill, amount paid for cleaning office	24 50
	Walter Reid, repair work.....	1 00
Dec. 27, 1910	Eureka Blotter Bath Co., copying cloths	3 00
Dec. 28, 1910	C. F. Mansfield, legal services and exp. various cases	461 64
Dec. 29, 1910	S. A. Ettelson, bal. due from legal services in courts of Cook Co.....	500 00
Dec. 30, 1910	J. R. Slenker, transcribing.....	3 00
	Anson E. Meanor, services as stenog.	30 75
Jan. 7, 1911	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.....	49 55
Jan. 10, 1911	Fred H. Hand, services and exp. as asst. for Dec., 1910.....	218 60
Jan. 10, 1911	Fred H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Dec., 1910.....	88 30
	F. W. Joslyn, same.....	81 90
	Wells M. Cook, same.....	100 00
	J. H. Danskin, same.....	84 70
	Emery Andrews, same.....	365 92
	Chas. Durfee, same.....	115 49
	Stanton A. Hyer, same.....	10 00
	Coe Bros., office supplies.....	20 30
	H. O. McGrue, repair work.....	70
	Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies	8 75
	E. H. Schuck & Son, lumber.....	22 39
	H. W. Rokker Co., printing.....	33 00
	A. H. Barth Elec. Co., elec. supplies..	26 69
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings..	2 92
Jan. 11, 1911	C. P. Gardner, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ days' legal services	737 50
	Chester Tribune, publishing adv.....	34 50
	Underwood T. W. Co., cushion keys...	3 50
	Ill. State Journal, subscription.....	6 76
	Frank Shepard Co., subscription.....	3 00
	Fiske & Co., law books.....	37 50
	Gravel Springs Co., water.....	9 00
Jan. 14, 1911	G. P. Bishop, filling envelopes.....	3 75
	C. M. Gillett, filling envelopes.....	3 00
	W. B. Mowry, filling envelopes.....	2 13
	Geo. Venable, filling envelopes.....	1 75
	W. B. Reid, filling envelopes.....	6 00
	Grace Dickerson, clerical services.....	2 50
Jan. 19, 1911	W. W. Halpin, gum tape.....	1 00
	Stanton C. Hyer, legal services, Jan., 1910	60 00
	Laura E. Polk, services as stenog., Chgo. office	37 50
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as Inh. tax attorney.....	17 15
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports...	2 75
	R. T. Henskaw, newspapers.....	4 75
	Thompson & Co., circular letters.....	2 10
	Sam'l P. Irwin, advance sheets.....	4 00

Jan. 26, 1911	Underwood T. W. Co., exchange of machines	\$ 25 00
	Striffler Ice & Coal Co., ice.....	40 40
	D. B. Martingale, subscription.....	15 50
	Edw. Thompson Co., annotated cases..	5 00
	J. H. McNamara, bag furnished.....	10 00
	June C. Smith, legal services and exp..	420 29
Jan. 27, 1911	Lena Konrad, switchboard opr. for Jan., 1911	40 00
	John G. Gamber, services as Inh. tax inves., Jan., 1911.....	200 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same.....	150 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, same.....	100 00
	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog.....	15 00
Feb. 4, 1911	Thos E. Gill, amount paid office exp....	4 00
	John G. Gamber, amount paid office exp.	8 00
Feb. 10, 1911	Chicago Towel Supply Co., towel service	7 70
	M. H. Vetsel & Son, printing	8 25
	Meyer & Wenthe, supplies	3 50
	Marshall-Jackson Co., stationery	11 90
	McCoy Laundry Co., laundry work	2 56
	Burkhardt & Bugg, toilet supplies	21 45
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers	4 35
	Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies .	5 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip Co., clippings....	3 13
	F. X. Merkle & Son, polish	1 25
	Frank W. Thompson & Addressograph Co., circular letters	223 55
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as Inh. tax Atty.	17 90
	Wells M. Cook, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Jan., 1911	100 00
	Chas. Durfee, same	112 64
	F. W. Joslyn, same	82 09
	Fred H. Snyder, same	94 76
	J. H. Danskin, same	75 00
Feb. 10, 1911	Henry T. Chase, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Jan., 1911	45 00
	Emery Andrews, same	100 00
	Robt. E. Turney, same	80 00
Feb. 17, 1911	Anna Lloyd, services as stenog., Jan. 24-Feb. 18, 1911	90 00
Feb. 18, 1911	Baxter & Flannigan, legal services, Jan., 1911	50 00
	R. H. Wilkin, Appellate Court reports..	2 75
	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp. as Atty. Gen.	42 70
	Rough Notes Co., subscription	2 00
	Maurice E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	Amer. Multi Sales Co., ribbon	9 50
	Chas. P. Watson, services as spec. master and stenog., Spring Lake cases	600 00
	Stanton A. Hyer, services Inh. tax inves., Jan., 1911	100 00
	Underwood T. W. Co., supplies	18 00
Feb. 17, 1911	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., Feb., 1911	200 00
	Lena Konrad, services telephone opr., Feb., 1911	40 00
	F. S. Steckert, legal services, Feb., 1911	375 00

Mar.	1, 1911	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., Feb., 1911	\$ 50 00
		J. Scott Matthews, services Inh. tax inves., Feb., 1911	150 00
		Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
		H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers	4 35
		Munson Supply Co., cushion keys.....	7 00
		Fiske & Co., law books	58 75
		Capital Planing Mill, repair work	48 20
		Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Feb., 1911	320 00
		Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
		Fred H. Snyder, same	93 32
		Emery Andrews, same	100 00
		Chas. Durfee, same	118 57
		Robt. E. Turney, same	65 00
		Henry T. Chase, Jr., same	60 50
		20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings ...	3 17
		West Pub. Co., law books	7 00
		L. C. Smith & Bros., T. W. ribbons	7 00
		Perkins Ice and Coal Co., ice	2 15
		Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies.	4 25
		Coe Bros., office supplies	8 95
		Gravel Springs Co., water	9 00
		J. C. Fitch, amount paid exp. as Asst..	25 60
Mar.	14, 1911	Flannigan & Baxter, legal services ...	100 00
		F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves.	82 80
		L. C. Smith & Bros., exchange of machines	25 00
		Marshall Jackson Co., stationery	24 29
Mar.	20, 1911	Smith Myers, stationery	4 00
		John G. Gamber, amount paid exp.....	11 65
Mar.	29, 1911	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	110 00
Mar.	30, 1911	F. S. Steckert, legal services for Mar., 1911	375 00
		John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., March, 1911	200 00
Mar.	31, 1911	Lena Konrad, services telephone opr., March, 1911	40 00
		Chas. P. Watson, preparing evidence Spring Lake cases	2,553 98
		Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax inves., Mar., 1911	100 00
		J. Scott Matthews, same	150 00
		Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., Mar., 1911	55 00
		W. E. Morgan, services as stenog., Mar., 1911	70 00
		A. T. Turnbull, services as stenog., Mar., 1911	75 00
		N. H. Shonkwiler, newspapers	4 35
		Von-Albade Press Clip. Bureau, clippings	4 00
		R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports ...	2 75
		John C. Smith, legal services and exp., Mar., 1911	262 73
		J. H. Lord, mileage books	80 00
Apr.	1, 1911	Chas. E. Peace, amount paid office exp.	8 00
		John G. Gamber, amount paid exp. ...	17 50
		Annie Carman, services as stenog. during Mar.	7 50
		Anna Lloyd, services as stenog. during March	96 00

Apr. 3, 1911	Annie Riemens Schneider, telephone opr., Mar. 27 to April 1.....	\$ 8 00
Apr. 10, 1911	Edw. F. Hartmann Co., office supplies.	15 85
	Emery Andrews, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., March	100 00
	Chas. Durfee, same	111 15
	Robt. E. Turney, same	30 00
	Wells M. Cook, same	108 50
	W. Wallace, same	70 00
	Fred H. Snyder, same	91 42
	Fiske & Co., law books	3 00
	Edw. Thompson Co., law books	5 00
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings..	3 98
	McCoy Laundry Co., laundry work	4 50
	Perkins Ice and Coal Co., ice	1 50
	Henry T. Chace, Jr., amount paid exp.	10 50
Apr. 12, 1911	F. W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., March	81 85
Apr. 20, 1911	W. Edgar Sampson, amount paid exp. as Asst.	3 25
	M. H. Vestell & Son, printing	6 25
	Chicago Addressing Co., addressing envelopes	3 25
	H. N. Witt, supplies	8 25
	Thompson & Co., addressing	6 40
	R. S. Henshaw, services	7 20
	Frank Hudson, rubber stamps	1 00
	Gustave Wittmeyer, Jr., services Inh. tax inves.	82 50
	Flannigan & Baxter, legal services ...	100 00
Apr. 24, 1911	Clyde B. Johnson, legal services during Mar. and April	125 50
	Stanton A. Heyer, same	35 00
	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. Inh. tax Atty.	33 35
	R. H. Wilkin, Appell. Court reports.	5 50
	Underwood T. W. Co., coupon book ...	18 00
	H. N. Shonkwiler, newspapers	4 35
Apr. 28, 1911	Lena Konrad, services tel. opr., April, 1911	40 00
	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., April, 1911	200 00
Apr. 29, 1911	Jos. Bonnefoi, same	100 00
	J. Scott Matthews, same	150 00
	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., April, 1911	55 00
	Margaret M. Dowling, service as stenog., April, 1911	35 00
	Gravel Springs Co., water	9 00
May 4, 1911	Chas. E. Peace, amount paid office exp.	10 00
	Fred H. Hand, amount paid office exp. as Asst.	24 56
	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp. as Asst.	38 40
	June C. Smith, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., April	214 65
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00
	Perkins Ice and Coal Co., ice	1 50
	Eugene Dietzgen Co., survey	1 95
	Geo. H. Williams, depositions	8 25
	20th Cent. Press Clip. Co., clippings.	3 09

May 12, 1911	Moody Manual Service, services	\$ 24 00
	Frank W. Joslyn, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., April	80 50
	Emery Andrews, same	109 05
	Fred H. Snyder, same	94 98
	Gustave Wittmeyer, same	47 50
	Henry T. Chace, Jr., same	25 00
	Robt. E. Turney, same	10 00
	Flannigan & Baxter, same	100 00
	Rough Notes Co., subscription	3 50
May 12, 1911	Ill. State Journal, printing	18 00
	H. W. Rokker Co., rebinding, etc.	5 00
	R. D. Robinson, 24 days' services and exp. Inh. tax inves.	702 64
	John G. Gamber, amount paid exp.	51 69
May 17, 1911	West Pub. Co., subscription	10 00
	Maurice E. Tennant, legal notes	7 50
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax inves.	100 00
May 18, 1911	Jennie E. Little, copy of testimony ...	6 90
	W. Edgar Sampson, amount paid exp. as Asst.	6 47
May 23, 1911	Joel C. Fitch, amount paid exp. as Asst.	14 90
	Etta Kirby, copy of evidence	10 00
May 29, 1911	Lena Konrad, services as tel. opr., May	40 00
	John G. Gamber, services Inh. tax inves., May	200 00
	Wilfred Arnold, services Inh. tax inves., May	125 00
June 2, 1911	Jos. Bonnefoi, services Inh. tax inves., May	50 00
	Lyda Grubb, services as stenog., May..	55 00
	Josephine Nowak, services tel. opr., May	30 00
June 7, 1911	Stanton A. Heyer, services Inh. tax inves., May	40 00
	Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax inves., May	100 00
	Fred H. Snyder, services Inh. tax inves., May	95 58
	John Small, services Inh. tax inves., May	250 00
	J. Scott Matthews, services Inh. tax inves., May	150 00
	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax inves., May	104 18
	F. W. Joslyn, services Inh. tax inves., May	79 30
	Chas. Durfee, services Inh. tax inves., May	114 55
June 13, 1911	B. F. Lincoln, 36½ days' services and exp. in State cases	1,923 33
June 14, 1911	W. H. Stead, amount paid exp.	114 75
	Flannigan & Baxter, legal services	100 00
	C. P. Gardner, 6½ days' services Inh. tax inves.	325 00
June 20, 1911	W. Edgar Sampson, amt. paid exp. as Asst.	5 86
June 27, 1911	John G. Gamber, services as Inh. tax inves., June	200 00
	B. F. Sager, services as court reporter, June	125 00

T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp. as Asst., June	\$ 13 60	
W. K. Lincoln, amt. paid exp. as Inh. Tax Atty.	21 20	
Emery Andrews, amt. paid exp. as Atty.	32 73	
O. A. Krebs, copy of opinion	3 00	
J. Scott Matthews, services as Inh. tax inv., June	150 00	
June 29, 1911 C. A. Fluegel, serving legal papers	7 40	
Jacob Grossman, court reporter	5 00	
July 10, 1911 J. H. Lord, mileage books	40 00	
Balance of appn. unexpended	\$ 63 22	\$35,117 26
Balance of appropriation for legal services and exp...		63 22
Appropriation by 47th G. A., for court costs in U. S. courts, expenses conducting investigations, preparation and trial of suits and appeals, employment of assistants		24,000 00
Total		\$24,063 22

AMOUNT PAID OUT.

July 13, 1911 June C. Smith, 87 days' services and expenses in Spring Lake cases	1,223 45
July 14, 1911 S. A. Hyer, services Inh. tax investigation	30 00
Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., services and exp. Inh. tax inv., for June	200 00
F. H. Snyder, same	87 30
G. A. Wittmeyer, same	10 00
July 24, 1911 John Daily, legal services Henry Wulf case	250 00
July 27, 1911 W. K. Lincoln, legal services and exp. in estate I. Ellwood	1,004 35
Aug. 3, 1911 Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax inv., July, 1911	100 00
Fred H. Snyder, same	95 48
C. E. Peace, paid for cleaning office ...	8 00
Aug. 22, 1911 C. P. Gardner, 6½ days' legal services	325 00
R. H. Wilkin, legal services	45 00
Aug. 23, 1911 Wm. E. Fisch, services as messenger, Aug., 1911	44 52
Aug. 28, 1911 Edith Booth, services as stenog., Aug., 1911	122 25
Aug. 29, 1911 C. E. Peace, paid for cleaning office...	8 00
Sept. 5, 1911 W. E. Fisch, services as messenger for Aug., 1911	30 75
Sept. 6, 1911 Wells M. Cook, services Inh. tax investigations, Aug., 1911	100 00
June C. Smith, legal services Spring Lake cases	300 00
Fred H. Snyder, Inh. tax inv., Aug., 1911	94 48
Chas. E. Peace, paid for cleaning windows	2 00
Sept. 19, 1911 C. P. Gardner, 2 days' services as spec. atty.	100 00

Oct. 11, 1911	W. K. Lincoln, expenses paid as Inh. tax attorney	\$ 20 05	
	Wells M. Cook, services and exp. in Inh. tax investigations	100 00	
	Fred H. Snyder, same	93 70	
	Chas. E. Peace, paid for cleaning office	8 00	
	F. W. Joslyn, services as Inh. tax inves., Sept., 1911	250 00	
Oct. 16, 1911	Clyde Capron, deposition	3 96	
Oct. 23, 1911	Emery Andrews, services Inh. tax inves., Aug. and Sept.	500 00	
	June C. Smith, services and exp. as spec. atty., Aug. and Sept.	295 17	
Oct. 25, 1911	D. G. Thompson, same	25 00	
	Albert Watson, same	25 00	
	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Oct., 1911	25 00	
Nov. 6, 1911	Fred H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Oct.	97 48	
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00	
Nov. 14, 1911	Hiram T. Gilbert, legal services and exp. in case Board of Trade v. W. S. Cowan	1,662 50	
Nov. 22, 1911	J. T. Jones, copy of complaint	4 00	
Nov. 29, 1911	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Nov., 1911	25 00	
Dec. 7, 1911	W. M. Cook, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1911	100 00	
	F. H. Snyder, services and exp. Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1911	100 79	
	June C. Smith, same	368 06	
Dec. 15, 1911	B. F. Lincoln, 37 days' services and exp. as spec. atty. State bond cases ..	2,559 40	
Dec. 18, 1911	D. B. Blewett, service Inh. tax inves., Nov., 1911	250 00	
Nov. 21, 1911	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Dec., 1911	25 00	
Dec. 26, 1911	Scott, Bancroft & Stevens, legal services and exp. in Civil Service Com. case..	538 30	
Jan. 3, 1912	F. W. Joslyn, services Inh. tax. inves., Dec., 1911	150 00	
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00	
	Fred H. Snyder, same	93 42	
	Emery Andrews, same	539 49	
Jan. 31, 1912	C. F. Mansfield, same, for Jan., 1912..	143 20	
	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Jan., 1912	25 00	
Feb. 8, 1912	W. K. Lincoln, Inh. tax inves., Jan., 1912	300 00	
	Wells M. Cook, same	100 00	
	F. H. Snyder, same	93 92	
Feb. 16, 1912	W. K. Lincoln, amount paid exp. as Inh. tax attorney	17 80	
Feb. 28, 1912	Edith Yeager, services as janitress, Feb., 1912	25 00	
			<hr/>
			\$12,944 82
			<hr/>
			\$11,118 40
			<hr/>
Balance of appn. unexpended			
Appropriation to pay Adrian Sizer for services prosecuting Spanish-American War claim by 46th G. A.			
			12,400 00

July 26, 1909 R. O. West, Atty. in fact, amount due Adrian Sizer	\$12,400 00
Appropriation to pay taxes on Idaho lands by 46th G. A.	5,000 00

AMOUNT PAID.

Feb. 3, 1910 J. C. Fitch, expenses paid	\$190 15
Feb. 15, 1910 John W. Jones, Asst. Atty. Gen., in Idaho land cases	296 60
	<hr/> 486 75

Balance unexpended (Reappropri- ated)	\$4,513 25
Appropriation to defray expenses in case of People v. Ill. Steel Co.	3,000 00

AMOUNT PAID.

July 17, 1909 Gustave H. Carlson, for additional sur- vey	\$ 649 70
Feb. 24, 1910 John S. Holland, legal services	1,750 00
	<hr/> 2,399 70

Lapsed into State treasury	\$ 600 30
Balance of appropriation to employ experts and coun- sel in I. C. R. R. cases (Reappro- priated by 46th G. A.)	1,437 85
Appropriation to employ experts and counsel in I. C. R. R. cases and shore and submerged lands by 46th G. A.	55,000 00
	<hr/> \$56,437 85

AMOUNT PAID OUT.

Sept. 28, 1909 B. F. Lincoln, 80 days' legal services and expenses in I. C. R. R. cases	\$4,146 85
Oct. 6, 1909 A. W. Kessberger, photograph work ...	69 49
Oct. 18, 1909 Geo. R. Lawrence Co., photograph work	40 00
Dec. 9, 1909 E. H. Heilbron, services as engineer Spring Lake cases	845 54
Dec. 23, 1909 B. F. Lincoln, legal services and ex- penses in I. C. R. R. cases	364 72
Feb. 2, 1910 Hiram T. Gilbert, 40 days' legal services in I. C. R. R. cases	4,000 00
April 4, 1910 E. H. Heilbron, services as engineer in Spring Lake cases	1,103 70
May 25, 1910 Same	1,220 02
June 22, 1910 R. H. Wilkin, services making briefs..	165 00
July 6, 1910 E. H. Heilbron, services as engineer Spring Lake cases	643 53
Aug. 16, 1910 Same	344 68
Oct. 13, 1910 Same	822 93
Nov. 5, 1910 Same	2,201 92
Dec. 14, 1910 B. F. Lincoln, services as special coun- sel I. C. R. R. cases	100 00
June 2, 1911 W. H. Boys, same	1,200 00
June 16, 1911 H. T. Gilbert, same	600 00
Aug. 22, 1911 R. H. Wilkin, spl. services I. C. R. R. cases	105 00
	<hr/> 17,973 38

Balance of appn. unexpended Feb. 1, 1912	\$38,464 47
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While the appropriation by the 46th G. A. of \$12,400.00 to pay Adrian Sizer for services of prosecuting Spanish-American War claim was made to W. H. Stead, Attorney General, as I am informed, the employment of Mr. Sizer was not made by the Attorney General, but was made by the Governor.

Appropriations for special work, collecting evidence,
etc., submerged land cases made by
47th G. A.

\$25,000 00

AMOUNT PAID OUT.

Sept. 7, 1911	Robt. M. Holt, legal services, July and Aug.	\$ 750 00	
Oct. 9, 1911	Robt. M. Holt, legal services Sept.	500 00	
Nov. 6, 1911	Robt. M. Holt, legal services Oct.	500 00	
Dec. 7, 1911	Robt. M. Holt, legal services Nov.	500 00	
Jan. 3, 1912	Robt. M. Holt, legal services Dec.	500 00	
Jan. 4, 1912	Richard Yates, legal services from July 1, 1911 to Jan. 1, 1912	1,075 00	
Feb. 8, 1912	Robt. M. Holt, legal services, Jan.	500 00	
Feb. 16, 1912	A. S. Aloe & Co., blue print furnished..	50	
Feb. 16, 1912	T. E. Dempcy, amount paid exp.	77 55	
Feb. 16, 1912	J. C. Fitch, amount paid exp.	79 54	
			<u>4,482 59</u>
	Balance unexpended March 1, 1912		\$20,517 41

INHERITANCE TAX OFFICE.

Amt. appropriated for office exp. Inh. tax office, Chicago, 46th G. A.		\$3,600 00	
Amt. paid for office exp. 1909 and 1910		3,600 00	
Amt. appropriated for office exp., rent, etc., Inh. tax office, Chicago, 47th G. A.		6,350 00	
Amt. paid for office exp., etc., 1911 and 1912		4,263 69	
			<u>\$2,086 31</u>
Bal. of appn. unexpended			\$2,086 31
Amt. appropriated for salary of Asst. Inh. Tax Atty., 46th G. A.	\$2,400 00		
Amt. appropriated for salary of 2 stenogs.	2,400 00		
			<u>\$4,800 00</u>
Amt. paid salary of Asst. Inh. Tax Atty. and stenogs, July 1, 1909-June 30, 1910—			
H. F. Hawkins, Asst. Atty.	2,400 00		
F. E. Raymond stenog.	1,200 00		
Abby Short, stenog.	1,200 00		
			<u>4,800 00</u>
Amt. appropriated for salary Asst. Inh. Tax Atty. and stenogs. 46th G. A.			\$4,800 00
Amt. paid salary Asst. Inh. Tax Atty. and stenogs, July 1, 1910-June 30, 1911—			
H. F. Hawkins, Asst. Atty.	\$2,400 00		
F. E. Raymond, stenog.	300 00		
Abby Short, stenog.	1,200 00		
Anna L. Mentzer, stenog.	900 00		
			<u>4,800 00</u>
Amt. appropriated for salary Asst. Inh. Tax. Attys., 47th G. A.	\$4,800 00		
Amt. appropriated for clerks, stenogs., etc., 47th G. A.	7,800 00		
			<u>\$12,600 00</u>

Amt. paid Asst. Attys. and Stenogs. July 1, 1911, to
Jan 31, 1912—

H. F. Hawkins, Asst. Atty.	\$1,633 33
J. Scott Mathews, Asst. Atty.	1,166 66
Gustave Wittmeyer, Jr., clerk	1,050 00
Anna L. Metzner, stenog.	875 00
Abby Short, stenog.	875 00
Lyda Grubb, stenog.	700 00
Florence Simmons, stenog.	700 00
Jas. Nowak, messr.	286 70
Alice Furr, messr.	63 30

\$7,349 99

Balance of appn. unexpended	\$5,250 01
Amt. appropriated for special investigations Inh. tax office, 47th G. A.	\$6,000 00
Amt. paid for services—	
July 27, 1911 Jos. Bonnefoi, salary as spec. investi- gator, July, 1911	120 00
Aug. 7, 1911 Robt. E. Turney, legal services rendered Aug., 1911	55 00
Henry T. Chace, Jr., legal services rendered Aug., 1911	20 00
Aug. 28, 1911 Jos. Bonnefoi, salary as spec. investi- gator, Aug., 1911	120 00
Aug. 30, 1911 S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Aug., 1911	100 00
Sept. 28, 1911 Jos. Bonnefoi, salary as spec. investi- gator, Sept., 1911	120 00
Robt. E. Turney, legal services rendered Sept., 1911	7 50
S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Sept., 1911	35 00
Oct. 16, 1911 Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Oct., 1911	15 00
Oct. 25, 1911 J. J. Elias, legal services rendered Oct., 1911	100 00
Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Oct., 1911	100 00
G. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Oct., 1911	125 00
S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Oct., 1911	75 00
Nov. 28, 1911 S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	69 00
Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	100 00
G. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Nov., 1911	150 00
J. J. Elias, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	100 00
Dec. 7, 1911 O. C. Green, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	25 00
H. T. Chace, Jr., legal services rendered Nov., 1911	12 50
R. H. Lovett, legal services and exp. rendered Nov., 1911	323 90
F. C. Day, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	50 00
Jas. W. Breen, legal services rendered Nov., 1911	50 00

Dec. 15, 1911	John H. Batten, legal services and exp. rendered Nov. and Dec., 1911	\$422 32
Dec. 21, 1911	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Dec., 1911	150 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Dec., 1911	100 00
	S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Dec., 1911	39 00
	J. J. Elias, legal services rendered Dec., 1911	100 00
Jan. 11, 1912	O. C. Green, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	80 00
	Jas. W. Breen, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	75 00
	Wm. M. Smith, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	35 00
	H. T. Chace, Jr., legal services rendered Jan., 1912	75 00
Jan. 31, 1912	Chas. T. Mason, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	30 00
	Geo. W. Lyon, Jr., legal services rendered Jan., 1912	150 00
	S. M. St. Clair, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	54 00
	Jos. Bonnefoi, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	100 00
	J. J. Elias, legal services rendered Jan., 1912	100 00
Feb. 8, 1912	H. T. Chace, Jr., legal services rendered Jan., 1912	80 00
	Eliz. A. McArthur, services as stenog..	72 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,535 22
	Bal. of appn. unexpended	\$2,464 78

RECAPITULATION.

Balance of appropriation by 47th G. A. for office expenses available July 1, 1911	\$ 9,391 11
Appropriation 47th G. A. for office expenses available July 1, 1912	14,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,391 11
Balance of appropriations 47th G. A. for salary of assistants available July 1, 1911	\$10,000 02
Appropriation 47th G. A. for salary Asst., July 1, 1912	24,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$34,000 02
Balance of appropriation 47th G. A., for employees, July 1, 1911	\$ 6,666 68
Appn. 47th G. A. for employees, July 1, 1912	16,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,666 68
Balance of Appn. to pay tax on Idaho lands	4,513 25
Balance of Appn. for experts and counsel, I. C. cases	38,464 47
Balance of Appn. for submerged land cases	20,517 41
Balance of Appn. 47th G. A. for performance of duties required by law—Costs, etc., U. S. courts	\$11,118 40
Appn. for same, July 1, 1912	24,000 00
	<hr/>
	35,118 40
Balance of Appn. 47th G. A. for Asst. Inh. Tax Attys., etc.	\$ 5,250 01
Appn. July 1, 1912	12,600 00
	<hr/>
	17,850 01

Balance of Appn., rent and exp. Inh. tax office	\$2,086 31	
Appn. same, July 1, 1912	5,550 00	\$ 7,636 31
Balance in appropriations for special investigations		
Inh. tax office	\$2,464 78	
Appn. available July 1, 1912	6,000 00	8,464 78
		<hr/> \$212,622 44

On motion of Mr. Barr, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Attorney General.

The President of the Senate announced the special order for this hour to be the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Clark, April 30, 1913, to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 207, a bill for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities, whose population exceeds one hundred thousand,"

Failed to pass, April 29, 1913.

The question being, "Shall the vote whereby the bill failed to pass be reconsidered?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Haase,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Manny,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Ettelson,	Glackin,	Hay,	Jones,	Woodard,
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Nays—5.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Clark, the bill was then recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

At the request of the President of the Senate, the use of the Senate Chamber for tonight was granted for a joint meeting of the House and Senate Committees on Fish and Game.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 594, for "An Act regulating the weight of coal at points of shipment, and the installation, keep and testing of track scales at all mines and providing penalties for the violation of the same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Hurburgh introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 595, for "An Act relating to unprofessional, dishonorable and immoral conduct in the practice of medicines, surgery and midwifery and providing a penalty therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Waage introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 596, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the election of county commissioners in Cook County and to fix their term of office,' approved June 15, 1893, in force July 1, 1893,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Waage, the bill was ordered to a first reading and to be placed on the calendar under such order.

Mr. Womack, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 597, for "An Act to require drainage districts, whether organized under the same or different drainage laws of this State, to pay an adjoining district for benefits received, if any, by the lands in said districts so benefited from the construction, enlargement, improvement or maintenance of the ditches or drains, or of the levees, dykes or embankments of such adjoining district, or from the construction of any outlet or outlets for the ditches or drains of such adjoining district to which any district may connect its drains, or which will be benefited by the construction, maintenance or enlargement of such outlet,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 598, for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to sheriffs,' approved January 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto three additional sections to be known respectively as section 29, section 30 and section 31,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 599, for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to sheriffs,' approved January 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto three additional sections to be known respectively as section 29, section 30 and section 31,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 146.

A bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation, administration and disbursement of a Park Police Pension Fund.'"

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 146 by striking out in lines 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of section 2 of the bill as printed, the words: "One of said members shall serve for a period of one year, beginning on the third Tuesday of July, 1913; one of said members shall serve for a period of two years, beginning on the third Tuesday of July, 1913; the third member shall serve for a period of three years, beginning on the third Tuesday of July, 1913," and substitute in lieu of the foregoing language, the following: "Those members of said Board of Trustees who were heretofore appointed under and by virtue of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation, administration and disbursement of a park police pension fund,' approved May 13, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, shall serve for the term for which they were respectively appointed or until such time as their successors are appointed and qualified thereupon."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 146 by inserting in section 13 on page 10 of the bill as printed at the end of line 8, after the word "all" and preceding the word "fines," the first word in line 9, the word "moneys" and a comma after said word.

Passed the House, as amended, May 8, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, it was ordered that the amendments in the foregoing message be printed.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 600, for "An Act to provide for the organization of road districts for the purpose of surfacing and making hard roads, and to provide for the payment of the same in part by special assessment upon the properties benefited,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on County and Township Organization.

Mr. Hearn, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 601, for "An Act to create a State Tax Commission, to define its powers and duties, and to abolish the State Board of Equalization,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Revenue.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Manny, Senate Bill No. 533, a bill for "An Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Civil Service, May 8, 1913:

Amend by striking out the words "and deputies exercising administrative duties" in lines 19 and 20 of the printed bill and insert in lieu thereof, "exercising supervisory duties as chief of an administrative branch or department."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Cleary offered the following amendment to the bill:

Add to the bill the following: "All persons who, when this Act takes effect, shall hold office or place of employment other than those exempted in this section, shall be classified under the provisions of this Act, and shall become members of the classified State Civil Service without original examination."

On motion of Mr. Cleary, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Andrus, Senate Bill No. 155, a bill for "An Act to extend the powers of the city council in cities, and the president and board of trustees in villages and incorporated towns,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 502, a bill for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect all provisions of this Act,' approved June 7, 1911, in force June 7, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 2, a bill for "An Act to provide for the appointment of a board of police commissioners in cities and park districts of this State having a population of more than one hundred thousand, and prescribing the powers and duties of such board,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, May 6, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title, strike out the words "and park districts," and in the title strike out the word "one" and insert in lieu thereof the word "five."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section one, and in section 22, line three, after the word "than" strike out the word "one" and insert in lieu thereof the word "five."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In section four, line twenty-two, after the word "city" insert the words "including the deputy superintendents of police."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

In section five, line one, cross out all after the word "that" in said line, and in line two cross out all to and including the word "provided," and insert in lieu thereof the words "the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

In section nineteen, line two, cross out the words "of Chicago," in both places in said line and after the word "city" in said line insert in both places after the word "city" the words "adopting the provisions of this Act."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 307, a bill for "An Act to confer additional powers upon trust companies,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

Mr. Johnson offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In section 2, line 9, after the word "cemetery," strike out the period "(.)" and insert in lieu a comma "()," and add the following words: "*Provided*, that when any trust company shall receive such gift, devise or bequest as provided in section 1 of this Act, it shall be the duty of such trust company to forthwith notify such cemetery association of such fact and such trust company shall [pay] to such cemetery association annually any income from such gift, devise or bequest to be used and devoted for the purposes for which such gift, devise or bequest were made.

Section 3. Any trust company violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be fined for each offense not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00)."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 61, a bill for "An Act to amend section 18 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to children who are now or may hereafter become dependent, neglected or delinquent, to define these terms, and to provide for the treatment, control, maintenance, adoption and guardianship of the person of such child,' (title as amended by Act approved June 4, 1907, in force July 1, 1907),"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 553, a bill for "An Act to amend section 14 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to locate, construct and carry on the Southern Illinois Penitentiary,' approved May 24, 1877, in force July 1, 1877, as amended by an Act approved and in force April 5, 1879, and as amended by an Act approved June 29, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 308, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved June 15, 1887, and in force July 1, 1887, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time. Mr. Johnson offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title, after the word "entitled," strike out the following words, "An Act concerning corporations," and insert in lieu thereof, the following words, "An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 1, line 2, after the word "Assembly," insert the following words, "That section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies.' Approved June 15, 1887. In force July 1, 1887, as amended by subsequent Acts, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Hon. Walter I. Manny, President *pro tempore*, now assumed the duties of the chair.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 55, a bill for "An Act to require common carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time, and on failure so to do, to pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars in addition to actual damage,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 8, 1913, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend by inserting in line 12, after the word "required," the words "unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the court, if the case be tried without a jury, or to the jury, as the case may be, that the defense was made in good faith."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 207, a bill for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand,"

Which was recalled today from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Clark offered the following amendments to the bill:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title strike out the words "City employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand (100,000)," and insert in lieu thereof, "Employees in the fire department in cities and villages."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 1, lines 2, 3 and 4 after the word "cities" in line 2, strike out the words "whose population exceeds one hundred thousand (100,000) no employee, in any department of such city in which persons are employed day and night," and insert in lieu thereof the words "and villages which shall adopt this Act as herein provided for, no employee of the fire department."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In section 1, line 10, strike out the word "be."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Strike out all in section 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The electors of any city or village may adopt the provisions of this Act in the following manner: Whenever the legal voters in any city or village equal in number to five (5) per cent of the legal votes cast at the last preceding general city or village election shall petition the city or village clerk, or the officer or officers whose duty is to prepare the ballots, to submit the proposition as to whether such city or village shall adopt the provisions of this Act, then it shall be the duty of such officer or officers to submit such proposition accordingly at the next succeeding regular election, and if such proposition be not adopted at such election the same may, in like manner, be submitted at any regular election thereafter.

The proposition so to be voted for shall be prepared and provided for in a separate and distinct ballot and in substantially the following form:

For the adoption of the provisions of An Act to regulate working hours of employees in the fire department.	Yes	
	No	

If a majority of the votes cast in said city or village at said election shall be for such proposition, then the said Act shall be adopted and in force in such city and village."

On motion of Mr. Clark, the further consideration of the bill and pending amendments was postponed, the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 283, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the preparation, manufacture, packing, storing or distributing of food intended for sale, or sale of food, under insanitary, unhealthful or unclean conditions or surroundings, to create a sanitary inspection, to declare that such conditions shall constitute a nuisance and to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 9a,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, April 30, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title of said bill, in the first line thereof, after the words, "to amend," insert the words, "Section 1 of."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In the title, after the word and figures, "July 1, 1911," insert the word, "and."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In section 1, line 2, after the word, "that," insert the words, "Section 1 of."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

In section 1, line 8, after the word, "amended" strike out the words, "by adding," and insert in lieu thereof, "and."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

In section 1, page 1, after words, "as follows" in line 9, insert the following:

Sec. 1. That every building, room, basement, inclosure, or premises, occupied, used or maintained as a bakery, confectionery, cannery, packing house, slaughter house, creamery, cheese factory, restaurant, hotel, grocery, meat market, or as a factory, shop, warehouse, and public place or manufacturing establishment, used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale or distribution of any food as defined by statute, which is intended for sale, shall be properly and adequately lighted, drained, plumbed and ventilated, and shall be conducted with strict regard to the influence of such conditions upon the health of the operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons therein employed, and the purity and wholesomeness of the food therein produced, prepared, manufactured, packed, stored, sold or distributed: *Provided, however,* that it shall be lawful for a bakery to be maintained in a basement or sub-basement, below the street level, if such bakery in a basement or sub-basement shall be adequately lighted, drained, plumbed and ventilated, so that the health of any person therein employed, will in no wise be impaired, nor the purity or wholesomeness of the food shall be in the slightest degree impaired, and such lighting, draining, plumbing and ventilating in said basement, or sub-basement below the street level, shall be subject to such sanitary and healthful conditions as may be imposed by the State Food Commissioner.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Womack, Senate Bill No. 451, a bill for "An Act to amend section 244 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 465, a bill for "An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities to establish houses of correction outside of the corporate limits and authorize the confinement of convicted persons therein,' approved June 11, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 395, a bill for "An Act to enable drainage districts to connect their ditches, drains, levees, or other works, and to provide for the apportionment of the cost of the construction, operation and maintenance of the work of a drainage district where lands in an adjoining district are benefited thereby, and to repeal an Act therein named,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading, for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Helm offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

Amend by adding "Section 16. In any proceeding brought under this Act, the limitation laws of this State shall not apply, and shall not be pleaded by either party to any such proceeding."

No. 2.

Amend section 3, in line 10, after the word "plants" and before the word "shall" by adding "or which has heretofore constructed, enlarged, extended or improved its ditches, drains, levees or pumping plant or plants."

No. 3.

Amend by striking out section 18, thereof. Renumber the sections to correspond with the foregoing amendment.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 515, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 6, 7 and 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to enable cities and villages to establish and maintain public tuberculosis sanitariums,' approved March 7, 1908, in force July 1, 1908, as amended by an Act approved March 12, 1909, in force March 12, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Glackin offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 515 on page 4, section 7, line 67 by inserting after the word "shall" the following: "upon request or by consent of the party afflicted or the legal guardian, conservator or parents thereof."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 478, a bill for "An Act to amend section one (1) of Article four (4) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Elections, May 7, 1913:

In the title, after the date "July 1, 1872," insert the following words: "As amended by Act approved and in force March 9, 1877."

In section 1, line 4, after the date "July 1, 1872," insert the following words: "As amended by Act approved and in force March 9, 1877."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 90, a bill for "An Act to amend section 11 of Division XIII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 386, a bill for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to evidence and depositions in civil cases,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved Jan. 21, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Senate Bill No. 272, a bill for "An Act to create the Kaskaskia Island Sanitary and Levee District," to comprise the island of Kaskaskia in Randolph County, and to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees for sanitary and agricultural purposes therein, and to punish anyone impairing any of the work done by the said district,

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Farm Drainage, April 30, 1913.

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill 272 by striking out of lines 18, 19, section 10, the following words, "or from the Kaskaskia Commons Permanent School Fund."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill 272 by adding after the last word, "thereof," in the 11th line, of section 12, the following words and figures, "or for the engineering and all other preliminary expenses provided for in this section for any improvement they may contemplate, make a preliminary assessment on the lands, lots or parcels of lands proposed to be included in any improvement made by them for the purpose of paying and defraying said expenses, which shall be made in the same manner as the assessment made for the work, except that it need not be confirmed by the circuit court of Randolph County, but shall be made by a proper ordinance passed by said commissioners and entered upon their record, and the finding of the said commissioners of the necessity of said assessment shall be conclusive, which said assessment shall be payable on or before January 2nd, after it is made and shall be collected by the clerk of the board and turned over to the treasurer of the board, and any unpaid portion thereof shall be returned delinquent to the county treasurer of Randolph County by March 10th, after the same becomes due, and collected in the same manner as other general taxes."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill 272 by striking out after the word "the" and before the word "thereby" in line 13, of section 16, and substitute in lieu thereof, the following words, "lands, lots, pieces or parcels of lands, and all interests therein for life or a term of years, benefited."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill 272 by striking out of line 13, section 28, all words and figures after the word "it." All of lines 14 and 15 and the two words preceding the word "and" in line 16 of said section 28.

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill 272 by striking out of said bill all of section 57.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 519, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns,' approved March 27, 1889,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 409, a bill for "An Act to amend section seventeen (17), seventeen-b (17b) and seventeen and one-half (17½) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879; as amended by an Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 20, 1907; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 29, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 329, a bill for "An Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000), to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 36, a bill for "An Act to amend Division XI of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 9a,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 161, a bill for "An Act to amend section 210 of an Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes," approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act which became a law, in force June 26, 1895,

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, Feb. 27, 1913.

Amend by adding to the title of the bill after the last figures 1872, the following words, "As amended by Act which became a law in force June 26, 1895."

Insert in line three in the enacting clause after the word "taxes" the following words: "Approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act, which became a law and in force June 26, 1895."

On motion of Mr. Maclean, the foregoing amendments were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Maclean offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title, after the words: "of an Act," insert the words: "entitled an Act," and in the title, after the words and figures: "July 1, 1872," insert the words and figures, "as amended by Act approved June 26, 1895, in force July 1, 1895."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 1, line 3, after the word "taxes," insert the following words and figures: "Approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 26, 1895, in force July 1, 1895."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In section 210, line 22, after the word, "redemption," strike out all words thereafter to and including the word, "assessments" in line 28 and insert in lieu thereof, the following: *Provided, however*, that the county clerk shall not be required to include in his certificate of redemption, any subsequent taxes or special assessments paid to any collector other than the county treasurer, by the purchaser, assignee or holder of the tax certificate, nor shall such subsequent taxes or special assessments be a charge upon the premises sold, unless the purchaser, assignee or holder of the tax certificate shall have filed with the county clerk, before redemption, an official original or duplicate receipt for the payment of said subsequent taxes or special assessments.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, the further consideration of the bill was postponed, the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 8, a bill for "An Act to amend section 72 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and to repeal sections 73, 74 and 75 of said Act,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 8 as follows:

By adding after the words "waiver of such error" in line 13 of the printed bill the following words, "Oral instructions of the court may be reduced to writing and the same may be taken up by the jury in their retirement."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 102, a bill for "An Act to provide for the incorporation, management

and regulation of wage loan corporations and to allow the loaning of money by such corporations secured by assignment of wages, and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid."

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In line one, section two, of the printed bill, strike out the figures "\$50,000.00," and insert in lieu thereof, "\$25,000.00."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In line two, section two, strike out the words and figures "of over 250,000 inhabitants."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate passed to the order of reading bills of the Senate the third time.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 37, for "An Act in relation to actions in equity,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Hay,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Magill,	Waage,
Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Manny,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Dailey,				

Yeas—36.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Barr.

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 313, for "An Act concerning vital statistics, and to provide for the registration of all births and deaths in the State of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37; nays, 4.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gorman,			

Yeas—37.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Shaw,	Tossey,	Womack,
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Nays—4.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Lieutenant Governor O'Hara, at this time, took the President's seat.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 359, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to the civil service in park systems,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Jones,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion, Mr. Dailey, Senate Bill No. 89, for "An Act to enable any board of school inspectors, or any body or board of officials, which governs, or has charge of the affairs of any school district having a population of not fewer than 10,000 and not more than 100,000 inhabitants, and governed by special Acts of the General Assembly of this State and in such other districts as may hereafter be ascertained by any special or general census to have such population and which school districts are also governed by like special acts, to establish and maintain a teachers' pension and retirement fund,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Forst,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Magill,	Womack,
Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 154, for "An Act to empower the board of supervisors in counties under township organization, and county commissioners in counties not under township organization, to appropriate county funds to employ, or to assist in employing a county consulting agriculturist, and to defray, or assist in defraying, the expenses connected therewith, for the purpose of conservation of soil fertility and the improvement of agricultural conditions generally,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 297, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 121a,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; nays, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Keller,	Manny,
Bailey,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,
Compton,	Hamilton,	Jones,		

Yeas—28.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	Tossey,
Canaday,				

Nays—6.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 298, for "An Act to establish a minimum salary for teachers in the public schools of this State,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Clark,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Waage,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Jones,	Manny,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,	Keller,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Campbell,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 365, for "An Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school employees' pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Juul,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 481, for "An Act prohibiting advertising to cure sexual diseases, cancer and tuberculosis,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Mr. Bailey asked for leave of absence during next week, as he was called away on important business on behalf of the State.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, leave of absence was granted.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 325, a bill for "An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

Pending discussion on the bill, at 2:05 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Jones, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections or changes to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The President of the Senate announced the special order for this hour to be the consideration of Senate Bill No. 38, a bill for "An Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 8, 1913.

The pending question being, "Shall the following amendments offered by Mr. Hay, on May 8, 1913, be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 1 by striking out in lines 3 and 4 of said section as the same appears in the printed bill, the following: "a State examiner of accounts, who shall be a certified accountant, well versed in public accounting. He shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000 per year," and insert in lieu of the words stricken out the following, "as soon after December 1, 1913, as may be practicable a State examiner of accounts, who shall be a person well versed in public accounting. He shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Add at the end of section 3 of the printed bill the following, "No system of uniform accounting shall be prescribed by the State examiner of accounts prior to April 1, 1915."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Strike out the word "it" at the beginning of section 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following, "From and after December 1, 1916, it".

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Strike out of section 4 the following, "Every county officer or employee who collects or receives fees or other public money shall deposit all such fees and other public money received by him with the county treasurer at least once every week."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend section 5 by inserting after the word "examiner" in line 6 of section 5 of the printed bill the following (when it is the duty of such county officer to keep his accounts in accordance with the requirements of the State examiners.)

AMENDMENT No. 6.

By adding at the end of section 8 the following: "The limitations of the bill to bring suit or proceeding above prescribed shall include and apply to suits and proceedings brought by or on behalf of the State and by all other public corporations as well as to suits and proceedings brought by other corporations and persons."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Strike out the words, "payment of expenses" on page 6 of the printed bill and also strike [out] all of section 10.

Mr. Haase moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Hay moved that the motion to strike out the enacting clause be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 17.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Jones,	Madigan,
Barr,	Dailey,	Helm,	Juul,	Magill,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Gray,	Hurley,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Cornwell,	Hay,	Johnson,	Maclean,	Stewart,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Beall,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Manny,	Waage,
Campbell,	Compton,	Haase,	Shaw,	Womack,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Keller,	Tossey,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Forst,			

Nays—17.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 21; nays, 22.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Helm,	Juul,	Magill,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Johnson,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Clark,	Hay,	Jones,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Beall,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Woodard,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Shaw,	Mr. President.
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hurley,	Tossey,	
Carroll,	Forst,	Keller,	Waage,	
Cleary,	Glackin,	Madigan,	Womack,	

Nays—22.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 489, for "An Act to regulate the construction of mausoleums, vaults or burial structures, and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 545, for "An Act to amend section 1a and section 2 of an Act to revise the law in relation to divorce. (Approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874),"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 549, for "An Act making mortgages, trust deeds, and other conveyances in the nature of mortgages securing negotiable instruments incident to the indebtedness secured thereby and subject only to the same defenses as the negotiable instruments secured thereby,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 550, for "An Act to fix the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court, to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury, and to provide for clerk hire and other expenses of said office,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 561, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish probate courts in all counties having a population of 70,000 or more, to define the jurisdiction thereof, and regulate the practice therein, and to fix the time for holding the same,' approved April 27, 1877, as amended by an Act approved May 21, 1881, in force July 1, 1881, and by amending the title thereto,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 562, for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to justices of the peace and constables,' approved June 26, 1895, in force July 1, 1895,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 589, for "An Act in regard to decrees of foreclosure of mortgages and deeds of trust, and making redemption therefrom,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 65, for "An Act to amend sections twenty (20) and twenty a (20a) of an Act in regard to the administration of estates, approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 513, for "An Act to amend section 1a of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 241, for "An Act to prevent the adulteration or misbranding of drugs and to regulate the sale and distribution thereof,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 531, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by a subsequent Act,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Glackin, from the Committee on Public Utilities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 289, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages, incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for telephone service furnished within any such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 240, for "An Act making an appropriation to the State Fish Commission for the establishment of a rescue and pond culture station in either Rock Island County or Henry County, along Rock River for the rescue and culture of fresh water fish,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 304, for "An Act to consolidate in the government of the city of Chicago, the powers and functions now vested in the town and park districts and other local authorities having jurisdiction within the territory of said city, to provide for the assumption by the city of Chicago of the debts and liabilities of such towns, park districts and corporate authorities, to make additional provisions concerning parks and to provide revenue for said city,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 575, for "An Act for county road system of building streets, roads and boulevards, in cities, towns and villages in the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 568, for "An Act to enable public park commissioners to establish building lines upon any land fronting or abutting parks and boulevards under their control, and to provide means to pay for the same,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended, do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Cleary, from the Committee on Warehouses and Cold Storage, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 20, for "An Act providing for the licensing, regulating and inspecting of cold storage warehouses and regulating the sale of articles of food stuffs which have been placed in cold storage warehouses and placing such cold storage warehouses and food stuffs under the control of the State Food Commissioners of this State,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended, do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 8.

A bill for an Act to amend section 72 of an Act entitled, "An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record," approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and to repeal sections 73, 74 and 75 of said Act.

SENATE BILL No. 36.

A bill for an Act to amend Division XI of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 9a.

SENATE BILL No. 55.

A bill for an Act to require common carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time, and on failure so to do, to pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars in addition to actual damage.

SENATE BILL No. 61.

A bill for an Act to amend section 18 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to children who are now or may hereafter become dependent, neglected or delinquent, to define these terms and provide for the treatment, control, maintenance, adoption and guardianship of the person of such child." (Title as amended by Act approved June 4, 1907. In force July 1, 1907.)

SENATE BILL No. 90.

A bill for an Act to amend section 11 of Division XIII of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874.

SENATE BILL No. 155.

A bill for "An Act to extend the powers of the city council in cities, and the president and board of trustees in villages and incorporated towns."

SENATE BILL No. 283.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to prevent the preparation, manufacture, packing, storing or distributing of food intended for sale, or sale of food, under insanitary, unhealthful or unclean conditions or surroundings, to create a sanitary inspection, to declare that such conditions shall constitute a nuisance and provide for the enforcement thereof," approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 9a.

SENATE BILL 307.

A bill for an Act to confer additional powers upon trust companies.

SENATE BILL No. 308.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies," approved June 15, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, as amended by subsequent Acts.

SENATE BILL No. 329.

A bill for an Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000), to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums.

SENATE BILL No. 386.

A bill for an Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, "An Act in regard to evidence and depositions in civil cases," approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved January 21, 1874, in force July 1, 1874.

SENATE BILL No. 395.

A bill for an Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to connect their ditches, drains, levees, or other works, and provide for the apportionment of the cost of the construction, operation and maintenance of the work of a drainage district where lands in an adjoining district are benefited thereby and to repeal an Act therein named.

SENATE BILL No. 409.

A bill for an Act to amend sections seventeen (17), seventeen-b (17b) and seventeen and one-half (17½) of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts," approved and in force May 29, 1879; as amended by an Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 20, 1907; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 29, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 451.

A bill for an Act to amend section 244 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874.

SENATE BILL No. 465.

A bill for an Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, "An Act to authorize cities to establish houses of correction outside of the corporate limits and to authorize the confinement of convicted persons therein," approved June 11, 1897, in force July 1, 1897.

SENATE BILL No. 478.

A bill for an Act to amend section one (1) of Article four (4) of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872. As amended by Act approved and in force March 9, 1877.

SENATE BILL No. 502.

A bill for an Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect all provisions of this Act," approved June 7, 1911, in force June 7, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 515.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 1, 6, 7 and 9 of an Act entitled, "An Act to enable cities and villages to establish and maintain public tuberculosis sanitariums," approved March 7, 1908, in force July 1, 1908, as amended by an Act approved March 12, 1909, in force March 12, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 519.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns," approved March 27, 1889.

SENATE BILL No. 553.

A bill for an Act to amend section 14 of an Act entitled, "An Act to locate, construct, and carry on the Southern Illinois Penitentiary," approved May 24, 1877, in force July 1, 1877, as amended by an Act approved and in force April 5, 1879, and as amended by an Act approved June 29, 1885, in force July 1, 1885.

Mr. Ettelson, from the Committee on License and Miscellany, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 427, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals,' approved May 25, 1877, in force July 1, 1877, by adding thereto two additional sections to be known as sections 1a and 1b,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 541, for "An Act to amend section 36 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March

29, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872. Title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, and in force July 1, 1874. And as amended June 7, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Lundberg, from the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 362, for "An Act to amend section 22 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the organization and management of mutual corporations for the purpose of furnishing insurance and indemnity against loss to members in consequence of accidents or casualties to any employee, person or persons occurring in or connected with the business of members thereof; and to control such corporations of this State and other states doing business in this State and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof,' approved May 16, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1912, in force July 1, 1912,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Lundberg, from the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 428, for "An Act to authorize insurance companies, incorporated under special charters enacted by the Legislature of Illinois, and empowered to insure against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind, rain, flood, tornado or by any of said causes, to extend the time of their corporate existence,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Hon. Walter I. Manny, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, at this time, assumed the duties of the chair.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Barr, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 602, for "An Act to prevent corruption of agents or employees, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Broderick introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 603, for "An Act to protect apparatus, appliances and implements for extinguishing and preventing fires and providing a penalty for the misuse, theft and unlawful purchase of same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Cornwell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 604, for "An Act to amend section thirty-two of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, and in force July 1, 1889, entitled, 'An Act to amend sections thirty-one and thirty-two of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872,' and all Acts amendatory thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Cornwell, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 605, for "An Act to enable the commissioners of Lincoln Park to take, regulate, control, improve, locate, extend, diminish, widen, straighten and otherwise deal with the public street and boulevard known and to be known as Sheridan Road, now under the control of incorporated cities, towns, villages, park districts, townships and counties, which leads from Lincoln Park, a public park in the city of Chicago, to the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, and to provide for the power of eminent domain to carry out the authority herein granted and to provide the method of securing funds for the improvement and maintenance of said road,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 606, for "An Act to amend section 20 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the laws relating to charities,' (approved June 11, 1912),"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 607, for "An Act making an appropriation to the village of Naples, Illinois, to widen, raise, strengthen, improve and repair the levees at said village of Naples,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Helm introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 608, for "An Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois, for the purpose of building and constructing a levee in the city of Brookport, Massac County, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 609, for "An Act to provide for official representation of the State of Illinois at the third international road congress to be held in London, June 23-28, 1913, and making an appropriation therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 610, for "An Act to provide for and make an appropriation to pay Bailey D. Dawson of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars for services rendered by him as one of the assistant clerks of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Lundberg, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 611, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning compensation of trustees,' approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Lundberg introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 612, for "An Act to enable the corporate authorities of cities and villages to establish building lines upon any streets, avenues and alleys,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Piercy introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 613, for "An Act providing for the granting of additional time to inmates of the State penitentiary who may be engaged in any public work outside of the prison wall, directed by the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 614, for "An Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois for the purpose of widening, raising, strengthening, improving and repairing the levees at the city of Mound City, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 615, for "An Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois for the purpose of widening, raising, strengthening, improving and repairing the levees at the city of Cairo, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE FIRST TIME.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 596, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to

revise the law in relation to the election of county commissioners in Cook County and to fix their term of office,' approved June 15, 1893, in force July 1, 1893,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time.

Mr. Waage moved that the bill be ordered to second reading without reference, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Curtis,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Piercy,
Carroll,	Denvir,	Haase,	Jones,	Shaw,
Clark,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Jrul,	Tossey,
Compton,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cleary,	Madigan,	Woodard,
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Nays—3.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 326, a bill for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Supreme Court and Appellate Courts,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, April 30, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 326 by striking out all of section 15 after the words "any judge of such appellate court," in line 28 of said section on page 8 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 326 by striking out the words "and each assistant to the judge of an appellate court," in lines 2 and 3 in section 17, on page 9 of the printed bill, and also by striking out the words "*and assistants*," in line 1 of said section on page 9 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 326 by striking out "nine hundred dollars (\$900)" in line 7 of section 10 on page 6 of the printed bill and inserting in place thereof "twelve hundred dollars (\$1200)."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 326 by striking out "ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)" and inserting in place thereof "eight thousand dollars (\$8,000)" in line 2 of section 6 on page 4 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 326 by striking out "two thousand dollars (\$2,000)" in line 4 of section 13 on page 7 of the printed bill and inserting in place thereof "three thousand dollars (\$3,000)."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend Senate Bill No. 326 by striking out "such number" in line 3, by substituting "a" for "of" and "attorney" for "attorneys" in line 4, by striking out "as they may deem necessary, not exceeding three," in lines 4 and 5, by

substituting "attorney" for "attorneys" in lines 10 and 11, and by substituting "He" for "They" and "his" for "their" in line 13 and striking out "each" in line 13, all in section 12, on page 6 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 326 so that section 4 thereof, on page 3 of the printed bill may read as follows:

"Sec. 4. ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF CLERKS.] There shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D., 1914, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November every sixth year thereafter, a clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall be commissioned by the Governor and whose term of office shall be six years. On the first Monday of December, A. D. 1914, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the judges of the appellate courts shall appoint a clerk for each of their respective courts who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the majority of the judges of the court for which he is appointed, and in case of a vacancy in such office, the same shall be filled by appointment in like manner and with like effect. Until the election, appointment and qualification of the clerks to be elected or appointed as hereinbefore provided, the clerks of the Supreme Court and the clerks of the appellate courts in office at the time of the taking effect of this Act shall continue to act as such clerks."

Mr. Hay offered the following as a substitute for Committee Amendment No. 7:

Strike out amendment No. 7, of the committee and substitute the following therefor:

"Sec. 4. ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF CLERKS.] There shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D., 1914, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November every sixth year thereafter, a clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall be commissioned by the Governor and whose term of office shall be six years. On the first Monday of December, A. D., 1914, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the judges of the appellate courts shall appoint a clerk for each of their respective courts who shall be a resident of the district for which he is appointed and who shall hold his office during good behavior and shall be subject to removal for cause by the majority of the judges of the court for which he is appointed and in case of a vacancy in such office, the same shall be filled by appointment in like manner and with like effect. Until the election, appointment and qualification of the clerks to be elected or appointed as hereinbefore provided, the clerk of the Supreme Court and the clerks of the appellate courts in office at the time of the taking effect of this Act shall continue to act as such clerks."

Amend Senate Bill 326 by inserting a comma "()," after "Calhoun," by striking out "and" between "Calhoun" and "Christian" and inserting in place thereof "Pike and Scott," all in line 11, also by inserting "Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Henderson" before "Fulton" in line 15, also by striking out "Pike" and the words "and Scott" and inserting "and" between "Morgan" and "Cass" in line 16, all in section 1 on pages 1 and 2 of the printed bill.

Mr. Waage moved that the substitute be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 21; nays, 17.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Carroll,
Cleary,

Compton,
Denvir,
Forst,
Glackin,

Gorman,
Haase,
Hearn,
Hurley,

Keller,
Madigan,
O'Connor,
Shaw,

Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Jones,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Juul,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Magill,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,			

Nays—17.

The question then being, "Shall the committee amendments be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hay offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 326 so that line 9 of section 1 on page 1 of the printed bill shall read "*Second District*—The counties of Madison, Pike, Scott, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland;" also so that lines 15 and 16 of said section 1 on page 2 of the printed bill shall read: "*Fourth District*—The counties of Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Henderson, Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Mason, Menard, Morgan and Cass;" also so that line 17 of said section 1 on page 2 of the printed bill shall read "*Fifth District*—The counties of Knox, Henry;" and also so that lines 19, 20 and 21 of said section 1 on page 2 of the printed bill shall read "*Sixth District*—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee and Ogle."

ADDITIONAL AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 326 by striking out "one thousand dollars (\$1,000)" in line 6 of section 17 on page 9 of the printed bill and inserting in place thereof "two thousand dollars (\$2000)".

Mr. Canaday offered the following amendment to the bill:

Amend by striking out section 12, of the bill.

Mr. Hay moved that the amendment lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 20; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Jones,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Helm,	Juul,	Magill,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Lundberg,	Stewart,

Yeas—20.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Barr,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Compton,	Gorman,	Keller,	Waage,
Campbell,	Denver,	Haase,	Madigan,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Carroll,				

Nays—21.

The question then being, "Shall the amendment offered by Mr. Canaday be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 255, a bill for "An Act to amend sections three (3), four (4), five (5), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17) and twenty-six (26) of an Act entitled,

'An Act to revise the law in relation to the propagation and protection of fish in all the waters under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add new sections numbered nine (9a) and twenty (20a),"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Barr offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

In section 3, line 11, after the word "time," insert the words "except black bass, pike, pickerel, and pike perch, commonly known as "wall-eyed pike" or jack or yellow salmon, which shall not be caught from the first day of April to the tenth day of June, both inclusive, of each year."

In section 10, line 66, strike out the words "for the purpose of selling."

The question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be printed and ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cleary, Senate Bill No. 533, a bill for "An Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read at large a second time May 13, 1913, and the committee amendment thereto adopted,

Was taken up for consideration.

The pending question being, "Shall the following amendment thereto, offered by Mr. Cleary, May 13, 1913, [be adopted]?" it was decided in the affirmative:

Amend Senate Bill No. 533, by adding thereto the following: "All persons who, when this Act takes effect, shall hold office or place of employment other than those exempted in this section, shall be classified under the provisions of this Act, and shall become members of the classified State Civil Service without original examination."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Andrus, Senate Bill No. 53, a bill for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor, and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' (approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898, as amended by Act approved May 25, 1903,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Andrus offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In section 2, line 38, strike out the words, "Five Hundred," and strike out the figures "1500."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 2, line 38, strike out the figures "1500" and insert in lieu thereof, the figures "1000."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 593, a bill for "An Act to amend section 3 of Article IV of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization,' approved and in force March 4, 1874,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Woodard, Senate Bill No. 98, a bill for "An Act in relation to the carrying and exhibiting of deadly weapons,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, April 23, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 98 by striking out in lines 15 and 16 of the printed bill the words, "*by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or.*"

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Woodard, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 207, a bill for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand,"

Was taken up for consideration.

The pending question being, "Shall the following amendments offered by Mr. Clark, May 13, 1913, be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title strike out the words "city employees in cities whose population exceeds one hundred thousand (100,000)", and insert in lieu thereof "Employees in the fire department in cities and villages."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 1, lines 2, 3 and 4 after the word "cities" in line 2, strike out the words "whose population exceeds one hundred thousand (100,000) no employee, in any department of such city in which persons are employed day and night," and insert in lieu thereof the words "and villages which shall adopt this Act as herein provided for, no employee of the fire department."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In section 1, line 10, strike out the word "be."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Strike out all in section 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The electors of any city or village may adopt the provisions of this Act in the following manner: Whenever the legal voters in any city or village equal in number to five (5) per cent of the legal votes cast at the last preceding general city or village election shall petition the city or village clerk, or the officer or officers whose duty it is to prepare the ballots, to submit the proposition, as to whether such city or village shall adopt the provisions of

this Act, then it shall be the duty of such officer or officers to submit such proposition accordingly at the next succeeding regular election, and if such proposition be not adopted at such election the same may, in like manner, be submitted at any regular election thereafter.

The proposition so to be voted for shall be prepared and provided for in a separate and distinct ballot and in substantially the following form:

For the adoption of the provisions of an Act to regulate the working hours of employees in the fire department.	Yes	
	No	

If a majority of the votes cast in said city or village at said election shall be for such proposition, then the said Act shall be adopted and in force in such city or village."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 325, for "An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,"

Which was read at large a third time May 13, 1913, was taken up for consideration,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Broderick,
Canaday,
Chamberlin,
Clark,
Compton,
Cornwell,

Bailey,
Denvir,
Ettelson,
Forst,
Glackin,
Gorman,
Haase,

Hay,
Hearn,
Helm,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,
Jones,
Juul,

Keller,
Landee,
Lundberg,
Maclean,
Madigan,
Magill,
Manny,

O'Connor,
Shaw,
Stewart,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—34.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Barr,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Juul, on behalf of Mr. Bailey, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 616, for "An Act to amend sections 3 and 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act fixing and providing for the payment of the salaries of state's attorneys and their assistants, defining their duties, providing for the appointment of assistants and to provide for the collection and disposition of fees provided by law to be paid to the state's attorney, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith,' approved June 11, 1912, in force July 1, 1912, and to amend the title of said Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed,

And by unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Juul, the bill was taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading without reference.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 344, for "An Act making an appropriation for county fairs or other agricultural societies of the State of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38 [37].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Piercy,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Forst,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Glackin,			

Yeas—38 [37].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 504, for "An Act to provide for the preparation and submission to the General Assembly of estimates for appropriations,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Hay,	Landee,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Denvir,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,
Clark,	Forst,	Johnson,		

Yeas—38.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Manny, Senate Bill No. 345, for "An Act to amend sections seven of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883, as amended by Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,
Canaday,
Carroll,
Cleary,
Compton,
Curtis,
Dailey,

Denvir,
Ettelson,
Glackin,
Gorman,
Gray,
Haase,
Hearn,

Helm,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,
Johnson,
Jones,
Keller,

Landee,
Maclean,
Madigan,
Magill,
Manny,
Piercy,

Shaw,
Stewart,
Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Womack,

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING FOR AMENDMENT.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Compton, Senate Bill No. 433, a bill for "An Act to exempt pensions from attachment and sale on execution,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment.

Mr. Compton offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Strike out section 2 of the bill.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hearn, Senate Bill No. 395, a bill for "An Act to enable drainage districts to connect their ditches, drains, levees, or other works, and to provide for the apportionment of the cost of the construction, operation and maintenance of the work of a drainage district where lands in an adjoining district are benefited thereby, and to repeal an Act therein named,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading, for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Hearn offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 395 by striking out Sec. 16, and inserting the following: "Section 16. The period of limitation of any suit or proceeding brought under the provisions of this Act, or upon any set-off or recoupment pleaded as a defense in any such suit or proceeding, shall be ten years from the time of the constructing, enlarging, extending or improving such ditch, ditches, drains, levees, pumping plant or plants."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Womack, Senate Bill No. 268, a bill for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 553, for "An Act to amend section 14 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to locate, construct, and carry on the Southern Illinois Penitentiary,' approved May 24, 1877, in force July 1, 1877, as amended by an Act approved and in force April 5, 1879, and as amended by an Act approved June 29, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Manny,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Juul,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Keller,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Denver,	Helm,	Landee,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Womack,
Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cleary,				

Yeas—36.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Madigan,

Nays—1.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Womack, Senate Bill No. 451, for "An Act to amend section 244 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Beall,	Compton,	Haase,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denver,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gorman,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Jones,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 55, for "An Act to require common carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time, and on failure so to do, to pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars in addition to actual damage,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Chamberlin,
Clark,
Cleary,

Compton,
Curtis,
Denvir,
Ettelson,
Forst,
Glackin,

Haase,
Hay,
Hearn,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,
Jones,

Keller,
Landee,
Lundberg,
Maclean,
Magill,
O'Connor,

Piercy,
Shaw,
Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—30.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 214.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an Act approved March 29, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill 214, as amended, by adding after the words "high school taxes," in lines 15 and 16 of section two of said bill, the following words, "district school taxes and all other school taxes levied in counties having less than 150,000 inhabitants," also after the words "high school taxes" in line 26 of section two of said bill the following words, "district school taxes and all other school taxes levied in counties having less than 150,000 inhabitants," also by striking out the words, "school district" in line 60 of section two of said bill.

AMENDMENT No. 4.

After the words "district school taxes and all other school taxes" which were inserted after the words "high school taxes," appearing in lines 15 and 16 of the printed bill in the House, strike out the words "levied in counties having less than 150,000 inhabitants," which were inserted by the House amendment adopted May 7, 1913, and insert, in lieu of such words stricken out, the words "in school districts having not more than 100,000 inhabitants," and further amend said bill after the words "district school taxes and all other school taxes," which were inserted after the words "high school taxes," appearing in line 26 of the printed bill in the House by striking out the words "levied in counties having less than 150,000 inhabitants," which were inserted by the House amendment adopted May 7, 1913, and inserting in lieu of such words stricken out the words "in school districts having not more than 100,000 inhabitants."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 214 in the House, by striking out in line number 16 of the printed bill the following: "township taxes levied for township purposes."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend Senate Bill No. 214 in the House by striking out in line number 27 of the printed bill, the following: "township taxes levied for township purposes."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 214 in the House, by striking out in lines thirty-seven (37) and thirty-eight (38) of the printed bill the words, "sixty cents" and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "forty-five cents."

Passed by the House, as amended, May 14, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, the House amendments contained in the foregoing message were ordered printed.

At 1:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Walter I. Manny, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Ladies Auxiliary of Cook County, extending an invitation to attend the fair to be held May 10, 1913, which invitation was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The President presented a communication from the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, of Chicago, in favor of the passage of the bills asked for by the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

The President presented a communication from the Committee on Conservation and Development of Calumet Waterways, which was ordered to the Committee on Waterways.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

The following message was received and read, and under the rules, was ordered to lie over one day:

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communications:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, May 15, 1913.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Francis M. Barton, of Chicago, Cook County, member of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, vice H. B. Wheelock, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Your respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, May 15, 1913.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

John A. Sweeny, of Harvard, Public Administrator for McHenry County,
vice C. B. Whittlemore, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, May 15, 1913.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

Nellie Carlin, of Chicago, Cook County, Public Guardian for Cook County,
vice Mary M. Bartelme, resigned.

John L. Brummerstedt, of Altamont, Effingham County, member of the
Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice Jacob L. Bailey, term ex-
pired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE MESSAGES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Juul, House message on Senate Bill No. 214, a bill
for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning the
levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901;
as amended by an Act approved March 29, 1905, in force July 1, 1905;
as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House
of Representatives in the adoption of the following amendments to the
bill?" which amendments have been printed by the Senate:

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 214, as amended, by adding after the words "High
School Taxes" in lines 15 and 16 of section two of said bill the following
words, "District school taxes and all other school taxes levied in counties
having less than 150,000 inhabitants;" also after the words "High School
taxes" in line 26 of section two of said bill the following words, "District
School Taxes and all other school taxes levied in counties having less than
150,000 inhabitants," also by striking out the words, "School District" in
line 60 of section two of said bill.

AMENDMENT No. 4.

After the words "district school taxes and all other school taxes" which
were inserted after the words "high school taxes," appearing in lines 15
and 16 of the printed bill in the House, strike out the words "levied in
counties having less than 150,000 inhabitants," which were inserted by the
House amendment adopted May 7, 1913, and insert in lieu of such words
stricken out the words, "in school districts having not more than 100,000
inhabitants" and further amend said bill after the words, "district
school taxes and all other school taxes," which were inserted
after the words, "high school taxes," appearing in line 26 of the
printed bill in the House by striking out the words, "levied in

counties having less than 150,000 inhabitants," which were inserted by the House amendment adopted May 7, 1913, and inserting in lieu of such words stricken out the words, "in school districts having not more than 100,000 inhabitants."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 214 in the House by striking out in line number 16 of the printed bill the following, "township taxes levied for township purposes."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend Senate Bill No. 214 in the House by striking out in line number 27 of the printed bill the following, "township taxes levied for township purposes."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 214 in the House by striking out in lines thirty-seven (37) and thirty-eight (38) of the printed bill the words, "sixty cents" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "forty-five cents."

And the yeas and nays being called, the Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the amendments by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Gorman,	Jones,		

Yeas—33.

On motion of Mr. Clark, House message, on Senate Bill No. 146, a bill for "An Act entitled an Act to provide for the setting apart, formation, administration and disbursement of a park police pension fund,"

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the following amendments to the bill?" which amendments have been printed by the Senate:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 146 by striking out in lines 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of section 2 of the bill as printed, the words: "One of said members shall serve for a period of one year, beginning on the third Tuesday of July, 1913; one of said members shall serve for a period of two years, beginning on the third Tuesday of July, 1913; the third member shall serve for a period of three years, beginning on the third Tuesday of July, 1913"; and substitute in lieu of the foregoing language the following:

"Those members of said board of trustees who were heretofore appointed under and by virtue of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation, administration and disbursement of a park police pension fund," approved May 13, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, shall serve for the term for which they were respectively appointed or until such time as their successors are appointed and qualified thereupon".

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 146 by inserting in section 13 on page 10 of the bill as printed, at the end of line 8, after the word "all" and preceding the word "fines," the first word in line 9, the words "moneys" and a comma after said word.

And the yeas and nays being called, the Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the amendments by the following vote: Yeas, 28.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Helm,	Keller,	Manny,
Beall,	Denver,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Clark,	Hay,	Jones,	Magill,	Stewart,
Cornwell,	Hearn,	Juul,		

Yeas—28.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, the following resolution received from the House of Representatives, May 5, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 21.

WHEREAS, Under and by virtue of House Joint Resolution No. 26, of the Forty-seventh General Assembly, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 10th day of May, 1911, and concurred in by the Senate, with amendments, on the 18th day of May, 1911, a commission of ten members was appointed for the purpose of making a careful and exhaustive investigation of the questions of classification of physical conditions of property as a basis of fire insurance rates in the State of Illinois and to consider and arrange a codification of the insurance laws of the State of Illinois, and

WHEREAS, Said Joint Resolution directed that said commission prepare its findings and present the same with its recommendations to the Governor of the State of Illinois and the Forty-eighth General Assembly of this State, and

WHEREAS, Said insurance commission, because of the magnitude of the tasks before it which tasks involve a comparative study of the insurance laws of the principal states of the Union and also of the experiences of insurers and insured thereunder, is unable to present a complete report during this session of the Legislature and, said commission should be given further time to finish its investigation, and complete a codification of the insurance laws of the State of Illinois; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That said insurance commission be, and it is hereby perpetuated, and the time given said commission for its investigation and for the codification of the insurance laws of the State of Illinois is hereby extended until the next regular session of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at which time it is directed to make its report.

The question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 53.

A bill for an Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor, and to repeal a certain Act therein named," approved Feb. 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898, as amended by Act approved May 25, 1903.

SENATE BILL No. 207.

A bill for an Act to regulate the hours of labor of employees in the Fire Department in cities and villages.

SENATE BILL No. 255.

A bill for an act to amend sections three (3), four (4), five (5), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), and twenty-six (26), of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to the propagation and protection of fish in all the waters under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois," approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add new sections numbered nine (9) a and twenty (20) a.

SENATE BILL No. 395.

A bill for an act to enable adjoining drainage districts to connect their ditches, drains, levees, or other works, and to provide for the apportionment of the cost of the construction, operation and maintenance of the work of a drainage district where lands in an adjoining district are benefited thereby, and to repeal an Act therein named.

SENATE BILL No. 433.

A bill for an Act to exempt pensions from attachment or sale on execution.

SENATE BILL No. 533.

A bill for an Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois," approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 593.

A bill for an Act to amend section 3 of Article IV of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization," approved and in force March 4, 1874.

Mr. Lundberg, from the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 542, for "An Act to amend sections one and five of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide greater safety to life and property from loss by fire and explosions,' (approved May 31, 1911, in force January 1, 1912),"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Denvir, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 606, for "An Act to amend section 20 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the laws relating to charities,' (approved June 11, 1912),"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Primary Elections, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 127, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 6 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Primary Elections, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 128, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 4 and 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of senatorial committeemen,'"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Primary Elections, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 27, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 29, 31 and 56 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, and by adding thereto five sections to be known as sections 29 (a), 29 (b), 29 (c), 29 (d) and 29 (e),"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Primary Elections, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 26, for "An Act to provide for the publication of pamphlets for furnishing information to the electors,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 524, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Ettelson, from the Committee on License and Miscellany, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 501, for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 602, for "An Act to prevent corruption of agents or employees, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Canals and Rivers, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 405, for "An Act to amend sections 11 and 12 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879, as amended by Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Canals and Rivers, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 406, for "An Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to maintain and improve county ditches heretofore constructed to drain certain swamp and overflowed lands,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Beall, from the Committee on Fish and Game, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 522, for "An Act for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds and fish in the State of Illinois, for the appointment of a commission and staff for the enforcement thereof, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto,"

Reported the same back with a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the original bill be laid on the table, and the substitute do pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and

On motion of Mr. Beall, the original bill was ordered to lie on the table, and the substitute, being Senate Bill No. 617, a bill for "An Act for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds and fish in the State of Illinois, for the appointment of a commission and staff for the enforcement thereof, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto,"

Was under the rules, read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading and to be printed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 11:00 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. O'Connor, the Senate went into executive session for the purpose of considering the nominations of notaries public, made to the Senate January 28, 1913, and February 3, 1913.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the rule requiring executive sessions to be held with closed doors, was suspended.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made?" to the Senate of notaries public, on January 28, 1913, and February 3, 1913, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Barr,
Beall,
Canaday,
Clark,
Cornwell,
Dailey,

Denvir,
Ettelson,
Forst,
Glackin,
Gorman,
Gray,
Haase,

Hay,
Hearn,
Helm,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,
Johnson,
Jones,

Juni,
Keller,
Landee,
Lundberg,
Maclean,
Magill,

Manny,
O'Connor,
Piercy,
Shaw,
Stewart,
Waage,

Yeas—33.

At 11:03 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. O'Connor, the executive session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 77.

A bill for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages organized under any general or special law to regulate, license and control wagons and other vehicles."

Passed by the House May 14, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

House Bill No. 77, a bill for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages organized under any general or special law to regulate, license and control wagons and other vehicles,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading, and ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Cornwell, was referred to the Committee on Municipalities.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, Senate Bill No. 530, a bill for "An Act to provide for the licensing of court reporters and regulating the practice of court reporting, in counties with a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) or over,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Gorman offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted and ordered printed:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In section 1, line 3 of the printed bill, strike out the words "to practice the occupation of court reporting, or,"

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section 1, line 4, of the printed bill, by inserting after the word "a" and before the word "court" the word "registered."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend section 2 of the printed bill, in line 7, by striking out the word "licensed" after the word "from" and before the word "court" in said line 7, and insert in lieu thereof the word "registered."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 530 by adding a new section thereto to be known as section 9, same to read as follows:

Section 9. Any court reporter whose license shall be so revoked, shall have the right of appeal from such action, to the Circuit Court of such county.

AMENDMENT No. 5.

In section 9, line 1 of the printed bill, insert after the word "term" and before the word "court", the word "registered."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend Senate Bill No. 530 by inserting in section 10, line 2 of the printed bill, after the word "reporting" and before the word "who" the words "as a registered court reporter."

Also in said section 10, line 3, of the printed bill insert after the word "a" and before the word "court", the word "registered."

Amend section 10, line 4, of the printed bill, after the word "reporting" at the end of line 4, the words "as a registered court reporter."

Renumber the sections to correspond to Amendment No. 4.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, the bill and amendments adopted there-to, were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Keller, Senate Bill No. 428, a bill for "An Act to authorize insurance companies, incorporated under special charters enacted by the Legislature of Illinois, and empowered to insure against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind, rain, flood, tornado or by any of said causes, to extend the time of their corporate existence,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 539, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize the employment of convicts and prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions of the State of Illinois in the preparation of road building materials and in working on the public roads,'"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 596, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the election of county commissioners in Cook County and to fix their term of office,' approved June 15, 1893, in force July 1, 1893,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Gray, Senate Bill No. 562, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to justices of the peace and constables,' approved June 26, 1895, in force July 1, 1895,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 550, a bill for "An Act to fix the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court, to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury, and to provide for clerk hire and other expenses of said office,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time. Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

In line 3, strike out the words and figures "ten thousand dollars" (\$10,000), and insert in lieu thereof the words and figures seven thousand five hundred (\$7,500).

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 568, a bill for "An Act to enable public park commissioners to establish building lines upon any land fronting or abutting parks and boulevards under their control, and to provide means to pay for the same,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, May 14, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 568, by striking out section 11.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 618, for "An Act to amend sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 22 and 30 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritances, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of the same and repealing certain Acts therein named,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to repeal sections 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 and 27 of said Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 619, for "An Act to establish an Industrial Welfare Commission and to define its powers and duties, to provide for the creation of wage boards, and for the determination of minimum living wages for women and minors in the various occupations, trades and industries in which women and minors are employed, and for putting into effect the findings of said commission and for the punishment of any violation of the provisions of the Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hay introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 620, for "An Act to provide for the construction of a State Education Building and to make appropriation therefor,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. O'Connor, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 621, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics, and to provide for the appointment and removal of conservators, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 31, 1893, in force July 1, 1893,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 622, for "An Act providing for the appointment of delegates to the International Good Roads Congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, February 22-27, 1915,"

On motion of Mr. Landee, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading, without reference and to be printed.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 623, for "An Act to amend sections 6, 12, 14, 19, 22 and 53 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 624, for "An Act to appropriate the sum of thirty-nine thousand dollars (\$39,000.00) to be used in the repairing and improvement of the levees at Shawneetown, Ill.,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 625, for "An Act to appropriate the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) to be used to aid in building and constructing a levee at Rosiclare, Ill.,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Helm introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 626, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 627, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 628, for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1887; as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Cleary introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 629, for "An Act to amend certain sections therein designated of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon territory

within which the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited, and for the abolition by like means of territory so created,' approved May 16, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 630, for "An Act in relation to an inventory of the property of the State of Illinois, and for an appropriation to pay the necessary expenses in the enforcement of the Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 513, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1a of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on License and Miscellany, May 14, 1913:

Amend section 1, lines 7 and 8, of the printed bill by striking out the words "against whom a decree of divorce shall have been granted." And insert in lieu thereof "found to be at fault by the decree of court."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 208, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to marriage,' approved February 1, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by repealing sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and by adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, and sections 7, 8, 9, 11a and 11b, and sections 19 and 20,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Cornwell offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 208, by amending the title, so that it shall read as follows:

A BILL

For an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to marriages," approved February 1, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, be and the same is hereby amended by repealing sections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and by adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, and sections 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 11a, 11b, and sections 19 and 20, and by amending section 16.

No. 2.

Amend section 1 of the bill so that it shall read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to marriages," approved February 1, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, be and the same is hereby amended by repealing sections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, and sections 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 11a, and 11b, and sections 19 and 20, and by amending section 16.

No. 3.

Amend by adding after the word marriage in line 111 of page 5 of the printed bill the following, "The issue of this license shall not be deemed to remove or dispose with any legal disability impeding or prohibition rendering marriage between the parties illegal."

No. 4.

Amend by inserting after section 11b at line 153 on page 6 of the printed bill an additional section as follows:

"Section 16. If any minister, judge, or justice of the peace, having celebrated a marriage, or any clerk or secretary of any society, church or denomination among whom a marriage is celebrated, and whose duty it shall be, to make and return a certificate of marriage, shall fail to make and return to the county clerk such certificate in the time and manner provided by law, or shall fail to make the return to the State Board of Health as required by law, he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, in an action of debt, in any court of competent jurisdiction."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 541, a bill for "An Act to amend section 36 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, and in force July 1, 1874, and as amended June 7, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 545, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1a and section 2 of an Act to revise the law in relation to divorce. (Approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874),"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 133, a bill for "An Act in relation to the semi-monthly payment of wages and salaries, by corporations, and all employers of laborers and servants, and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, February 27, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 133, by inserting after the word "the" in the ninth line, and before the word "fixed" in the tenth line of section one of the original bill, the word "time".

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, the committee amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Chamberlin offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill 133 by striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting the following: "That every corporation for pecuniary profit engaged in any enterprise or business within the State of Illinois, shall as often as semi-monthly pay to every employee engaged in its business all wages or salaries earned by such employee to a day not more than eighteen (18) days prior to the date of such payment. Any employee who is absent at the time fixed for payment, or who for any other reason is not paid at that time, shall be paid thereafter on demand, and any employee leaving his or her employment or discharged therefrom, shall be paid in full following his or her dismissal or voluntary leaving his or her employment. No corporation coming within the meaning of this Act, shall by special contract with employees or by any other means secure exemption from the provisions of this Act.

Section 2. Any corporation coming within the meaning of this Act violating section one (1) of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each separate offense.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 480, a bill for "An Act to regulate sales of investment securities, supervision of investment companies, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 6, 1913, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Johnson offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

In section 12, line 1, after the word "anyone" insert the following words: "Who shall upon application to the Auditor of Public Accounts be denied a license, or".

In section 12, line 3, after the word "*in*" strike out the words "the Circuit Court of Sangamon County" and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "Any court of competent jurisdiction."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 280, a bill for "An Act to amend sections one (1) and twenty-five (25) of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto,' approved April 28, 1903, in force July 1, 1903: as amended by Act approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905: as amended by Act approved May 28, 1907, in force July 1, 1907: as amended by Act approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909: as amended by Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Fish and Game, April 30, 1913:

Amend by inserting a comma (,) after (black grouse) in line eighteen of the printed bill, and striking out all of lines nineteen, twenty and twenty-one up to and including the word year in twenty-one, and inserting "wood cock or mourning dove for the period up to and including July first A. D. 1920."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 304, a bill for "An Act to consolidate in the government of the city of Chicago the powers and functions now vested in the towns and park districts and other local authorities having jurisdiction within the territory of said city, to provide for the assumption by the city of Chicago of the debts and liabilities of such towns, park districts and corporate authorities, to make additional provisions concerning parks and to provide revenue for said city."

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, May 14, 1913:

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amend section 1 of article 2 of Senate Bill 304 by striking out the numeral "2" in line 7 on page 6 of the printed bill and by inserting in lieu thereof the words: "one and eight-tenths".

Also by striking out of line 8 of *section 1 of article 2* on page 6 of the printed bill the words and numerals as follows: "such 2 per cent being 2-3 of 1 per cent" and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "such one and eight-tenths per cent being six-tenths of one per cent:"

Also by striking out the numeral "2" in line 20 of *section 1 of article 2* on page 7 of the printed bill and by inserting in lieu thereof the words: "one and eight-tenths"

Also by striking out of lines 20 and 21 of *section 1 of article 2* on page 7 of the printed bill the words and numerals as follows: "such 2 per cent being 2-3 of 1 per cent", and by inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "*such one and eight-tenths per cent being six-tenths of one per cent.*"

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Strike out the words: "shall have credit under the police pension laws for the time heretofore served, subject to such payment as the board of pension trustees shall deem just" after the word "consolidated" appearing in the 18th, 19th and 20th lines of *section 17 of article 4 on page 17 of the printed bill*, and substitute in lieu of the language stricken out, the following: "shall be transferred to and shall become a part of the active police force of the city of Chicago, and regardless of and notwithstanding any different provision in any other act they, and each of them, shall have credit under the police pension laws for the time heretofore served. All fines, penalties and moneys in the possession of the various boards of trustees created by virtue of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation, administration and disbursement of a park police pension fund' approved May 13, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, or in the possession of any board or boards succeeding such boards and created by virtue of any similar act, or to which any such board or boards may be by law entitled,

shall, upon the taking effect of this Act, become the property of the Board of Trustees of the police pension fund of the city of Chicago, created by virtue of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns,' approved April 29, 1887, and in force July 1, 1887, as subsequently amended, for the uses and purposes set forth in said last mentioned act. Whereupon said board or boards first above mentioned shall be dissolved and abrogated, provided that all legal proceedings instituted by or in the name of, or against any such first mentioned board or boards, shall be continued without abatement either in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Police Pension Fund of the City of Chicago or in the name by which they are instituted or conducted."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill 304 by inserting after the word "*commissioners*" in line 5 of section 22 of article 4 on page 19 of the printed bill the following:

"Provided, however, that there shall be appropriated and levied for park purposes (exclusive of the amounts levied for bonded indebtedness and the interest on bonded indebtedness) an amount of not less than *four-tenths* of one per cent on the assessed value (such *four-tenths* of one per cent being *four-thirtieths* of one per cent of the full value), and the said minimum shall not be construed as a maximum for park purposes, the spirit of this act being that in any tax levy the parks shall receive their proper share."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend section 21 of article four of said Senate Bill 304 in line 17 of said section appearing on page 19 of the printed bill by striking out the word "*may*" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "*shall*".

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend section 7 of article 4 on pages 12 and 13 of the printed bill by striking out said section 7 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Board of Park Commissioners shall have the power to appoint a Superintendent of Parks, a Consulting Landscape Gardener, a Head Gardener and a Head Animal Keeper, *which officials shall not be included within the classified civil service of said city*, which shall also have power to appoint, or provide for the appointment in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to regulate the civil service of cities," approved March 20th, 1895, of all employees that may be necessary for the efficient management of the department, and to fix their compensation, subject to the power over appropriations vested in the City Council. Said employees shall have credit under "An Act to Provide for the Formation and Disbursement of a Pension Fund in Cities, Villages and Incorporated Towns, having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants", approved May 31, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, for the time heretofore served, upon the payment into said fund of a sum equal to the amount of money paid into said fund by city employees in the service of the city at the time this Act goes into effect."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend section 13 of Article I on pages 5 and 6 of the printed bill as follows:

Strike out all of section 13, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Except as herein expressly otherwise provided the tenure of office of no officer, and the terms of employment of no employee, of the present city government, or of any of the local governments or corporate authorities hereby consolidated with the city of Chicago, shall be affected by such consolidation, or by the abrogation of the authority under which he holds office,

or by the taking effect of this Act, and all the present employees and police officers of the park boards shall be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service law without original examinations."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 20, a bill for "An Act providing for the licensing, regulating and inspecting of cold storage warehouses and regulating the sale of articles of food stuffs which have been placed in cold storage warehouses and placing such cold storage warehouses and food stuffs under the control of the State Food Commissioner of this State,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Warehouses and Cold Storage, May 14, 1913:

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 20.

Reported from Committee on Warehouses and Cold Storage, May 14, 1913.

Strike out all after enacting clause and insert the following:

That for the purpose of this Act, a "Cold Storage Warehouse" shall be defined as a place artificially cooled to a temperature of 45 degrees F. or below, and in which food intended for sale is placed and held for a period exceeding thirty days, but shall not be construed as applying to private houses or to refrigerating cars.

The "Articles of Food" as used in this Act shall be construed to mean and include fresh meat and fresh meat products, except in process of manufacture, fresh food fish, game, poultry, eggs and butter.

Section 2. No article of food intended for human consumption shall be placed in cold storage if diseased, tainted or so deteriorated as to injure its keeping in any way, or if not slaughtered, handled and prepared for storage in accordance with the pure food and sanitary food laws and such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the State Food Commissioner for the sanitary preparation of food products for cold storage, under the authority hereinafter conferred. Any article of food if intended for use other than human consumption before being cold stored shall be marked by the owner in accordance with the forms prescribed by the State Food Commissioners, under authority hereinafter conferred, in such a way as to plainly indicate the fact that such articles are not to be sold for human food.

Section 3. That no person, firm or corporation shall by himself or another, place or store in any cold storage warehouse in this State articles of food as herein defined unless the same shall be plainly marked, stamped or tagged, either upon the container in which they are packed or upon the food itself, with date of receipt: *Provided*, that all such food in any cold storage warehouse at the time this Act goes into effect shall before being removed therefrom and within thirty days of the time this Act goes into effect be plainly marked, stamped or tagged with the date when it was placed in cold storage or with the date when this Act goes into effect.

No person, firm or corporation shall by himself or another remove such food from any cold storage warehouse unless the same shall be plainly marked, stamped or tagged, either on the container in which it is enclosed or upon the food itself, with the date when such food is removed from the warehouse: *Provided*, that when such foods are removed for interstate shipment, such marking, stamping or tagging shall not be required.

Section 4. No person, firm or corporation as owners or having control shall keep in cold storage any article of food for a longer period than twelve calendar months, except with the consent of the State Food Commissioner as hereinafter provided. The State Food Commissioner may, upon application, grant permission to extend the period of storage beyond

twelve months for a particular consignment of goods, if the goods in question are found upon examination to be in proper condition for further storage at the end of twelve months. The length of time for which further storage is allowed shall be specified in the order granting the permission. A report on each case in which such extension of storage may be permitted, including information relating to the reason for the action of the State Food Commissioner, the kind and amount of goods for which the storage period was extended, and the length of time for which the continuance was granted, shall be included in the annual report of the State Food Commissioner. Such extension shall be for sixty days and not more than one hundred and twenty days in all.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful to sell, or to offer or expose for sale, articles of food which have been held in cold storage without notifying persons purchasing, or intending to purchase the same, that they have been so kept, by the display of a placard marked, "Cold Storage Goods," on the bulk, mass or article, and it shall be unlawful to represent or advertise as fresh goods, articles of food which have been held in cold storage; and any hotel, restaurant, boarding house or dining car which serves foods which have been held in cold storage within the meaning of this Act shall give notice of the same either on the menu card or on a placard placed in a conspicuous place where it can be easily read by the patrons.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful to return to cold storage any article of food which has once been released from such storage and placed on the market for sale to consumers, but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the transfer of goods from one cold storage or refrigerating warehouse to another, *Provided*, that such transfer is not made for the purpose of evading any provision of this act.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to operate a cold storage or refrigerating warehouse shall make application to the State Food Commissioner for that purpose, stating the location of its plant or plants. On receipt of the application the State Food Commissioner shall cause an examination to be made into the sanitary condition of said plant or plants, and if found to be in a sanitary condition and otherwise properly equipped for the business of cold storage, the State Food Commissioner shall cause a license to be issued authorizing the applicant to operate a cold storage or refrigerating warehouse for and during the period of one year. The license shall be issued upon payment by the applicant of a license fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) to the Treasurer of the State.

Section 8. In the event that any place or places, or any part thereof, covered by a license, under the provision of this Act shall at any time be deemed by the State Food Commissioner to be in an unsanitary condition, it shall be the duty of the State Food Commissioner to notify licensee of such condition and upon the failure of the licensee to put such specified place or places, or the specified part thereof, in a sanitary condition within a designated time it shall be the duty of the State Food Commissioner to prohibit the use under its license such specified place or places, or part thereof, as it deems in an unsanitary condition, until such time as it may be put in a sanitary condition.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of any person, firm or corporation licensed to operate a cold storage or refrigeration warehouse, to keep an accurate record of the receipts and the withdrawals of the articles of food, and the State Food Commissioner shall have free access to these records at any time. Every such person, firm or corporation shall, furthermore, submit a monthly report to the State Food Commissioner, setting forth in itemized particulars quantity of food products held in cold storage. Such monthly reports shall be filed on or before the fifth day of the following month, and the reports so rendered shall show the conditions existing on the last day of the month reported. The monthly reports so made to the State Food Commissioner shall be public records, and shall at all reasonable hours be open to inspection of the public.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the State Food Commissioner to inspect and supervise all cold storage or refrigerating warehouses in the

State and to make such inspection of the entry of articles of food therein as the State Food Commissioner may deem necessary to secure proper enforcement of this Act. The members of the State Food Commission, or its duly authorized agents, inspectors or employees, shall be permitted access to such establishments and all parts thereof at all reasonable times for purposes of inspection and enforcement of the provisions of this Act. The State Food Commissioner may also appoint and designate such person or persons as it deems qualified to make the inspection herein required.

Section 11 The State Food Commissioner may make rules and regulations to secure a proper enforcement of the provisions of this Act, including rules and regulations with respect to the sanitary preparation of articles of food for cold storage, and the violation of such rules shall be punished on conviction, as provided in section 12 of this Act.

Section 12. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act shall upon conviction be punished for the first offense by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and for the second offense by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) and by imprisonment of not more than six months or by such fine and imprisonment.

Section 13. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this statute are hereby repealed.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 400, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,' approved June 7, 1911,"

On the order of second reading, was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 284, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 8, 9, 10 and 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products, their imitation or substitutes, to prohibit and prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthful, adulterated or misbranded food, liquors or dairy products, to provide for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner and his assistants, to define their powers and duties, and to repeal all Acts relating to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy and food products and liquors in conflict herewith,' approved May 14, 1907, and in force July 1, 1907, as amended by subsequent Acts and to repeal section 17 of said Act,"

Was taken from the order of second reading and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 398, a bill for "An Act to amend sections two (2), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), seventeen b (17b), seventeen and one-half (17½), twenty-six and one-half (26½), thirty-four and one-half (34½), thirty-seven (37), forty-four (44), forty-seven (47), fifty-one (51), fifty-nine (59) and sixty-two (62), and to repeal sections fifty-two (52), fifty-three (53) and fifty-four (54) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary

and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879; as amended by an Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 20, 1907; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 29, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 322, for "An Act to amend section 18 of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof: prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Jones,	Manny,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Judd,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Helm,	Keller,	Shaw,
Clark,				

Yeas—26.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 45.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, May 16th, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, May 20th, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 468, a bill for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the appointment of one clerk for each of the judges for each Appellate Court, and to fix the salary of such clerks,' approved April 17, 1899, in force July 1, 1899,"

Was taken from the order of third reading, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 339, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891. (Approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899), as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

On motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 395, for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to connect their ditches, drains, levees, or other works, and to provide for the apportionment of the cost of construction, operation and maintenance of the work of a drainage district where lands in an adjoining district are benefited thereby, and to repeal an Act therein named,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed; was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Beall,
Canaday,
Chamberlin,
Clark,
Compton,

Cornwell,
Denvir,
Glackin,
Gorman,
Gray,
Haase,

Hearn,
Hay,
Helm,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,
Johnson,

Jones,
Keller,
Lande,
Lundberg,
Maclean,
Magill,

Manny,
O'Connor,
Piercy,
Shaw,
Waage,

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 102, for "An Act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of wage loan corporations and to allow the loaning of money by such corporations secured by assignment of wages, and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,"

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass, together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Jones,	Manny,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Helm,	Landee,	Piercy,
Compton,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Waage,
Dailey,	Hamilton,			

Yeas—27.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 474, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to corporations organized under special charters not for pecuniary profit,' approved April 4, 1901, in force from and after its passage,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denyir,	Haase,	Johnson,	Magill,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Keller,	Manny,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Macleane,	Shaw,
Dailey,	Gray,			

Yeas—27.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Dailey, Senate Bill No. 629, a bill for "An Act to amend certain sections therein designated of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon territory within which the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited, and for the abolition by like means of territory so created,' approved May 16, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Was recalled from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and referred to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

At 12:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Walter I. Manny, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 45.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein. That when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, May 16, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, May 20, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Concurred in by the House May 15, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 219.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to meet the deficiencies in the appropriations to the Board of Commissioners of State Contracts for the purchase of printing paper and stationery, for public printing, and for public binding under contract by the State of Illinois."

Passed the House May 15, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 10:05 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Magill, the Senate adjourned and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate declared the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, May 20, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided for by the resolution adopted by both houses.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Friday, May 16, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 596.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to election of county commissioners in Cook County and to fix their term of office," approved June 15, 1893, in force July 1, 1893.

SENATE BILL No. 20.

A bill for an Act providing for the licensing, regulating and inspecting of cold storage warehouses and regulating the sale of articles of food stuffs which have been placed in cold storage warehouses and placing such cold storage warehouses and food stuffs under the control of the State Food Commissioner of this State.

SENATE BILL No. 133.

A bill for an Act in relation to the semi-monthly payment of wages and salaries, by corporations, and all employers of laborers and servants, and providing penalty for violation of same.

SENATE BILL No. 208.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to marriages," approved February 1, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, be and the same is hereby amended by repealing sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, and sections 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 11 and 11b; and sections 19 and 20 and by amending section 16.

SENATE BILL No. 272.

A bill for an Act to create the "Kaskaskia Island Sanitary and Levee District," to comprise the Island of Kaskaskia in Randolph County, and to

provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees for sanitary and agricultural purposes therein, and to punish anyone impairing any of the work done by the said district.

SENATE BILL No. 280.

A bill for an Act to amend sections one (1) and twenty-five (25) of an Act entitled, "An Act for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto," approved April 28, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by Act approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by Act approved May 28, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by Act approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909; as amended by Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 304.

A bill for an Act to consolidate in the government of the city of Chicago the powers and functions now vested in the towns and park districts and other local authorities having jurisdiction within the territory of said city, to provide for the assumption by the said city of Chicago of the debts and liabilities of such towns, park districts and corporate authorities, to make additional provisions concerning parks and to provide revenue for said city.

SENATE BILL No. 398.

A bill for an Act to amend sections two (2), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), seventeen-b (17b), seventeen and one-half (17½), twenty-six and one-half (26½), thirty-four and one-half (34½), thirty-seven (37), forty-four (44), forty-seven (47), fifty-one (51), fifty-nine (59), and sixty-two (62), and to repeal sections fifty-two (52), fifty-three (53), and fifty-four (54), of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others and for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts," approved and in force May 29, 1879; as amended by an Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 20, 1907; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 29, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 428.

A bill for an Act to authorize insurance companies, incorporated under special charters enacted by the Legislature of Illinois, and empowered to insure against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind, rain, flood, tornado, or by any of said causes, to extend the time of their corporate existence.

SENATE BILL No. 480.

A bill for an Act to regulate sales of investment securities, supervision of investment companies, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 513.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1a of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce," approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905.

SENATE BILL No. 539.

A bill for an Act entitled, "An Act to authorize the employment of convicts and prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions of the State of Illinois in the preparation of road building materials and in working on the public roads."

SENATE BILL No. 541.

A bill for an Act to amend section 36 of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto," approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, and in force July 1, 1874, and as amended June 7, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 545.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1a and section 2 of an Act to revise the law in relation to divorce. (Approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874).

SENATE BILL No. 550.

A bill for an Act to fix the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court, to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury, and to provide for clerk hire and other expenses of said office.

SENATE BILL No. 562.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of Article 10 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to justices of the peace and constables," approved June 26, 1895, in force July 1, 1895.

SENATE BILL No. 568.

A bill for an Act to enable public park commissioners to establish building lines upon any land fronting or abutting parks and boulevards under their control, and to provide means to pay for the same.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 530, for "An Act to provide for the licensing of court reporters and regulating the practice of court reporting in counties with a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) or over, as amended by the Senate May 15, 1913,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass as amended and that it be placed on file in the order of second reading.

The report of the committee was concurred in and the bill was placed on file as recommended.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 570, for "An Act in relation to the approval, adoption, prices, sale and use of text books in public schools of the State,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Denvir moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Education, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 11; nays, 25.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,
Cleary,
Dailey,

Denvir,
Forst,

Haase,
Hearn,

Hurley,
Keller,

Madigan,
Olson,

Yeas—11.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Beall,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Clark,
Compton,

Cornwell,
Curtis,
Ettelson,
Franklin,
Gray,

Harris,
Hay,
Helm,
Hurburgh,
Johnson,

Jones,
Lande,.
Maclean,
Magill,
O'Connor,

Piercy,
Stewart,
Tossey,
Waage,
Woodard,

Nays—25.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 631, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the sale and conveyance of all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois in and to certain lands in the city of Chicago purchased by the State for an armory site for the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard.'"

On motion of Mr. Hearn, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to be printed, and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Canaday introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 632, for "An Act to amend section 1, Article 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to require officers having in their custody public funds, to prepare and publish an annual statement of the receipt and disbursement of such funds,' (approved May 30, 1881, in force July 1, 1881), as amended by Act approved May 27, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

On motion of Mr. Canaday, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to be printed, and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 633, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 634, for "An Act to amend section 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices,' approved April 3, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved June 22, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Elections.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 297.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of hogs necessary for producing serum, including labor, feed and all other laboratory work and necessary supplies."

HOUSE BILL No. 88.

A bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the expenses of Veteran Soldiers residing in the State of Illinois, who were participants in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863, to enable them to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that battle, to be held on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, 3, and 4, A. D., 1913."

Passed by the House, May 15, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 204.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns, in the State of Illinois, having a population of not less than 20,000 and not more than 50,000 inhabitants,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to amend the title of said Act."

HOUSE BILL No. 480.

A bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the benefit, aid and maintenance of the Illinois Firemen's Association."

HOUSE BILL No. 687.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of House Joint Resolution Number 23.

HOUSE BILL No. 418.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Dairymen's Association."

Passed by the House, May 15, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE
FIRST TIME.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hearn, House Bill No. 88, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the expenses of veteran soldiers residing in the State of Illinois, who were participants in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, to enable them to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that battle, to be held on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, 3 and 4, A. D. 1913,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Hearn was ordered to a second reading without reference.

BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ORDERED TO FIRST
READING.

Bills of the following titles received today from the House of Representatives were taken up, ordered to a first reading and to be printed and referred under the rules of the Senate by the President of the Senate, to the committees as indicated below:

HOUSE BILL No. 204.

An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns, in the State of Illinois, having a population of not less than 20,000 and not more than 50,000 inhabitants," approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to amend the title of said Act.

Referred to Committee on Municipalities.

HOUSE BILL No. 297.

An Act making an appropriation to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of hogs necessary for producing serum, including labor, feed and all other laboratory work and necessary supplies.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE BILL No. 418.

An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Dairymen's Association.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE BILL No. 480.

An Act to make an appropriation for the benefit, aid and maintenance of the Illinois Firemen's Association.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE BILL No. 687.

An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of House Joint Resolution Number 23.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 575, a bill for "An Act for county road system of building streets, roads and boulevards, in cities, towns and villages, in the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, May 14, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In section 18, line 5, after the word "road" strike out all thereafter in said line 5, and in section 18, line 6, strike out the hyphenated word "lages."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 20, line 13, after the word "dollars" strike out all thereafter in said line 13, and strike out all in lines 14 to 21 inclusive, to and including the word "year" and insert in lieu thereof the following: Providing nothing

contained in this section shall apply to Cook County or to counties where such valuation is fifty million dollars or more and, *provided, further*, that in Cook County and the counties having an assessed valuation in excess of fifty million dollars the board of supervisors or county commissioners shall appropriate at their annual meeting such sum or sums as they may deem necessary for building county road or roads.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 538, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own and to lease or operate public utilities and to provide the means therefor,'"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 622, a bill for "An Act providing for the appointment of delegates to the International Good Roads Congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, February 22-27, 1915,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 593, a bill for "An Act to amend section 3 of Article IV, of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization,' approved and in force March 4, 1874,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading, for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Landee offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 593 by striking out paragraph 16, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

In towns of which there are incorporated cities or villages the boundaries of which are co-extensive with the limits of the town, or the town lies wholly within the limits of an incorporated city or village, the electors at any town meeting shall have power and may direct the board of town auditors to expend any money in the custody of the supervisor of the town, not necessary for defraying the regular and usual expenses of conducting the town affairs," said money shall be used in constructing and repairing roads, bridges, approaches or causeways, situated within the town limits, said constructing and repairing to be done under the supervision of the proper city or village officials, and by the direction of the board of town auditors as to the places where, and the amount to be expended in each of said improvements.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 242, a bill for "An Act relating to paints, oils and turpentine, and regulating the sale thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time. Mr. Maclean offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 242 by striking out in line 5 of section 8 on page 3 of the printed bill after the word "of," the word "this" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "the."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 242 by striking out in section 9 line 17 on page 4 of the printed bill the words "was operated" and substitute in lieu thereof the words "shall operate."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 326, a bill for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Supreme Court and Appellate Courts,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 14, 1913, and the committee amendments thereto adopted, together with the amendments offered by Mr. Hay and Mr. Canaday, which were adopted, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Hay offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 326 in the following particulars:

1. Strike out all of section 14.

2. Amend section 4 to read as follows:

Sec. 4. ELECTION OF CLERKS.] There shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D., 1914, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in each sixth year thereafter, a clerk of the Supreme Court, and one clerk of the Appellate Court of each district, each of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor and whose term of office shall be six years. Until the election and qualification of the clerks to be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D., 1914, the clerk of the Supreme Court and the clerks of the Appellate Courts in office at the time of the taking effect of this Act shall continue to act as such clerks.

Renumber the sections to correspond with the amendments.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 289, a bill for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for telephone service furnished within any such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 531, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by a subsequent Act,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 27, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 29, 31 and 56 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, and by adding thereto five sections to be known as sections 29 (a), 29 (b), 29 (c), 29 (d) and 29 (e),"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 27.

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In section 1, line 11, after the word "committeemen" insert the following words, "and delegates and alternates at large to the national convention and delegates and alternates to the national convention."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 29, line 17, after the word "delegates" insert the following words "at large and alternates at large, and delegates and alternates."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In section 29, line 23, after the word "President" strike out the words "and Vice President."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

In section 29, line 24, after the word "delegates" insert the following words "and alternates at large and delegates and alternates."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

In section 29, line 27, strike out the words "and Vice President" and in section 29, line 27, strike out the words "and United States Senator shall."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

In section 29, strike out all in lines 28 and 29, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "as herein provided for, shall be for the sole purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for said office, and the vote of the State at large shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates at large to the national convention of the respective political parties; and the vote of the respective congressional districts shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates of said congressional districts to the national convention of the respective political parties."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

In section 29 (a), line 32, strike out the words "and Vice President."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

In section 31, line 103, strike out the words "and Vice President."

AMENDMENT No. 9.

In section 31, line 105, before the word "nomination" strike out the word "the," and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "members of the State Central Committee and of all candidates for."

AMENDMENT No. 10.

In section 31, line 108, strike out the word "said" and insert in lieu thereof the word "such."

AMENDMENT No. 11.

In section 56, line 127, before the word "united" insert the following words "President of the United States, for."

AMENDMENT No. 12.

In section 56, line 127, after the word "Senator" insert the following words "delegates to the national convention."

AMENDMENT No. 13.

In section 56, line 136, strike out the words "and Vice President," and in section 56, line 136, after the word "delegates" insert the words "at large and alternates at large."

AMENDMENT No. 14.

In section 56, line 139, after the word "treasurer" insert the following words: "*And provided, further,* that within five (5) days after said returns shall be canvassed by the said State Primary Canvassing Board, the Secretary of State shall cause to be published in one daily newspaper of general circulation at the seat of the State government in Springfield a certified statement of the returns filed in his office showing the total vote cast in the State for each candidate of each political party for the President of the United States, and showing the total vote for each candidate of each political party for President of the United States, cast in each of the several congressional districts in the State."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 161, a bill for "An Act to amend section 210 of an Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes, approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act which became a law and in force June 26, 1895,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 13, 1913, and amended. was taken up for consideration.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 405, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 11 and 12 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879, as amended by Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 406, a bill for "An Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to maintain and improve county ditches heretofore constructed to drain certain swamp and overflowed lands,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 208, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to marriages,' approved February 1, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, be and the same is hereby amended by repealing sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, and sections 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 11a and 11b, and sections 19 and 20, and by amending section 16,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Canaday offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend the title by striking therefrom "6d, and 6e," and change "6f to 6d."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 208, by striking from the printed bill in line 8, all after the word "clerk" to and including the word "resides" in line 9 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "of any county in the State of Illinois."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 208, by striking out of the printed bill all of sections 6d and 6e.

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 208, by striking out of the printed bill the word "both" in line 15 and adding the word "one" in lieu thereof.

Renumber the sections to correspond to amendments adopted.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 26, a bill for "An Act to provide for the publication of pamphlets for furnishing information to the electors,"

Was taken up on order of second reading and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 498, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Ettlson offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title, after the date July 1, 1872, add the following words, "And all Acts amendatory thereof."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section one, line 13 after the word "corporations," add the following words, "*and provided, further, that nothing contained in section one of this Act shall.*"

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In line one, section 2, strike out the words "Section 2, this amendatory Act shall not."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 499, a bill for "An Act to amend section 220 of Division 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Strike out the title and insert a bill for an Act to amend section 220 of Division I of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "represented in the General Assembly, that section 220 of Division I of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. If any company, association, partnership or person, not being incorporated, assumes or uses any sign, or in any advertisement, or otherwise, any corporate name ending with the word "Company" or the word "Corporation," or any abbreviation of either of said words, and not immediately followed by the words "not incorporated," or being incorporated, assumes or uses any other or different name than that by which it is incorporated or authorized by law to act, such company, association, partnership or person, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and a like sum for each day he or it shall continue to offend, after having been once fined.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 500, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the admission of foreign corporations for profit, to do business in the State of Illinois,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by amending section 6,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following amendment:

Amend printed bill in line 6 thereof by inserting after the word "profit" the following words: "amendable to the provisions of this Act."

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, the further consideration of the bill and amendment was postponed, the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communications:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 20, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following members of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois:

George Hughes, of Hume, Edgar County, vice C. H. Kamman, failed to qualify.

E. R. E. Kimbrough, of Danville, Vermilion County, to succeed himself.
And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 20, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following trustees of the Western Illinois State Normal Schools:

Charles W. Flack, of Macomb, McDonough County, vice John M. Keefer, resigned.

Joab Green, of Carthage, Hancock County, vice John A. Mead, resigned.

S. S. Hallam, of Monmouth, Warren County, vice L. M. Hanna, resigned.

D. P. Hollis, of Pittsfield, Pike County, vice Fred R. Jeliff, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

RECALL OF HOUSE BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Clark, House Bill No. 38, a bill for "An Act to authorize the Sanitary District of Chicago to construct, operate and maintain a harbor in Lake Calumet, connecting channels between said lake and other waterways in and adjoining said district and between said waterways, and harbor, sanitation and terminal facilities, and to acquire land and to reclaim and use submerged lands in Lake Calumet therefor."

Mr. Jones offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Insert section 3a to read as follows:

"Section 3a. If at any time it shall be necessary to issue bonds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the proper authorities to issue bonds in a sum not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided, however,* that if at any time it shall be found necessary to issue bonds for carrying out the provisions of this Act, in a sum in excess of one million five hundred thousand dollars, no such bond issue shall be made by the officials charged with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act until the same shall be submitted by said officials to a vote of the electors in the said Sanitary District of Chicago, and shall receive the affirmative vote of a majority of all the electors voting on the question."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all following the word "Illinois" in line 15 of section 6 and insert thereafter the two following additional sections:

"Section 6a. The Sanitary District of Chicago may also acquire the lands whether of natural or artificial formation, property and property rights, including riparian rights, of any owner or claimant, whether a person or corporation, private, public or municipal, on the shores of Lake Calumet in, upon or near which it is proposed to construct said harbor or any utility authorized by this Act, and also the title of any such owner or claimant, to the lands lying beneath, adjacent to or adjoining the public waters of said Lake Calumet, without other compensation, by agreeing with any such owner or claimant, upon a boundary line dividing the lands (whether of natural or artificial formation), to be acquired by said Sanitary District of Chicago and the adjacent, adjoining or submerged or other lands (whether of natural or artificial formation) to be taken and acquired by such owner or claimant. The rights and property to be taken and acquired, respectively, by said Sanitary District of Chicago and by any such owner or claimant, shall be specifically described and set forth in the decree to be entered by the court as in this Act provided."

"Sec. 6b. Whenever the Sanitary District of Chicago and such owner or claimant shall have agreed upon a boundary line as aforesaid, such Sanitary District shall file a suit in chancery in the circuit court of the county in which said lands are situated, praying that such boundary line be established and confirmed by the decree of said court. All persons interested as owners or otherwise in said lands, as appearing of record, if known, or if not known, stating that fact, shall be made defendants in said suit. Persons interested, whose names are unknown, may be made parties defendant by the description of the unknown owners; but in all cases an affidavit shall be filed by or on behalf of such Sanitary District, setting forth that the names of such persons are unknown; such Sanitary District shall also give public notice of the filing of each such suit by publication thereof once a week for four consecutive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation regularly published within said Sanitary District, which notice shall contain the title of the suit and the term of court at which it is made returnable, the last of which notices shall be published not less than ten (10) days or more than twenty (20) days before the first day of the term of court at which said suit is returnable. The defendants who do not enter their appearance shall be served with process in the suit or suits so instituted in the same manner as in suits in chancery, and the proceedings in said cause shall be conducted in the same manner as other suits in chancery. If upon a hearing the court shall find that the rights and interest of the public have been duly conserved in and by such agreement, then the court shall confirm said agreement and establish such boundary line; otherwise the court shall, in its discretion, dismiss such suit. If the boundary line agreed upon shall be so established and confirmed by the decree of said court, it shall thereafter be the permanent dividing and boundary line of said lands, and shall not be affected or changed thereafter, either by accretions or erosions.

"The establishment of such boundary line as aforesaid shall operate as a conveyance and release to such Sanitary District of Chicago of all the right, title and interest of such owner or owners to any and all lands, property and property rights, including riparian rights, lying upon the outer or water side of said boundary line when so established. Said Sanitary District is hereby granted by the State of Illinois the title to any and all lands, property and property rights, including riparian rights, lying upon the outer or water side of said boundary line when so established. Such owner or owners of said shore lands are hereby granted by the State of Illinois the title to the adjacent, adjoining or submerged or other lands, whether of natural or artificial formation, as specifically and particularly described in said decree, lying upon the inner or land side of said boundary line when so established, and such owner or owners shall have the right to fill in, improve, protect and use, sell and convey said submerged or other lands lying upon the inner

or land side of said boundary line free from any adverse claim in any way arising out of any question as to where the shore line was at any time in the past, or as to the title to any existing accretions."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Add to printed House Bill No. 38, the following section to be known and designated as section 6c:

"Sec. 6c. At any time subsequent to July 1, 1918, the city of Chicago shall have the right to acquire and take over the lands and public utilities acquired by the Sanitary District pursuant to this Act, upon the passage of an ordinance by said city of Chicago to that effect, and the payment to the Sanitary District of Chicago of the amount invested and paid by the said Sanitary District for such lands and utilities with legal interest on the said amount to the time of the transfer of the said lands and utilities. The city of Chicago shall thereupon become vested with the title and all rights and interest in said lands and utilities and shall become possessed of all powers, rights and privileges then possessed by the Sanitary District of Chicago pursuant to this Act, and shall be subject to all duties and obligations imposed upon said Sanitary District of Chicago by this Act."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

In section 8, line 5, after the word "bidding" insert the following words: "on such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Sanitary District of Chicago, and to fix and regulate the rates and charges for the use of such utilities: *Provided, however,* that the valuation of said land and said utilities shall be taken and made at intervals or periods of either fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years, as the Sanitary District may decide, and the rentals of said lands and utilities shall be fixed and made according to the valuation or re-valuation at the periods fixed; and."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

In section 8, lines 24 and 25, erase:
"occurring not less than thirty days thereafter."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

In section 14, line 1 erase: "the passage of this Act" and insert "July 1, A. D., 1913."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

In section 14, line 8 and 9 erase: "election next following the filing of said petition, not less than thirty (30) days after said filing," and insert "next regular or special election at which electors of The Sanitary District of Chicago are entitled to vote following the filing of said petition."

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 131, a bill for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same; for prescribing and defining the duties and limiting the powers of such corporations when so organized; and authorizing the same and all railroad companies of this State to own and hold the stock and securities of railroad companies of other states owning connecting lines, as amended by Act approved June 2, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,' by providing for the extension of the term thereof; as amended by Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time. And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Woodard, Senate Bill No. 427, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals,' approved May 25, 1877, in force July 1, 1877, by adding thereto two additional sections to be known as sections 1a and 1b,"

Was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Olson, the bill was referred to the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying.

On motion of Mr. Womack, Senate Bill No. 268, a bill for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Which was recalled from third reading to second reading, on May 14, 1913, for amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Womack offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 268 by striking out all of line 27 after the word "therein" and lines 28 and 29.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 339, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891; (approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899); as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Which was recalled from third reading to second reading May 15, 1913, for amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend section 1, Article 1, line 26, strike out the word "fifty" and insert the word "twenty-five."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Compton, Senate Bill No. 433, for "An Act to exempt pensions from attachment and sale on execution,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Clark,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Cleary,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Stewart,
Compton,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,	

Yeas—34.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Campbell,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 513, for "An Act to amend section 1a of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Harris,	Manny,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Clark,	Forst,	Helm,		

Yeas—28.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Landee, Magill, O'Connor,

Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 255, for "An Act to amend sections three (3), four (4), five (5), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17) and twenty-six (26) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the propagation and protection of fish in all the waters under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add new sections numbered nine (9) a and twenty (20) a,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 2; answering present but not voting, 4.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Hurley,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Johnson,	Olson,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Jones,	Stewart,
Clark,	Glackin,	Helm,	Landee,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell, Canaday,

Nays—2.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Denvir, Manny, Waage, Womack,

Total—4.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Waage offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 69.

Resolved, by the Senate, That the Attorney General be and is hereby requested to furnish the Senate with his opinion, with respect to Senate Bill 131, on the following points:

One—Would the passage of this bill give the railroads of the State any undue or unfair advantage in the obtaining of new charters?

Two—Could it be so amended so as to annul the attempted action taken by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for re-incorporation, without paying the full amount of fees required in case of original incorporation?

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Waage, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 596, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to election of county commissioners in Cook County and to fix their term of office,' approved June 15, 1893, in force July 1, 1893,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 19; nays, 9; answering present but not voting, 13.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gorman,	Maclean,	Shaw,	

Yeas—19.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cleary,	Denvir,	Harris,	Jones,	Waage,
Curtis,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Magill,	

Nays—9.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Andrus,	Franklin,	Helm,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Stewart,
Brady,	Hamilton,	Johnson,		

Total—13.

Mr. Waage moved to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the bill failed to pass.

On motion of Mr. Waage, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed until the next legislative day.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 617, a bill for "An Act for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds and fish in the State of Illinois, for the appointment of a commission and staff for the enforcement thereof, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Canaday offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Amend Senate Bill 617 by striking out in section 1 the words: "The remaining two members of the commission shall" in line 8 of said section No. 1, and all of line No. 9 of said section No. 1 and insert "One member shall have charge of the property of the State used by the commission and shall have charge of the wardens of the department. One member shall be a person of recognized scientific attainments and versed in the biology of fish."

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out "\$5000" in line 2 of section 3 of said bill and inserting in lieu thereof, "\$4000," and also by striking out "\$2500" in line No. 3 of said section No. 3 and inserting in lieu thereof, "\$3000."

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by inserting in line 10 of the printed bill after the words "woodcock" the words "or mourning dove" and by striking out of lines 10, 11 and 12 the following words: "or any mourning dove from the 30th day of November to the first day of August (both inclusive) of each succeeding year."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 539, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize the employment of convicts and prisoners in penal and reformatory institutions of the State of Illinois in the preparation of road building materials and in working on the public roads,'"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

Mr. Hurburgh moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. Waage moved that the motion to postpone lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 13.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Compton,
Denver,

Forst,
Glackin,
Gorman,
Gray,
Haase,

Harris,
Hurley,
Jones,
Landee,
Maclean,

Madigan,
Manny,
Meeker,
O'Connor,
Piercy,

Shaw,
Tessey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Keller,	Olson,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Stewart,
Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,		

Nays—13.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; nays, 4.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Beall,	Denvir,	Helm,	Magill,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hurley,	Manny,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Clark,	Gorman,	Landee,	Olson,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Brady,	Ettelson,	Gray,	Hamilton,
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Nays—4.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Manny, Senate Bill No. 216, for "An Act to amend section 1, section 7 and section 21 of an Act to revise the law in relation to mechanics' liens, to whom, what for, and when lien is given; who is a contractor; area covered by and extent of lien; when the lien attaches. (Approved May 18, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, L. 1903),"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—44.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Manny, Senate Bill No. 381, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14a of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois, to make an appropriation therefor, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by Act approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by Act approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by Act approved January 8, 1908, in force July 1, 1908; as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and to add thereto three new sections to be known as sections 12a, 12b and 15b,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Feall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,			

Yeas—37.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Tossey,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Manny, Senate Bill No. 533, for "An Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 22; nays, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Glackin,	Jones,	Magill,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Haase,	Keller,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Harris,	Landee,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Denvir,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Olson,	Woodard,
Forst,	Johnson,			

Yeas—22.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Ettelson,	Gray,	Helm,	Juul,	Manny,
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Nays—5.

Mr. Manny moved to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the bill failed to pass.

On motion of Mr. Manny, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed until the next legislative day.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh (at the request of Mr. Chamberlin, absent), Senate Bill No. 133, a bill for "An Act in relation to the semi-monthly payment of wages and salaries, by corporations, and all employees of laborers and servants, and providing penalty for violation of same,"

On the order of third reading, was taken up for consideration, pending which, at 1:47 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Jones, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the Governor concerning pheasant and duck eggs, which was read and ordered placed on file.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the Governor transmitting a copy of a resolution adopted at the mining conference held at the University of Illinois, May 8, 1913, which was read and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 27.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1, 29, 31 and 56 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties," approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, and by adding thereto five sections to be known as sections 29 (a), 29 (b), 29 (c), 29 (d) and 29 (e).

SENATE BILL No. 131.

A bill for an Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same; for prescribing and defining the duties and limiting the powers of such corporations when so organized; and authorizing the same and all railroad companies of this State to own and hold the stock and securities of railroad companies of other states owning connecting lines, as amended by Act approved June 2, 1891, in force July 1, 1891," by providing for the extension of the term thereof; as amended by Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 161.

A bill for an Act entitled an Act to amend section 210 of an Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes, approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 26, 1895, in force July 1, 1895.

SENATE BILL No. 208.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to marriages," approved February 1, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, be and the same is hereby amended by repealing sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and by adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, and sections 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 11a, 11b, and sections 19 and 20, and by amending section 16.

SENATE BILL No. 242.

A bill for an Act relating to paints, oils, turpentine and regulating the sale thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 268.

A bill for an Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901.

SENATE BILL No. 289.

A bill for an Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for telephone service furnished within any such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 339.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of Article 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State," approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, (approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899), as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903.

SENATE BILL No. 405.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 11 and 12 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts," approved and in force May 29, 1879, as amended by Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885.

SENATE BILL No. 406.

A bill for an Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, "An Act to maintain and improve county ditches heretofore constructed to drain certain swamp and overflowed lands," approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883.

SENATE BILL No. 498.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 499.

A bill for an Act to amend section 220 of Division 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874.

SENATE BILL No. 531.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce," approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by a subsequent Act.

SENATE BILL No. 538.

A bill for an Act entitled, "An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own, and to lease or operate public utilities and to provide the means therefor."

SENATE BILL No. 593.

A bill for an Act to amend section 3 of Article IV of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization," approved and in force March 4, 1874.

SENATE BILL No. 622.

A bill for an Act providing for the appointment of delegates to the International Good Roads Congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, February 22-27, 1915.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 447, for "An Act to amend section 13 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the sale of the Kaskaskia Commons, upon the island of Kaskaskia, in the county of Randolph, and to create a permanent school fund for the inhabitants of said island out of the proceeds of said sale, and to punish any person failing to comply with the provisions thereof,' filed June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 479, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 490, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 554, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Illinois State Museum of Natural History,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 341, for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to liens,' approved March 25, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887,"

Reported the same back with a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the original bill be laid on the table, and that the substitute do pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and, on motion of Mr. Madigan, the original bill was ordered to lie on the table, and the substitute, being Senate Bill No. 635, a bill for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to liens,' approved March 25, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887,"

Was under the rules, read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 552, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by subsequent Acts, be further amended to provide what additional shall be done respecting the case when the Appellate or Supreme Court affirms and what additional shall be done respecting the case when such court reverses the judgment or decree of the trial court,"

Reported the same back with a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the original bill be laid on the table, and that the substitute do pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and, on motion of Mr. Madigan, the original bill was ordered to lie on the table, and the substitute, being Senate Bill No. 636, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended."

Was under the rules, read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 191, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to mar-

riage,' approved February 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto five additional sections to be known as section 8a, section 8b, section 8c, section 8d and section 8e,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 464, for "An Act to amend section sixteen of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the Supreme Court,' approved March 23, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 544, for "An Act to require common carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time, and providing for the assessment of attorneys' fees in certain cases,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 84, for "An Act to enable the county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement associations of their several counties,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 348, for "An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute,' approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 444, for "An Act to amend an Act

entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883, by adding certain additional sections numbered from 17 to 26 inclusive."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 458, for "An Act to amend section 47 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 459, for "An Act to amend section 56 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 483, for "An Act to amend section five of 'An Act concerning circuit courts, and to fix the time for holding the same in the several counties in the judicial circuits in the State of Illinois, exclusive of the county of Cook,' approved May 24, 1879, in force July 1, 1879, as amended by an Act of the General Assembly approved June 26, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 21, 1895, and in force July 1, 1895, and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 11, 1897, and in force July 1, 1897, and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved April 7, 1905, and in force July 1, 1905, and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 10, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 595, for "An Act relating to unprofessional, dishonorable and immoral conduct in the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery and providing a penalty therefor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 598, for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to sheriffs, approved January 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto three additional sections to be known respectively as section 29, section 30 and section 31,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 114, for "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars to reimburse Ben M. Giroux, for money expended for the care and treatment of his son, Frank Robert Giroux, deceased,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 284, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 8, 9, 10 and 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products, their imitation or substitutes, to prohibit and prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthful, adulterated or misbranded food, liquors or dairy products, to provide for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner and his assistants, to define their powers and duties and to repeal all Acts relating to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy and food products and liquors in conflict herewith,' approved May 14, 1907, and in force July 1, 1907, as amended by subsequent Acts, and to repeal section 17 of said Act,"

Together with the amendments thereto, recommended by the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying, with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be placed on file in the order of second reading, which was so ordered by the Senate.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 388, for "An Act to provide for and regulate the publication and distribution of the decisions of the Appellate Courts of this State, to provide for a reporter thereof, and to fix his compensation,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 569, for "An Act to create road improvement districts, to provide for State reward therein and to direct the improvement of certain roads in said districts and defining certain powers and duties of township and county officials and repealing all Acts in conflict herewith,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 605, for "An Act to enable the commissioners of Lincoln Park to take, regulate, control, improve, locate, extend, diminish, widen, straighten and otherwise deal with the public street or boulevard known and to be known as Sheridan Road, now under the control of incorporated cities, towns, villages, park districts, townships and counties, which lead from Lincoln Park, a public park in the city of Chicago, to the northern boundary of the State of Illinois and to provide for the power of eminent domain to carry out the authority herein granted and to provide the method of securing funds for the improvement and maintenance of said road,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 583, for "An Act to amend section 216 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 603, for "An Act to protect apparatus, appliances and implements for extinguishing and preventing fires and providing a penalty for the misuse, theft and unlawful purchase of same,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 182, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation, approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,' and to add an additional section thereto to be known as section 5, and to amend the title of said Act,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Mr. Waage moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the motion to recommit on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 15; nays, 26.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Keller,	Piercy,
Cleary,	Harris,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Curtis,	Hay,	Jones,	Magill,	Tossey,

Yeas—15.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Forst,	Johnson,	Olson,
Brady,	Compton,	Franklin,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Haase,	Maclean,	Womack,
Carroll,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,				

Nays—26.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Labor?" it was decided in the affirmative.

REPORTS FROM SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Juul, from the special committee, appointed as provided for by Senate Resolution No. 25, reported and introduced Senate Bill No. 637, a bill for "An Act to provide for a minimum wage for women and minors in the various occupations, trades and industries in which such women and minors are employed. To create a commission to be known as The Illinois Industrial Commission and to define its powers and duties. To provide for the putting into effect the findings of said commission and for the punishment of any violations of the provisions of this Act,"

Mr. Juul moved that the bill be read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Hurburgh moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Juul moved to lay the motion to refer on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 5; nays, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Dailey,	Ettelson,	Juul,	Tossey,	Woodard,
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Yeas—5.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	Meeker,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Stewart,
Cleary,	Haase,	Jones,	Manny,	Womack,

Nays—35.

Mr. Curtis moved that the motion to refer be amended by striking out "Labor" and inserting "Judiciary," which motion was decided in the negative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be referred to the Committee on Labor?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Helm,	Magill,	Tossey,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gray,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,				

Yeas—36.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 619, a bill for "An Act to establish an Industrial Welfare Commission and to define its powers and duties, to provide for the creation of wage boards, and for the determination of minimum living wages for women and minors in the various occupations, trades and industries in which women and minors are employed, and for putting into effect the findings of said commission and for the punishment of any violations of the provisions of the Act,"

Was recalled from the Committee on Judiciary and referred to the Committee on Labor.

President *pro tempore*, Walter I. Manny, now assumed the duties of the chair.

Mr. Ettelson, from the special committee, appointed pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 68, made the following report, which was read and, on his motion, was adopted unanimously:

REPORT OF SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE APPOINTED PURSUANT TO SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 68.

Your committee, appointed pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 68 to investigate the averments contained in a certain affidavit then in the custody of the Secretary of the Senate containing allegations reflecting upon the conduct or character of one of the members of the committee of the Senate appointed by virtue of Senate Resolution No. 25 and to inquire as to all matters properly pertaining to said affidavit, report as follows:

On Tuesday, May 6, 1913, Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois and President of the Senate, rising to a question of personal privilege, made a public statement to the Senate as follows:

"Mr. President: A man enters public service with but one thing to preserve, his character and his reputation. In the Springfield Register of Thursday May 1st appears the following article:

'I have an affidavit' declared Sullivan last night. 'I want them to summon me so I will have the opportunity of laying this affidavit before the Senate. Tuesday afternoon Investigator Coan came to my office and stated I was wanted at the session of the Senate at 5:00 o'clock that afternoon. I told him I was not only willing but anxious to appear, but for some reason the session adjourned without calling upon me.'

Since the publication of this article, the Chair has heard that a slanderous rumor has circulated reflecting upon members of the Illinois Senate Welfare Commission, a body created by this Senate and acting for this Senate.

I would most respectfully ask that the Senate have a summons served forthwith upon Mr. Sullivan and that he be requested to bring any or all affidavits reflecting upon any member of this commission, and that he be brought before this Senate immediately. If Mr. Sullivan has any affidavit reflecting upon the Chair, the Chair would most respectfully request that he bring that affidavit first."

Thereupon a resolution was passed by the Senate instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to subpoena and bring before the bar of the Senate the said Richard M. Sullivan, deputy sheriff of Sangamon County, Illinois; the said Sullivan appeared before the bar of the Senate on May 7, 1913, and upon request was allowed the benefit of counsel, and thereupon interrogated. Said Sullivan submitted the affidavit executed by Maude Alberta Robinson referred to in the foregoing statement of the Lieutenant Governor.

Said Sullivan testified that he had procured the affidavit the preceding evening after having been subpoenaed to appear before the bar of the Senate, that he was not a party to the procuring or the execution of the affidavit and did not know the party executing it but had secured the affidavit for his own protection.

Thereafter your committee examined before the Committee of the Whole of the Senate, M. B. Coan, investigator for the Illinois State Senate Vice Commission appointed pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 25, of which said Barratt O'Hara is chairman. Said Coan testified in substance that the said Sullivan, deputy sheriff of Sangamon County, had requested said Coan to convey a message to the Illinois Senate Vice Commission to the effect that an affidavit was extant charging immoral conduct against the said O'Hara, which affidavit would be used in case the Vice Commission proceeded further with its investigation of certain vice conditions alleged to exist in the city of Springfield.

Thereafter, Senate Resolution No. 68 was adopted by the Senate, which reads as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 68.

WHEREAS, By virtue of Senate Resolution No. 25, duly adopted February 4, 1913, a certain committee was heretofore appointed consisting of the President of the Senate as chairman thereof and four Senators; and,

WHEREAS, Said committee in pursuance of the provisions of said Senate resolution has been conducting certain investigations; and,

WHEREAS, There is now in the custody of the Secretary of the Senate a certain affidavit containing allegations which reflect upon the conduct or character of one of the members of said committee; and,

WHEREAS, The evidence tends to show that the work of said committee was obstructed or was attempted to be obstructed by the use of said affidavit; be it

Resolved by the Senate, That a committee consisting of Senators Ettelson, Jones, O'Connor and Dailey, be and they are hereby appointed by the Senate as a committee to investigate forthwith the allegations contained in the

aforesaid affidavit and to inquire as to their truth or falsity and to make such further inquiries in relation to the subject matter of said affidavit and all matters properly pertaining thereto as in the judgment of the last-mentioned committee shall be deemed advisable or proper; and, be it further

Resolved, That said committee shall report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to this session of the Senate at as early a date as practicable; and, be it further

Resolved, That said committee shall have the power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, take evidence, compel such witnesses to testify, compel the production of books, papers and documents, and do any and all other lawful acts to carry out the foregoing purposes; and, be it further

Resolved, That said committee may appoint such clerks or investigators as it may deem necessary.

Your committee examined under oath at various meetings held by it in the city of Chicago and in the city of Springfield the following witnesses, to wit:

Maude Alberta Robinson.

Barratt O'Hara.

Frank Joseph Jacobson.

Frank Herbert O'Hara.

Harry D. Gibbons.

William L. O'Connell.

Edward D. Dennahy.

John Zacharias.

Garnett Campbell Eubank.

Jay Cairns.

Clarence Synder, Jr.

Everett Jennings.

G. F. Parker.

Richard H. Colby.

Bernard J. Larkin.

Thomas D. Vredenburg, II.

Sam Davis.

James H. Paddock.

The inquiry in the opinion of your committee presents two distinct questions for consideration:

(1) Was Barratt O'Hara, as inferentially charged in the Robinson affidavit, guilty of immoral conduct?

(2) Was Davis justified in procuring the Robinson affidavit for the purpose which he intended to accomplish?

With respect to the first inquiry, that is relating to the charge of immoral conduct on the part of Barratt O'Hara, we quote the pertinent testimony as follows:

"Maude Alberta Robinson—

"Q. Now, during those three days, at any time did you and Barratt O'Hara occupy the same bed?

"A. No, sir.

"Q. At any time during those three days did you have sexual intercourse with Barratt O'Hara?

"A. No, sir.

"Q. And have you at any time—

"A. No, sir.

"Q. (Continuing)—had sexual intercourse with him?

"A. Positively no.

"Q. You are the same Maude Robinson that made a certain affidavit in Springfield?

"A. Yes, sir."

"Barratt O'Hara—

"Q. Did you register with this woman—?

"A. I did not.

"Q. (Continuing)—Maude Robinson as man and wife?

"A. I did not.

"Q. Or with the other woman in this party?

"A. I did not.

"Q. And you knew nothing about that registration, if there was such a registration?

"A. I knew nothing at all about it. And furthermore, I have never to my positive recollection during the last year, and to the best of my memory during my entire lifetime, I have never registered at the Hotel Sherman, have never occupied a room there, have never passed a night there, or any period of the night or day.

"Q. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with Maude Robinson?

"A. I never have.

"Q. Or this other woman in the party?

"A. I never have.

"Q. At any time?

"A. At any time."

"Thomas D. Vredenburg, II—

"Q. Do you know of any sexual impropriety that occurred between Barratt O'Hara and a woman named Robinson, or any other woman, in the Hotel Sherman on January 17th last in the city of Chicago?

"A. I do not.

"Q. Do you know of any sexual impropriety that occurred between Barratt O'Hara and a woman named Robinson, or any other woman, in the Hotel Sherman in Chicago on January 18th last?

"A. I do not.

"Q. Just keep your voice up. What is the answer to that?

"A. I do not.

"Q. Do you know of any sexual impropriety that occurred between Barratt O'Hara and a woman named Robinson, or any other woman, in the Hotel Sherman in Chicago on January 19th of this year?

"A. No."

On the second subject of inquiry, that is the purpose for which the affidavit was procured by Davis, and the intended use thereof, we quote the pertinent testimony as follows:

"Maude Alberta Robinson—

"Q. * * * Miss Robinson * * * how did you come to sign this particular affidavit?

"A. Well, I was urged a number of times and asked to by Mr. Davis, and was told that it was for purely a personal reason, that it would never be made public under any conditions. I rather think the main purpose of the affidavit was a bluff, because they felt confident that the mere statement that they had an affidavit would silence Mr. O'Hara and the Vice Commission.

"Q. Yes. Silence him in what way?

"A. On the Vice Commission, the fact that he is the chairman of the Vice Commission and the investigations that he was putting through at Springfield.

"Q. What talk did you have with Mr. Davis, if any, about the investigations of the Vice Commission?

"A. Well, only in a general way. Of course, it is understood that he was subpoenaed to appear before the commission, and he feared that he would be attacked, as the Lieutenant Governor had attacked this man in the shoe factory—I don't recall the name, and he of course was indignant about it, and told me that he wanted this affidavit so that if he started to say anything—talk to him like he did to this other party that he would not be able to go through with it. That is what he didn't want done. He didn't want him to defame his character. He told me that it was purely to protect his own interests.

* * * * *

"Q. In your talk with Davis relating to this affidavit, prior to its execution, did you discuss with Davis the question of intercourse?

"A. No. No, sir. Never was discussed.

"Q. With O'Hara, I mean?

"A. No, sir.

"Q. Intercourse with O'Hara?

"A. It was not discussed.

"Sam Davis—

"Q. What is your business?

"A. Wholesale liquor.

"Q. What is the style of the firm?

"A. Davis, Ensel & Company.

"Q. Do you know a woman named Maude Robinson?

"A. I do.

"Q. Did you secure an affidavit recently from Maude Robinson?

"A. I have.

"Q. You have secured such an affidavit?

"A. Yes, Sir.

"Q. How did you happen to secure that affidavit? What was your purpose in so doing?

"A. My purpose in securing the affidavit was for this reason, that while summoned as a witness before the Vice Commission and while sitting there and hearing the testimony given by other witnesses, among one was a man by the name of Derby who is the superintendent of the shoe works—International Shoe Company, I think it is; and I thought in my opinion that the fellow got a terrible grilling from the commission. I thought they were very unfair in dealing with him, and I made up my mind that if they ever attempted to grill me in a like manner that I would be prepared to defend myself from the commission, and that I went out, hearing of the episode and I asked her to make me a sworn statement of the facts as I have heard them.

"Q. When you say 'her' you mean Miss Robinson?

"A. Yes.

"Chairman Ettelson: Let us see the affidavit.

"(Affidavit handed to the committee by Secretary Paddock of the Senate.)

"Chairman Ettelson: Q. Go ahead, Mr. Davis.

"A. And that if I was called on and being grilled the way this fellow was, I wanted to be prepared to defend myself against it for my own personal use.

"Q. Is this the affidavit (handing same to the witness) that you secured from Maude Robinson?

"A. Yes, sir.

"Q. In whose handwriting is the affidavit?

"A. Mine. (Witness returns affidavit to Chairman Ettelson.)

"Q. And who is Ensel the Notary Public, is he related to you in a business way at all?

"A. Yes, sir.

"Q. What is the relationship?

"A. Partner in business.

"Q. Well, Mr. Davis, just tell the committee how you intended to use the affidavit?

"A. I intended in event he accosted me in the same manner in which he did that man.

"Q. Who do you mean by 'he'? You say 'he accosted'; whom do you mean by 'he accosted'?

"A. Well, the chairman.

"Q. Barratt O'Hara?

"A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Yes, go ahead; in the event Barratt O'Hara accosted you?

"A. In the manner in which Mr. Derby was accosted there I would naturally be obliged to tell him what I knew of him, and in order to substantiate my assertions to him I had to be prepared in the shape of an affidavit."

Your committee finds in view of the evidence, that said Davis, one of said witnesses, procured said Maude Alberta Robinson to sign and swear to said affidavit which was skillfully phrased and adroitly designed to convey the impression that Barratt O'Hara, President of the Senate, who is chairman of said committee authorized by said Resolution No. 25, had been guilty of improper conduct with said Maude Alberta Robinson; that said affidavit was procured by the said Davis with the idea of using it for the purpose of ham-

pering the said commission in its investigation of vice conditions in said city of Springfield, and that said Davis was moved to do this by what he regarded as unfair and abusive methods in the examination of certain witnesses, particularly the witness Derby, before said commission at its meetings held in the said city of Springfield.

The said improper conduct charged by insinuation in said affidavit was positively denied by the said Maude Alberta Robinson in her testimony above quoted, and it was positively denied by the President of the Senate, who also appeared as a witness and whose testimony on this point is above quoted.

Such denials were fully corroborated by the testimony of the other witnesses, and your committee finds that there was no foundation for the charges inferentially and insinuatingly made in said affidavit that said Barratt O'Hara was guilty of immoral conduct.

This committee further finds that the conduct of said Davis in procuring said affidavit and threatening to use it in the manner and for the purpose as clearly shown by his own testimony and corroborated by the testimony of other witnesses, was improper and unjustifiable, that it was an effort on his part to place himself in a position to attempt to intimidate said President of the Senate and to hamper and obstruct said commission in its work of investigation and to cast discredit upon the members of said committee and particularly upon the chairman thereof.

This committee further finds that the said Senate Vice Commission, so-called, in the conduct of the examination of the witness Derby, as appears from a transcript of its proceedings at its session held in the city of Springfield, April 25, 1913, is subject to criticism as exceeding the bounds of judicial propriety; that the said commission did not permit the witness Derby to present fully his side of the question then under consideration and treated with undue severity both the witness and the manufacturing concern which he represented; that the language employed by the commission on this occasion was intemperate.

Your committee, however, finds that such conduct of the commission although subject to criticism was not a justification for the act of the witness Davis in procuring and attempting to use the affidavit of said Maude Alberta Robinson aforesaid; that the said witness in case of improper examination had a proper legal remedy well recognized in legislative inquiries and courts of law and should have invoked the same instead of resorting to the objectionable practice adopted by him as aforesaid.

Your committee therefore reports that said Barratt O'Hara was not, and has not been, guilty of improper or immoral conduct at the time or place mentioned in said affidavit.

Your committee further reports that the action of said Sam Davis in procuring the affidavit in question was reprehensible and should be and is hereby censured and condemned.

Your committee further recommends that in the event said Davis or any other person duly subpoenaed to appear as a witness before said Senate Vice Commission shall endeavor by the same or similar practices to hinder or obstruct the work of such committee, then in that event said person or persons should be brought before the bar of the Senate and punished for contempt or otherwise dealt with in accordance with law.

SAMUEL A. ETTELSON, *Chairman.*

WALTER CLYDE JONES,

JOHN M. O'CONNOR,

JOHN DAILEY.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 638, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the expenses of the veteran soldiers residing in the State of Illinois, who were participants in the siege of Vicksburg

in June and July, 1863, to enable them to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the fall of Vicksburg, to be held at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 3 and 4, A. D. 1913."

On motion of Mr. Hearn, the rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to be printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 639, for "An Act to prohibit advertising, printing, publishing, distribution, circulation or exposition of views, drawings, photographs or moving pictures and otherwise depicting legal execution, lynching or rioting,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Landee introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 640, for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to construct and erect a joint pumping station or joint pumping stations, ditches, levees, or other works, to contract for the proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of the same to be paid by each, and providing for the approval of the same,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 641, for "An Act to legalize certain corporations formed under the provisions of 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, or any Act amendatory thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 642, for "An Act in regard to the transfer of title to shares of stock in corporations,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Canaday introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 643, for "An Act amending 'An Act concerning corporations with banking powers,' approved June 16, 1887, adopted by the people at the election held November 6, 1888, and proclaimed in force by the Governor December 6, 1888, as amended by Act approved June 3, 1889, and adopted by the people at an election held November 4, 1890, and proclaimed in force by the Governor November 29, 1890, and as amended by Act approved June 3, 1907, and adopted by the people at the election held November 3, 1908, and proclaimed adopted by the Governor November 24, 1908,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Clark, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 644, for "An Act authorizing the purchase, lease, sale or consolidation of street rail-

ways; prescribing the mode, terms, conditions and affect thereof; providing for the acquisition of the stock of any dissenting stockholders, and declaring the purpose of the Act,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Manny introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 645, for "An Act compelling the labeling and description and printing upon bills of fare and posting by placards the name and ingredients of food stuffs furnished by dealers or others engaged in serving meals,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The President of the Senate announced as unfinished business, the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Waage on yesterday to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 596, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to election of county commissioners in Cook County and to fix their term of office,' approved June 15, 1893, in force July 1, 1893,"

Failed to pass.

On motion of Mr. Waage, the further consideration of the motion to reconsider, was postponed until tomorrow.

The President of the Senate announced as the next unfinished business, the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Manny, on yesterday, to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 533, a bill for "An Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Failed to pass.

The question then being, "Shall the vote whereby the bill failed to pass, be reconsidered?" and the yeas and nays being called it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Compton,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—39.

And the question then being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,
Canaday,
Carroll,
Clark,
Cleary,
Compton,

Curtis,
Dailey,
Denvir,
Forst,
Glackin,
Gorman,

Haase,
Hearn,
Hurley,
Jones,
Keller,

Magill,
Manny,
Meeker,
O'Connor,
Piercy,

Shaw,
Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Gray,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 632, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1, Article 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to require officers having in their custody public funds, to prepare and publish an annual statement of the receipt and disbursement of such funds,' (approved May 30, 1881, in force July 1, 1881), as amended by Act approved May 27, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, Senate Bill No. 501, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 473, a bill for "An Act in relation to the equipment of locomotive engines with headlights and cablights, and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendments to the bill:

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL 473.

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend title by striking out the words "and cablights."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That all common carriers by railroad, operating or doing business in this State, shall be required to equip and maintain and use on all locomotive engines used by them in passenger service, (except suburban passenger service) a headlight of sufficient candle power, measured with the aid of a reflector, to throw a light in clear weather that will enable the operator of same to plainly discern an object the size of a man, lying prone upon the track, at a distance of 800 feet from the headlight; and upon all locomotive engines used by them in freight service, exclusive of engines in switching, and transfer service, with a headlight of sufficient candle power, measured with the aid of a reflector to throw a light in clear weather that will enable

the operator of same to plainly discern an object the size of a man lying prone upon the track, at a distance of 600 feet from the headlight; and upon all engines used by them in switching, transfer, and suburban passenger service, with a headlight of sufficient candle power, measured with the aid of a reflector, to throw a light, in clear weather that will enable the operator to plainly discern an object the size of a man lying prone upon the track at a distance of 250 feet from the headlight: *Provided*, this Act shall not apply to any locomotive engines running between sun up and sun down, or to any locomotive engine, the equipment, of which has failed during the trip, providing it is shown that the equipment was in efficient and effective working condition when the trip was begun.

Section 2. That any common carrier by railroad violating any of the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine or [of] not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars for each offense.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh the further consideration of the bill was postponed, the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 275, a bill for "An Act conferring upon the State Board of Agriculture the power to condemn and take real estate through the exercise of the right of eminent domain,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Hay offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 275, as follows: by striking out all after the word "Agriculture" in line two of section 1 of the printed bill and inserting in place of the words stricken out the following: "created a body corporate under and by the name of "State Board of Agriculture" by virtue of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Societies and Agricultural Fairs and to provide for reports of the same," approved June 23, 1883, and in force July 1, 1883, be and the same is hereby empowered to acquire title to any land or lands for State Fair Ground purposes which may be desired or required by the State Board of Agriculture for State Fair Ground purposes: *Provided*, that such additional land or lands shall be contiguous, or adjoining a public road, highway or street contiguous, to land used as and for State Fair Ground purposes and for which the State Board of Agriculture shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners for the purchase thereof, in the manner that may be now or hereafter provided for by an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the exercise of the right of eminent domain," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and any Act or Acts amendatory thereto.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 2, a bill for "An Act to provide for the appointment of a board of police commissioners in cities and park districts of this State having a population of more than one hundred thousand, and prescribing the powers and duties of such board,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 13, 1913, and amended, was taken up for consideration.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, Senate Bill No. 530, a bill for "An Act to provide for the licensing of court reporters and regulating the practice of court reporting, in counties with a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) or over,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 15, 1913, and amended, was taken up for consideration.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Broderick, Senate Bill No. 514, a bill for "An Act to amend 'An Act in relation to jails and jailers,' approved March 3, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding three new sections thereto, to be known as section 29, section 30 and section 31,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Harris, Senate Bill No. 237, a bill for "An Act to establish the Minimum Wage Commission and to provide for the creation of wage boards and for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors and apprentices and for the publication of the findings of said commission and of said wage boards,"

Was taken from the order of second reading and recommitted to the Committee on Labor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 12:45 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the Senate went into executive session to consider the following nominations received from the Governor May 15, 1913 and May 20, 1913. On motion it was ordered that the rule requiring executive session to take place with closed doors be suspended:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 15, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Francis M. Barton, of Chicago, Cook County, member of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, vice H. B. Wheelock, term expired.

John A. Sweeny, of Harvard, Public Administrator for McHenry County, vice C. B. Whittemore, resigned.

Nellie Carlin, of Chicago, Cook County, Public Guardian for Cook County, vice Mary M. Bartelme, resigned.

John L. Brummerstedt, of Altamont, Effingham County, member of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, vice Jacob L. Bailey, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 20, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following members of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois:

George Hughes, of Hume, Edgar County, vice C. H. Kamman, failed to qualify.

E. R. E. Kimbrough, of Danville, Vermilion County, to succeed himself.

For trustees of the Western Illinois State Normal School:

Charles W. Flack, of Macomb, McDonough County, vice John M. Keefer, resigned.

Joab Green, of Carthage, Hancock County, vice John A. Mead, resigned.
 S. S. Hallam, of Monmouth, Warren County, vice L. M. Hanna, resigned.
 D. P. Hollis, of Pittsfield, Pike County, vice Fred R. Jeliff, resigned.
 And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: MESSRS.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Womack,
Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Dailey,				

Yeas—41.

At 1:00 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the executive session arose, and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 133, a bill for "An Act in relation to the semi-monthly payment of wages and salaries, by corporations, and all employers of laborers and servants, and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment.

Mr. Chamberlin offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 133.

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend the title of Senate Bill No. 133 to read as follows: "For an Act in relation to the semi-monthly payment of wages and salaries by corporations for pecuniary profit, and providing penalty for violation of same."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 133, by striking out in line 8 of the printed bill, the word "on" and insert in lieu thereof, following the word "thereafter," in line 8 of the printed bill, the words "at any time upon six days."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 133 by adding, following the word "employment," in line 10 of the printed bill, the words "at any time upon three days demand."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 133, by adding at the close of section 1, the following paragraph:

"And each and every employee of any corporation coming within the meaning of this Act shall have his or her right of action against any such

corporation for the full amount of his or her wages due on each regular payday as herein provided in any court of competent jurisdiction of this State."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 133, by adding after the word "offense," in line 4, of section 2, of the printed bill the following words: "and each and every failure or refusal to pay each employee the amount of wages due him or her at the time, or under the conditions required in section 1 of this Act, shall constitute a separate offense."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 142.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for street pavements surrounding the Appellate Court, Fourth District of Mt. Vernon."

Passed the House, May 20, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 181.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for Illinois State Bee Keepers' Association."

SENATE BILL No. 54.

A bill for "An Act for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of John P. Altgeld, in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois."

SENATE BILL No. 249.

A bill for "An Act to make provision for a statue of Abraham Lincoln on the capitol grounds, and to make an appropriation therefor."

SENATE BILL No. 132.

A bill for "An Act providing for the creating, locating, constructing and administering of a State colony for the care and treatment of epileptics."

Passed the House, May 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 34.

A bill for "An Act for the purpose of requiring lessee, his, her or their heirs, representatives, successors or assigns to release of record coal and other mineral leases, when forfeited, and providing a penalty for failure, refusal or neglect so to do."

Passed the House, May 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 356.

A bill for "An Act to legalize certain elections held under and by virtue of 'An Act to provide for the organization of park districts and the transfer of submerged lands to those bordering on navigable bodies of water,' approved June 24, 1895, and in force July 1, 1895, as amended by an Act approved April 22, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, and as amended by an Act approved June 9, 1909, in force July 1, 1909."

Passed the House, May 20, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE MESSAGES.

Bills of the following titles received from the House of Representatives today were taken up and ordered to a first reading and to be printed and referred under the rules, by the President of the Senate to the committees as indicated below:

HOUSE BILL No. 34.

A bill for an Act for the purpose of requiring lessee, his, her or their heirs, representatives, successors or assigns to release of record coal and other mineral leases, when forfeited, and providing a penalty for failure, refusal or neglect so to do. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

HOUSE BILL No. 356.

A bill for an Act to legalize certain elections held under and by virtue of "An Act to provide for the organization of park districts and the transfer of submerged lands to those bordering on navigable bodies of water," approved June 24, 1895, and in force July 1, 1895, as amended by an Act approved April 22, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, and as amended by an Act approved June 9, 1909, in force July 1, 1909. Referred to Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, the Senate proceeded to the order of

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 541, for "An Act to amend section 36 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, and in force July 1, 1874, and as amended June 7, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Keller,	Olson,
Clark,	Forst,	Helm,	Landee,	Piercy,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 515, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 6, 7 and 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to enable cities and villages to establish and maintain public tuberculosis sanitariums,' approved March 7, 1908, in force July 1, 1908, as amended by an Act approved March 12, 1909, in force March 12, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Manny,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Womack,
Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,
Curtis,	Gray,			

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Clark, House Bill No. 38, for "An Act to authorize the Sanitary District of Chicago to construct, operate and maintain a harbor in Lake Calumet, connecting channels between said lake and other waterways in and adjoining said district and between said waterways, and harbor, sanitation and terminal facilities, and to acquire land and to reclaim and use submerged lands in Lake Calumet therefor,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29 [30].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Gray,	Johnson,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Haase,	Jones,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Manny,	Waage,
Compton,	Glackin,	Helm,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Dailey,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
				Yeas 29 [30].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

At 1:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Curtis, the Senate took a recess until 5:00 o'clock p. m.

5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the order of reading bills of the Senate the second time, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 549, a bill for "An Act making mortgages, trust deeds, and other conveyances in the nature of mortgages securing negotiable instruments incident to the indebtedness secured thereby and subject only to the same defenses as the negotiable instruments secured thereby,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, Senate Bill No. 561, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish probate courts in all counties having a population of 70,000 or more, to define the jurisdiction thereof, and regulate the practice therein, and to fix the time for holding the same,' approved April 27, 1877, as amended by an Act approved May 21, 1881, in force July 1, 1881, and by amending the title thereto,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 602, a bill for "An Act to prevent corruption of agents or employees, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hearn, Senate Bill No. 631, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the sale and conveyances of all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois in and to certain lands in the city of Chicago purchased by the State for an armory site for the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard,'"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, Senate Bill No. 170, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f and 1g, respectively, providing for the powers and duties and notification of state's attorneys in actions for divorce, and authorizing the appointment of additional state's attorneys and providing for their compensation,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, Senate Bill No. 512, a bill for "An Act to amend section 16 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 16a,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Olson, Senate Bill No. 403, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 14 and 20 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to provide for sewage disposal,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to further amend said Act by repealing sections 17 and 19 thereof,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Sanitary District Affairs, May 8, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 1 of said bill by inserting in line forty-eight (48) thereof as printed after the word "election" the following words, "with a description of such proposed district. Each legal voter resident within such proposed sanitary district shall have the right to cast a ballot at such election."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section 13 by adding the following words in line one hundred (100) of the bill as printed: "The trustees may adopt and provide a corporate seal for said districts."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend section 20 by striking out in line one hundred and twenty-five (125) of said bill as printed, the following words: "conduits or main pipes to carry away such sewage," and by substituting therefor the following words: "some other method of sewage disposal."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Johnson, House Bill No. 65, a bill for "An Act to amend sections twenty (20) and twenty a (20a) of an Act in regard to the administration of estates, approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING FOR AMENDMENT.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Dailey, Senate Bill No. 349, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to oil inspection,' approved March 12, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Dailey offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill 240 by striking out of line three (3) of section figures in lines 22 and 23 following the word "year" in line 22 and substituting in lieu the following words: "*Provided*, that any city having a population of less than one hundred (100,000) thousand, or any village or town may by ordinance provide that such inspector or deputy shall receive in lieu of salary the fees collected by him.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 240, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to the State Fish Commission for the establishment of a rescue and pond culture station in either Rock Island County or Henry County, along Rock River for the rescue and culture of fresh water fish,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations, May 14, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill 240 by striking out of line three (3) of section one (1) of the printed copy of said bill all words and figures following the word "of" in said line and insert in lieu thereof the following words and figures "eight thousand (\$8,000) dollars."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 500, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the admission of foreign corporations for profit, to do business in the State of Illinois,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by amending section 6,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 20, 1913, was taken up for consideration.

The pending question being, "Shall the following amendment offered by Mr. Ettelson, be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative:

Amend printed bill in line 6 thereof by inserting after the word "profit" the following words: "amenable to the provisions of this Act."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 38, a bill for "An Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 1, 1913, and amended, was taken up for consideration, the pending question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Womack, Senate Bill No. 245, a bill for "An Act to prevent the procreation of habitual criminals, idiots, feeble-minded and imbeciles,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

On motion of Mr. Canaday, the enacting clause of the bill was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 524, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Municipalities, May 15, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title, after the word "amend" insert the words "section 74 of."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "That section 74 of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning local improvements," approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 74. All contracts for the making of any public improvement, to be paid wholly or in part by special assessment or special tax, and any work or other public improvements, which the expense thereof shall exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder in the manner herein prescribed, such contracts to be approved by the president of the board of local improvements. In case of any work in which it is estimated that the work will not cost more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) if after receiving bids it shall appear to said board of local improvements that said work can be performed better and cheaper by the city, town or village, or the authorities thereof, the authorities of the city, town or village, shall perform said work and employ the necessary help therefor, and the cost of said work by said city, town or village, or the authorities thereof, shall in no case be more than the lowest bid received.

Any article, material or process covered by letters patent granted by the United States Government, may be prescribed in the ordinance for the making of any proposed public improvement by special assessment or special

tax, or may be provided for in the specifications for any proposed public improvement where the passage of an ordinance is not required, if prior to the passage of such ordinance or the making of such specifications, the owner or owners of such patent rights shall agree in writing with the city to allow the use of such patent rights, and to sell such article, material or process at a uniform stated price either to such city or to any contractor to whom such contract may be awarded for the making of such improvement.

Provided, however, that when any ordinance or specifications shall provide for the use of any such patented article, material or process specified, can be procured at the price and upon the terms mentioned in the agreement made by the owner or owners of such patent rights, as above provided for, and the board may require of the parties offering said patented article a bond, to be approved by said board in twice the amount of the cost of the material or patented article to be used as shown in the estimate of the proposed improvement for a faithful compliance with said offer by the owner or owners making such offer.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Chamberlin offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend by striking out in line 24 of the printed bill the word "city" and insert in lieu thereof the word "municipality."

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, the further consideration of the bill on second reading, was postponed until Tuesday, May 27, 1913, the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate passed to the order of

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 283, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the preparation, manufacture, packing, storing or distributing of food intended for sale, or sale of food under insanitary, unhealthful or unclean conditions or surroundings, to create a sanitary inspection, to declare that such conditions shall constitute a nuisance and to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 9a,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28 [29]; nays, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Brady	Dailey,	Haase,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Juul,	Olson,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,	

Yeas—28 [29].

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday.	Madigan.	Mecker.	Tossey,	Woodard,
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Nays—5.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Gray, Senate Bill No. 562, for "An Act to amend section one of Article 10, of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to justices of the peace and constables,' approved June 26, 1895, in force July 1, 1895,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	Meeker,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 304, a bill for "An Act to consolidate in the government of the city of Chicago the powers and functions now vested in the towns and park districts and other local authorities having jurisdiction within the territory of said city, to provide for the assumption by the city of Chicago of the debts and liabilities of such towns, park districts and corporate authorities, to make additional provisions concerning parks and to provide revenue for said city,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

Mr. Denvir moved that the bill be recalled to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 9; nays, 18.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Compton,	Gorman,	Manny,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Haase,	Waage,	

Yeas—9.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Magill,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Maclean,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Juul,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Cornwell,	Harris,	Landee,		

Nays—18.

And the question then being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Gray,	Hurley,	Madigan.
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Johnson,	O'Connor.
Carroll,	Denvir,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Stewart,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Gorman,
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Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 480, for "An Act to regulate sales of investment securities, supervision of investment companies, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Helm,	Magill,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Carroll,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Waage,
Clark,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Womack,
Cleary,	Forst,	Hearn,	Madigan,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, Senate Bill No. 207, for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of employees in the fire department in cities and villages,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Johnson,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Keller,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Helm,	Madigan,	Womack,
Compton,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

At 6:35 o'clock p. m., Mr. Tossey moved that the Senate adjourn, which motion was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 593, for "An Act to amend section 3 of Article IV of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization,' approved and in force March 4, 1874,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Harris,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Magill,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Forst,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Compton,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Cornwell,	Gray,			

Yeas—27.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 568, for "An Act to enable public park commissioners to establish building lines upon any land fronting or abutting parks and boulevards under their control, and to provide means to pay for the same,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,
Brady,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Clark,	Forst,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Compton,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Woodard,

Yeas—30.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Ettelson, from the Committee on License and Miscellany, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 495, for "An Act in regard to stage and omnibus routes,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING FOR
AMENDMENT.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill 337, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San José scale and other dangerous insects and contagious diseases of fruits, and repealing a certain Act therein named,'"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Helm offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amend title of Senate Bill No. 337, by adding after the last word of said title, the following: "Filed June 4, 1907, in force July 1, 1907."

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

In second line of section one, insert the following: "that sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San Jose scale and other dangerous insects, and contagious diseases of fruits and repealing a certain Act therein named, filed June 4, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 1.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 6:55 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Woodard, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 9:00 o'clock a. m.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1913, 9:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented the following communication, which was read and ordered spread on the Journal:

THE JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT.

COURT HOUSE, KANKAKEE, ILL., May 13, 1913.

To the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:

Herewith in pursuance of the requirement of section 31 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, is submitted a report of the number of days, I, as one of the judges of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois held court in the years 1911 and 1912 in the several counties composing said circuit.

County.	No. of days in 1911.	No. of days in 1912.	Total No. of days in 1911 and 1912.
The county of Iroquois	21	29	50
The county of Kankakee	139	155	294
The county of Will	87	92	179

Total number of days I held court in said two years 523.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES B. CAMPBELL,

One of the Judges of the Twelfth Judicial
Circuit of the State of Illinois.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Senator Cleary asked for, and leave of absence was granted to Senator Madigan for today's session.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the order of reading bills of the Senate the second time, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 362, a bill for "An Act to amend section 22 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the organization and management of mutual corporations for the purpose of fur-

nishing insurance and indemnity against loss to members in consequence of accidents or casualties to any employee, person or persons occurring in or connected with the business of members thereof; and to control such corporations of this State and other states doing business in this State and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof,' approved May 16, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1912, in force July 1, 1912,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 542, a bill for "An Act to amend sections one and five of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide greater safety to life and property from loss by fire and explosions,' (approved May 31, 1911, in force January 1, 1912),"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Dailey, Senate Bill No. 87, a bill for "An Act to provide for proving the genuineness of the handwriting of any person, in any proceeding before any court or officer of the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 264, a bill for "An Act to amend section 123 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Compton, Senate Bill No. 413, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 12, 18, 19, 20 and 40 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning land titles,' approved and in force May 1, 1897, as amended by Act approved May 24, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and to further amend said Act, as amended, by adding thereto one additional section to be known as section 108a,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed) reported from the Committee on Judiciary, May 7, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 413, by striking out on page 4, of the printed bill, all of section 2.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 479, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time. And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

BILLS TABLED.

The following bills, on the order of second reading, were ordered to lie on the table:

On motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 160, a bill for "An Act to require drainage districts lying contiguous to or receiving benefits from another district, whether such district be organized under the same or different drainage laws of this State, to pay to any other district for benefits if any received by the lands of the contiguous or other districts, by constructing, enlarging or improving of the ditches or drains or the construction of an outlet or outlets for the ditches or drains of the district making the improvements and to provide for the collection or payment of such benefits."

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 279, a bill for "An Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices."

On motion of Mr. Keller, Senate Bill No. 117, a bill for "An Act in relation to the payment of wages to employees."

On motion of Mr. Dailey, Senate Bill No. 247, a bill for "An Act relating to the operation of automobiles in crossing railroad or inter-urban railway tracks at a highway or street crossing."

On motion of Mr. Campbell, Senate Bill No. 483, a bill for "An Act to amend section five of 'An Act concerning circuit courts, and to fix the time for holding the same in the several counties in the judicial circuits in the State of Illinois, exclusive of the county of Cook,' approved May 24, 1879, in force July 1, 1879, as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 26, 1885, in force July 1, 1885, and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 21, 1895, and in force July 1, 1895, and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 11, 1897, and in force July 1, 1897, and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved April 7, 1905, and in force July 1, 1905, and as amended by an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 10, 1909, in force July 1, 1909."

On motion of Mr. Womack, Senate Bill No. 348, a bill for "An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute,' approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Was taken from the order of second reading and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 159, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 320, for "An Act making an appropriation for the perpetuation and care of burial place of deceased veterans of Civil and other wars,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 566, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement, consisting of a sewer in the city of Ottawa, Ill., said improvement being made by special assessment,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 567, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement of streets in the city of Ottawa, Ill., by paving, said improvement being abutted to real property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 630, for "An Act in relation to an inventory of the property of the State of Illinois, and for an appropriation to pay the necessary expenses in the enforcement of the Act,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 687, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of House Joint Resolution No. 23,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 2.

A bill for an Act to provide for the appointment of a board of police commissioners in cities of this State having a population of more than five hundred thousand, and prescribing the powers and duties of such board.

SENATE BILL No. 38.

A bill for an Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices.

SENATE BILL No. 133.

A bill for an Act in relation to the semi-monthly payment of wages and salaries, by corporations for pecuniary profit, and providing penalty for violation of same.

SENATE BILL No. 170.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce," approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f and 1g, respectively, providing for the powers and duties and notification of state's attorneys in actions for divorce, and authorizing the appointment of additional state's attorneys and providing for their compensation.

SENATE BILL No. 240.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to the State Fish Commissioner for the establishment of a rescue and pond culture station in either Rock Island County or Henry County, along Rock River for the rescue and culture of fresh water fish.

SENATE BILL No. 275.

A bill for an Act conferring upon the State Board of Agriculture the power to condemn and take real estate through the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

SENATE BILL No. 326.

A bill for an Act to revise the law in relation to the Supreme Court and appellate courts.

SENATE BILL No. 337.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San Jose scale and other dangerous insects and contagious diseases of fruits, and repealing a certain Act therein named." Filed June 4, 1907, in force July 1, 1907.

SENATE BILL No. 349.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to oil inspection. Approved March 12, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

SENATE BILL No. 403.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 14 and 20 of an Act entitled, "An Act to create sanitary districts and to provide for sewage disposal," approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to further amend said Act by repealing sections 17 and 19 thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 500.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the admission of foreign corporations for profit, to do business in the State of Illinois," approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by amending section 6.

SENATE BILL No. 501.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of Article V of "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 512.

A bill for an Act to amend section 16 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce," approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 16a.

SENATE BILL No. 514.

A bill for an Act to amend "An Act in relation to jails and jailers," approved March 3, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding three new sections thereto, to be known as section 29, section 30 and section 31.

SENATE BILL No. 530.

A bill for an Act to provide for the licensing of court reporters and regulating the practice of court reporting in counties with a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) or over.

SENATE BILL No. 549.

A bill for an Act making mortgages, trust deeds, and other conveyances in the nature of mortgages securing negotiable instruments incident to the indebtedness secured thereby and subject only to the same defenses as the negotiable instruments secured thereby.

SENATE BILL No. 561.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish probate courts in all counties having a population of 70,000 or more, to define the jurisdiction thereof, and regulate the practice therein, and to fix the time for holding the same." Approved April 27, 1877, as amended by an Act approved May 21, 1881. In force July 1, 1881, and by amending the title thereto.

SENATE BILL No. 575.

A bill for an Act for county road system of building streets, roads and boulevards, in cities, towns and villages, in the State of Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 602.

A bill for an Act to prevent corruption of agents or employees, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 617.

A bill for an Act for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds and fish in the State of Illinois, for the appointment of a commission and staff for the enforcement thereof, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto.

SENATE BILL No. 631.

A bill for an Act entitled, "An Act providing for the sale and conveyance of all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois in and to certain lands in the city of Chicago, purchased by the State for an armory site for the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard."

SENATE BILL No. 632.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1, Article 9, of an Act entitled, "An Act to require officers having in their custody public funds to prepare and publish an annual statement of the receipt and disbursement of such funds," (approved May 30, 1881, in force July 1, 1881), as amended by Act approved May 27, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

Mr. Denvir, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 18, for "An Act to provide for the location, erection, organization and management of a State sanatorium for persons afflicted with tuberculosis, making applicable thereto 'An Act to regulate State charitable institutions and the State Reform School, and to improve their organization and increase their efficiency,' approved April 15, 1875, and making an appropriation for the purchase of land, and the construction of the necessary buildings and the maintenance of the sanatorium,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, and amendments, were so referred.

Mr. Denvir, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 621, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics, and to provide for the appointment and removal of conservators, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 21, 1893, in force July 1, 1893,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAPLAIN.

The President of the Senate announced the appointment of Rev. E. S. Combs, of Springfield, as Chaplain, to date from May 27, 1913.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 38, a bill for "An Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices,"

Was taken from the order of third reading and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 617, a bill for "An Act for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds and fish in the State of Illinois, for the appointment of a commission and staff for the enforcement thereof, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

Mr. Hurburgh moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Canaday moved to lay the motion to refer on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 21; nays, 13.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Landee,	Olson,	Woodard,
Cleary,				

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hay,	Lundberg,	
Dailey,	Gray,	Helm,	Maclean,	

Nays—13.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 21; nays, 10; answering present, but not voting, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Womack,
Cleary,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Compton,				

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hamilton,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Ettelson,	Gray,	Hay,	Hurburgh,	Waage,

Nays—10.

Answering present but not voting: Mr.

Andrus,

Total—1.

Mr. Waage moved to reconsider the foregoing vote, whereby the bill failed to pass, and on his motion, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed to and made a special order for Tuesday, May 27, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

President *pro tempore*, Walter I. Manny, at this point, assumed the duties of the chair.

On motion of Mr. Andrus, Senate Bill No. 53, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor, and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898, as amended by Act approved May 25, 1903,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Manny,
Canaday,	Denver,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Compton,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Campbell,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hearn, Senate Bill No. 631, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the sale and conveyance of all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois in and to certain lands in the city of Chicago purchased by the State for an armory site for the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard,'"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Clark,	Glackin,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Compton,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Haase,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Denver,	Hamilton,	Keller,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 397, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 42, 43, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 73 and 74, and to add four new sections to be known as sections 27, 79, 80 and 81, and to repeal section 15b of 'An Act to provide for drainage for agricultural and sanitary purposes and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' (approved June 27, 1885, in force July 1, 1885), as amended by an Act approved June 3, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved and in force June 11, 1891; as amended by an Act approved June 21, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved and in force February 27, 1907,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Helm,	Macleane,	Womack,
Compton,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Haase,			

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 632, for "An Act to amend section 1, Article 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to require officers having in their custody public funds, to prepare and publish an annual statement of the receipt and disbursement of such funds,' (approved May 30, 1881, in force July 1, 1881), as amended by Act approved May 27, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Haase,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Macleane,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Waage,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Womack,
Compton,	Gray,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Dailey,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 36, for "An Act to amend Division XI of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 9a,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Johnson,	Magill,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hay,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Dailey,	Hamilton,	Hurburgh,	Macleane,	Womack,
Denvir,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Meeker,	Tossey,	Waage,	Woodard,
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Nays—5.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 467, for "An Act preventing the sale and delivery of foods, drugs, medicines, dry-goods, clothing and supplies, other than those specified, to the State institutions owned and controlled by the State of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Stewart,
Compton,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Harris,	Keller,	Meeker,	Womack,
Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Denver,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 465, for "An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities to establish houses of correction outside of the corporate limits and authorize the confinement of convicted persons therein,' approved June 11, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denver,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hearn,	Magill,	Stewart,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,	Waage,
Compton,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Dailey,	Haase,	Landee,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 538, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own and to lease or operate public utilities and to provide the means therefor,'"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Olson,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,	Magill,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,	Waage,
Clary,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Womack,
Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,		

Yeas—38.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 46.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That when the two houses adjourn on Friday, May 23, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, May 27, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion adopted.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 342, for "An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to vest the same with full power and control over testamentary trusts,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Clark,	Glackin,	Helm,	Magill,	Tossey,
Compton,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Haase,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Womack,
Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Denvir,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Womack, Senate Bill No. 268, for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Waage,
Compton,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Dailey,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,	

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 307, for "An Act to confer additional powers upon trust companies,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Meeker,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Tossey,
Cornwell,	Haase,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Waage,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 308, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies,' approved June 15, 1887, and in force July 1, 1887, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Brady,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	Manny,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hay,	Keller,	Meeker,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Compton,	Glackin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Dailey,	Haase,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Waage,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 402, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, by adding thereto a section to be designated as section 5a,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading, for the purpose of amendment.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 575, for "An Act for county road system of building streets, roads and boulevards, in cities, towns and villages, in the State of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Forst,	Hay,	Lundberg,
Brady,	Compton,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Maclean,
Campbell,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Helm,	Meeker,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	O'Connor,
Carroll,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 61, for "An Act to amend section 18 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to children who are now or may hereafter become dependent, neglected or delinquent, to define these terms, and to provide for the treatment, control, maintenance, adoption and guardianship of the person of such child,' (title as amended by Act approved June 4, 1907, in force July 1, 1907),"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	Manny,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Haase,			

Yeas—27.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 289, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages incorporated under any general or special law of this State to fix and prescribe the maximum rates and charges for telephone service furnished within any such city, town or village by any person or corporation to any such city, town or village and the inhabitants thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Keller,	Manny,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Meeker,
Clark,	Haase,	Helm,	Lundberg,	O'Connor,
Cleary,	Hamilton,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Compton,	Harris,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Dailey,				

Yeas—26.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 292, for "An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power and authority to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates and charges for telephone service furnished within said city of Chicago by any person or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33 [31].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Gray,	Helm,	Magill,
Brady,	Denver,	Haase,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Forst,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Compton,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—33 [31].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Lieutenant Governor O'Hara now assumed the duties of the chair.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 20, for "An Act providing for the licensing, regulating and inspecting of cold storage warehouses and regulating the sale of articles of food stuffs which have been placed in cold storage warehouses and placing such cold storage warehouses and food stuffs under the control of the State Food Commissioner of this State,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Denver,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Olson,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Clark,	Forst,	Hay,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Magill,	Tossey,
Compton,	Glackin,	Helm,	Manny,	Waage,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 498, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 4.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,
Brady,	Dailey,	Gray,	Helm,	Maclean,
Carroll,	Denvir,	Haase,	Hurburgh,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Olson,
Clark,	Forst,	Harris,	Juul,	Shaw,
Compton,	Franklin,	Hay,	Landee,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Canaday,	Cleary,	Waage,
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Nays—4.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 499, for "An Act to amend section 220 of Division 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	Magill,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Keller,	Meeker,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Compton,	Glackin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Dailey,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Denvir,	Haase,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cornwell,	O'Connor,
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Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 500, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the admission of foreign corporations for profit, to do business in the State of Illinois,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by amending section 6,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Haase,	Hurburgh,	Maclean.
Brady,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill.
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker.
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Keller,	Shaw,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Helm,	Lundberg.	Waage,
Compton,	Gray,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cornwell, O'Connor,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 550, for "An Act to fix the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court, to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury, and to provide for clerk hire and other expenses of said office,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Keller,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Clark,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Compton,	Haase,	Hurley,		

Yeas—33.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Campbell,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Keller, Senate Bill No. 428, for "An Act to authorize insurance companies, incorporated under special charters enacted by the Legislature of Illinois, and empowered to insure against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind, rain, flood, tornado, or by any of said causes, to extend the time of their corporate existence,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Keller,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Helm,	Landee,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hay,	Johnson,	Waage,
Clark,	Franklin,			

Yeas—27.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, Senate Bill No. 99, for "An Act providing that all common carriers operating trains within the State of Illinois, and conveying live stock, shall provide a car equipped with passenger accommodations for persons in charge of such live stock, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Haase,	Helm,	Landee,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Hurburgh,	Maclean.
Canaday,	Forst,	Harris,	Johnson,	Magill,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hay,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Keller,	Waage,
Compton,	Gray,			

Yeas—27.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Senate Bill No. 561, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish probate courts in all counties having a population of 70,000 or more, to define the jurisdiction thereof, and regulate the practice therein, and to fix the time for holding the same,' approved April 27, 1877, as amended by an Act approved May 21, 1881, in force July 1, 1881, and by amending the title thereto,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Brady,	Forst,	Harris,	Johnson,	Magill,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hay,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Helm,	Keller,	Tossey,
Clark,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Waage,
Dailey,				

Yeas—26.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 133, for "An Act in relation to the semi-monthly payment of wages and salaries by corporations for pecuniary profit, and providing a penalty for violation of same,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Brady,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Magill,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Johnson,	Manny,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Juul,	Meeker,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Keller,	Tossey,
Compton,	Glackin,	Helm,	Landee,	Waage,
Dailey,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Senate Bill No. 349, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to oil inspection,' approved March 12, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Harris,	Johnson,	Manny,
Brady,	Forst,	Hay,	Juul,	Meeker,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Glackin,	Helm,	Landee,	Tossey,
Compton,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Dailey,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Magill,	

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

PENDING QUESTIONS.

Mr. Waage called up for consideration the motion made by him, May 20, 1913, to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 596, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to election of county commissioners in Cook County and to fix their term of office,' approved June 15, 1893; in force July 1, 1893,"

Failed to pass, May 20, 1913.

The question then being, "Shall the vote whereby the bill failed to pass be reconsidered?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Manny,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Tossey,
Compton,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Dailey,	Gray,			

Yeas—27.

On motion of Mr. Waage, the bill was ordered to remain on file in the order of third reading.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 646, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the formation and disbursement of a public school employee's pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants,' approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Glackin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 647, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' in force July 1, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 648, for "An Act to prohibit discrimination or rebates for policies or contracts of insurance other than those issued by life insurance companies, fraternal beneficiary societies and assessment life associations, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 649, for "An Act relating to insurance brokers,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Canaday introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 650, for "An Act to amend sections 40 and 41 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872. Title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874. As amended by an Act approved May 24, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by Act approved June 8, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. Meeker, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 651, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act relating to professional nurses providing for their examination and registration,' and repealing an Act therein named,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 652, for "An Act to amend section fifty-three of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to employment offices and agencies,' approved and in force May 11, 1903,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Cook County Affairs.

Mr. Juul introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 653, for "An Act to enable stockholders and creditors to examine corporate records,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Manny, from the Committee on Municipal Courts, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 185, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Municipal Court of Chicago,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE A SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 402, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, by adding thereto a section to be designated as section 5a,"

Which was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading today, for amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Magill offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 402, as printed, by striking out the colon after the word "qualifications" in line 12 of the printed bill, and insert in lieu thereof a comma, and insert thereafter the following: "and the requirement of a teachers' State certificate, as herein specified, shall not become effective until January 1, 1916."

On motion of Mr. Magill, the further consideration of the bill was postponed, the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 287.

A bill for "An Act to protect chauffeurs in their employment from dust, wind and inclement weather."

HOUSE BILL No. 419.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 14 and 20 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to provide for sewage disposal,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to further amend said Act by repealing sections 17 and 19 thereof."

HOUSE BILL No. 722.

A bill for "An Act relating to fire escapes in hotels, inns and public lodging houses, and providing that such buildings shall be equipped with appliances for the safety of guests in case of fire and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith."

Passed the House, May 21, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills of the following titles received this morning from the House of Representatives, were taken up and ordered to a first reading, and, under the rules, were referred to the committees as indicated:

House Bill No. 287, a bill for "An Act to protect chauffeurs in their employment from dust, wind and inclement weather."

Referred to the Committee on Parks and Boulevards.

House Bill No. 419, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 14 and 20 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to provide for sewage disposal,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to further amend said Act by repealing sections 17 and 19 thereof."

Referred to the Committee on Sanitary District Affairs.

House Bill No. 722, a bill for "An Act relating to fire escapes in hotels, inns and public lodging houses, and providing that such buildings shall be equipped with appliances for the safety of guests in case of fire and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith,"

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

At 12:55 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 46.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, May 23, 1913, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, May 27, 1913.

Concurred in by the House, May 22, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 10:05 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Compton, the Senate adjourned, and the President of the Senate declared the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, May 27, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., by Resolution No. 46, adopted by both Houses.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain of the House, Rev. J. J. Dugan.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Friday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The President of the Senate announced the Special Order for this hour to be the consideration of Senate Bill No. 617, a bill for "An Act for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds and fish in the State of Illinois, for the appointment of a commission and staff for the enforcement thereof, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto."

The pending question being, "Shall the vote whereby the bill failed to pass, May 22, 1913, be reconsidered?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Olson,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Juul,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Cleary,				

Yeas—36.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, the bill was recalled from the order of Second Reading to the order of Third Reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Beall offered the following amendment to the bill, which was lost.

In section 23, strike out lines 31, 32, 33 and 34, to and including the word "dollar" in line 34.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendment to the bill:

In section 2, line 4, strike out the word "sixty" and insert the word "thirty."

Mr. Canaday moved that the foregoing amendment lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Keller,	Piercy,
Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Beall,	Denver,	Harris,	Manny,	Waage,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Olson,	Woodard,
Carroll,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hay,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Dailey,				

Nays—6.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendment to the bill:

In section 2, line 2, strike out the word "sixty" and insert the word "forty."

Mr. Manny moved that the foregoing amendment lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; nays, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Olson,
Barr,	Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denver,	Harris,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Clark,	Glackin,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cornwell,	Hay,	Hurburgh,	Stewart,	Tossey,
Gray,				

Nays—6.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendment to the bill:

Insert after the word "matter" in line 12, section 3, the following: "*Provided, however,* that all salaries and expenses provided for in this Act shall be paid out of the revenues derived from the fishing and hunting licenses."

Mr. Manny moved that the foregoing amendment lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 16.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Denver,	Harris,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Olson,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Brady,				

Nays—16.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendment to the bill:

Amend Senate Bill No. 617, by striking out lines 31 to 35, inclusive, and substituting the following: "It shall be unlawful for any person above the age of sixteen in the State of Illinois to fish with hook and line in any of the waters under the jurisdiction of this State without first obtaining a license so to do, for which license such person, if a resident of the State of Illinois, shall pay the sum of 75 cents, and if a non-resident of the State of Illinois he shall pay the sum of two (2) dollars. No license issued under the provisions of this section shall be transferred."

On motion of Mr. Clark, the foregoing amendment was ordered to lie on the table.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, the consideration of the bill on the order of Third Reading was made a special order for Wednesday, May 28, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 79, for "An Act relating to bulletin boards at railroad stations,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 169, for "An Act to provide for public health and convenience in the operation of interurban or surface railroad cars,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 330, for "An Act to prevent the sweeping of railroad cars and taking or removing therefrom any grain or flax seed contained therein,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 414, for "An Act to prevent the issuance, transmission or circulation of false statements, either orally or otherwise, as to banking institutions and providing for a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 529, for "An Act to provide for the bi-weekly payment of wages of employees of individuals, firms, associations, part-

nerships and corporations engaged in manufacturing, industrial or commercial business in this State, forbidding any agreement or contract between employers and employed in said occupations for the payment of wages except as provided for by this Act; providing a penalty for violation thereof, and making it the duty of the State Factory Inspector and his deputies to enforce this Act."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 121, for "An Act in relation to the fees of clerks of courts, other than probate courts, in counties of the third class,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Olson, from the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 528, for "An Act to amend and revise the title and sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 27c, 27e, 27f, 27j and 27k of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products, their imitation or substitutes, to prohibit and prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthful, adulterated or misbranded food, liquors or dairy products, to provide for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner and his assistants, to define their powers and duties and to repeal all Acts relating to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy and food products and liquors in conflict herewith,' approved May 14, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by an Act approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL NO. 87.

A bill for an Act to provide for proving the genuineness of the handwriting of any person, in any proceeding before any court or officer of the State of Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 264.

A bill for an Act to amend section 123 of an Act entitled, "An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record," approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907.

SENATE BILL No. 362.

A bill for an Act to amend section 22 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization and management of mutual corporations for the purpose of furnishing insurance and indemnity against loss to members in consequence of accidents or casualties to any employee, person or persons occurring in or connected with the business of members thereof; and to control such corporations of this State and other states doing business in this State and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof," approved May 16, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1912, in force July 1, 1912.

SENATE BILL No. 413.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 12, 18, 19, 20 and 40 of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning land titles," approved and in force May 1, 1897; as amended by Act approved May 24, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and to further amend said Act, as amended, by adding thereto one additional section to be known as section 108a.

SENATE BILL No. 479.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 542.

A bill for an Act to amend sections one and five of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide greater safety to life and property from loss by fire and explosions," approved May 31, 1911, in force Jan. 1, 1912.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 654 for "An Act to make provision for the erection of a statute of Stephen A. Douglas on the capitol grounds, and to make an appropriation therefor."

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hearn, the bill was taken up, read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, ordered printed, without reference to committee.

Mr. Barr, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 655, for "An Act to amend section 119 and section 127 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and under Rule 42 was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 656, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to mortgages of real and personal property,' approved March 26, 1874, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and under Rule 42 was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 657, for "An Act to provide for and regulate the publication and distribution of the decisions of the appellate courts of this State to make them official and to provide for a publisher thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and under Rule 42 was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Mr. Olson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 658, for "An Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon residence district within which the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited and for the abolition by like means of such district so created,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and under Rule 42 was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Gray introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 659, for "An Act to define 'prohibition territory' and to provide for the more effective suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor within such territory,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and under Rule 42 was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 357.

A bill for "An Act for the formation of corporations for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating union depots and to repeal 'An Act authorizing the formation of union depots and stations for railroads in this State,' approved April 7, 1875, in force July 1, 1875."

Passed the House May 22, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL NO. 382.

A bill for "An Act to provide for constructing pumping plants and maintaining the same in operation, in drainage and levee districts and special drainage districts heretofore or hereafter organized, and to legalize and validate former proceedings, assessments, bond issues, indebtedness, and expenditures in regard to or on account of, the erection, maintenance and operation of pumping plants, and to repeal an Act therein named."

Passed the House May 22, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 705.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 2 and 6 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to require fire fighting equipment and other means for the prevention and controlling of fires and the prevention of loss of life from fires in coal mines,' approved and in force March 8, 1910, as amended by Act approved and in force June 7, 1911."

HOUSE BILL No. 707.

A bill for "An Act to promote the safety of persons and property in coal mines by regulating the character of permissible explosives sold to be used in coal mines."

Passed the House, May 22, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

The following bills received from the House of Representatives, today, were taken up and ordered to a first reading and to be printed and were referred under the rules of the Senate, by the President of the Senate, as indicated after each bill:

HOUSE BILL No. 382.

A bill for an Act to provide for constructing pumping plants and maintaining the same in operation, in drainage and levee districts and special drainage districts, heretofore or hereafter organized, and to legalize and validate former proceedings, assessments, bond issues, indebtedness, and expenditures in regard to, or on account of the erection, maintenance and operation of pumping plants, and to repeal an Act therein named.

Referred to the Committee on Farm Drainage.

HOUSE BILL No. 705.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 2 and 6 of an Act entitled, "An Act to require fire fighting equipment and other means for the prevention and controlling of fires and the prevention of loss of life from fires in coal mines," approved and in force March 8, 1910, as amended by Act approved and in force June 7, 1911.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

HOUSE BILL No. 707.

A bill for an Act to promote the safety of persons and property in coal mines by regulating the character of permissible explosives sold to be used in coal mines.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND
TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Landee, House Bill No. 88, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the expenses of veteran soldiers residing in the State of Illinois, who were participants in the Battle of Gettys-

burg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863, to enable them to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that battle, to be held on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, 3 and 4, A. D. 1913,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 320, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the perpetuation and care of burial place of deceased veterans of civil and other wars,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations, May 22, 1913:

No. 1.

After the word "appropriate" in line 3 of section 1 of the printed copy, insert the following: "To the Oakwoods Cemetery Association of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, the income from which to be used by said association."

No. 2.

Add to line 7 the following: "Conditioned, however, that said Cemetery Association shall give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000) for the faithful carrying out of the provisions of this Act, said bond to be approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 114, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars, to reimburse Ben M. Giroux, for money expended for the care and treatment of his son, Frank Robert Giroux, deceased,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Hurburg moved that the bill be stricken from the calendar and referred to the Commission on Claims.

Mr. Forst moved that the motion to refer lie on the table,

And the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative: Yeas, 22; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,
Canaday,
Clark,
Compton,
Dailey,

Denvir,
Forst,
Glackin,
Gorman,
Hurley,

Keller,
Maclean,
Madigan,
Manny,

Meeker,
Piercy,
Shaw,
Tossey,

Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,
Mr. President,

Yeas—22.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Bailey,
Barr,
Beall,
Brady,

Cleary,
Cornwell,
Ettelson,
Franklin,

Gray,
Hamilton,
Harris,
Hay,

Hearn,
Hurburg,
Johnson,
Juul,

Landee,
O'Connor,
Olson,
Stewart,

Nays—21.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 566, a bill for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement, consisting of a sewer in the city of Ottawa, Ill., said improvement being made by special assessment,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 567, a bill for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement of streets in the city of Ottawa, Ill., by paving; said improvement being abutted to real property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 420, a bill for "An Act to amend section 19 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the DesPlaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 420 by striking out the word "permanent" in lines 6 and 14 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 420 by striking out the words "for the service of one attorney" in lines 16 and 17 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 420 by striking out the period after the word "case" in line 25 of the printed bill, and substituting therefor a semi-colon (;).

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 420 by adding after the word "case;" in line 25 of the printed bill the following: "also provided that nothing herein contained shall deprive any person of a right of action for recurrent damages to things growing on any such land, which may now exist under the law, but that in case of recovery for such recurrent damages, if any, no attorney's fees shall be allowed."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 12:20 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Compton, the Senate took a recess until 5:00 o'clock p. m.

5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from William Hale Thompson, president of the Perry Victory Centennial Commission of Illinois, inviting the Legislature to participate on June 28th in the Illinois State Officials' Day at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff, Ill., which was accepted.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the clerk of the city of Chicago, transmitting resolution adopted by the city council protesting against the enactment of House Bill No. 666, which was read and referred to the Committee on Municipalities.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from Cornelius Roach, secretary of state of the state of Missouri, transmitting a joint resolution favoring a constitutional convention for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This was read and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 660, for "An Act making an appropriation for the benefit of Jesse Rupert, Q. M. Sergt., Bat. A, Illinois Lt. Art.,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 661, for "An Act making an appropriation for the benefit of Charles Balsley, Corporal Bat. A, Illinois Lt. Art.,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Meeker introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 662, for "An Act to amend section 20 of chapter 53 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; as amended by Act approved April 22, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 663, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, and fixing a penalty for violation of the

same,' approved June 10, 1885; as amended by Act approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Canaday, from the Committee on Corporations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 438, for "An Act concerning corporations organized for profit, and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict herewith,"

Reported the same back with a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the original bill be laid on the table, and that the substitute do pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and,

On motion of Mr. Canaday, the original bill was ordered to lie on the table, and the substitute, being Senate Bill No. 664, a bill for "An Act concerning corporations organized for profit, and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict herewith,"

Was, under the rules, read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

Mr. Franklin, from the Committee on Farm Drainage, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 640, for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to construct and erect a joint pumping station or joint pumping stations, ditches, levees, or other works, to contract for the proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of the same to be paid by each, and providing for the approval of the same,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Canaday, from the Committee on Corporations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 604, for "An Act to amend section 32 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, and in force July 1, 1889, entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 31 and 32 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Denvir, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 613, for

"An Act providing for the granting of additional time to inmates of the State Penitentiary who may be engaged in any public work outside of the prison wall, directed by the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Denvir, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 646, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the formation and disbursement of a public school employees' pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants,' approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 356, for "An Act to legalize certain elections held under and by virtue of 'An Act to provide for the organization of park districts and the transfer of submerged lands to those bordering on navigable bodies of water,' approved June 24, 1895, and in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved April 22, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; and as amended by an Act approved June 9, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Brady, Senate Bill No. 495, a bill for "An Act in regard to stage and omnibus routes,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 311, a bill for "An Act to prohibit free lunches in dramshops and providing penalties for the violation of this Act,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 473, a bill for "An Act in relation to the equipment of locomotive engines with headlights and cablights and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Which was read at large a second time May 21, 1913, was taken up for consideration.

The pending question being, "Shall the following amendments offered by Mr. Hurburgh May 21, 1913, be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend title by striking out the words "and cablights."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That all common carriers by railroad, operating or doing business in this State, shall be required to equip and maintain and use on all locomotive engines used by them in passenger service (except suburban passenger service), a headlight of sufficient candle power, measured with the aid of a reflector, to throw a light in clear weather that will enable the operator of same to plainly discern an object the size of a man, lying prone upon the track, at a distance of 800 feet from the headlight; and upon all locomotive engines used by them in freight service, exclusive of engines in switching, and transfer service, with a headlight of sufficient candle power, measured with the aid of a reflector, to throw a light in clear weather that will enable the operator of same to plainly discern an object the size of a man lying prone upon the track at a distance of 600 feet from the headlight; and upon all engines used by them in switching, transfer, and suburban passenger service, with a headlight of sufficient candle power, measured with the aid of a reflector, to throw a light, in clear weather, that will enable the operator to plainly discern an object the size of a man lying prone upon the track at a distance of 250 feet from the headlight: *Provided*, this Act shall not apply to any locomotive engines running between sun up and sun down, or to any locomotive engine, the equipment of which has failed during the trip, providing it is shown that the equipment was in efficient and effective working condition when the trip was begun.

Sec. 2. That any common carrier by railroad violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each offense.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND
TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 687, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of House Joint Resolution No. 23,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, the consideration of Senate Bill No. 162, a bill for "An Act to regulate the civil service in counties containing one hundred and fifty thousand or more inhabitants,"

On the order of second reading was postponed to and made a special order for Wednesday, May 28, 1913.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 159, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations May 22:

Amend Senate Bill No. 159 by striking out of line 2 of section 1 of the printed copy of said bill the following words: "twenty-five" and substitute in lieu thereof the following word: "ten."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendment reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 407, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the continuance of the work of the State Water Survey,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations May 8, 1913:

No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 407, by striking out of line two of section one of the printed copy the figures "25,000" and substitute in lieu thereof the figures "20,000."

No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 407, by striking out of line 6 of section one the following words to wit: "and that the said sum so appro." Also strike out all of lines 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of said section one.

No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 407, by striking out the letter "s" after the letter "t" in the word "amounts" in the 2nd line of section two of the printed copy of said bill.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 105, a bill for "An Act in relation to masters in chancery,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary May 7, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by inserting between "courts" and "such masters" in line 11 of section 1, on page 1 of the printed bill, the following: "No master in chancery shall be appointed unless he shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the judges of the court for which he is appointed."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by adding after "1913" in line 8 of section 2 on page 2 of the printed bill the following: "When any master in chancery then in office shall not receive an appointment under this Act and shall have on hand unfinished business the court may, in its discretion, appoint him a special master in chancery to finish such business."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by inserting between "therefore" and "and be allowed" in line 6 of section 9 on page 4 of the printed bill the words "and shall also be allowed such clerical, stenographic, typewriting and other service to be provided for by the judges as the judges may deem necessary to enable such master to properly discharge his duty as such master, the salaries of the clerks, stenographers and typewriters to be fixed by the judges and paid out of the county treasury."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by inserting "two" in place of "one" in line 4 of section 10 on page 4 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by striking out sections 11 and 12 on pages 4 and 5 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by striking out sections 14 and 15 on pages 6 and 7 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by striking out section 20 on pages 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 8.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by striking out the words "as hereinafter provided" in line 11 of section 24 on page 16 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 9.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by striking out sections 25, 26 and 27 on pages 16 and 17 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 10.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by striking out "forms" in line 1, the words "the following shall" in line 14, and all of lines 15 to 60, both inclusive, in section 28 on pages 18, 19 and 20 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 11.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by striking out the words "as fixed by law, to be paid by the party by whom the master's fees are payable in the first instance" in lines 11 and 12 of section 31 on page 21 of the printed bill and inserting in place thereof the words "which fees shall not exceed six (6) cents for each one hundred (100) words for a transcript including two (2) carbon copies thereof, and shall be fixed by the court."

AMENDMENT No. 12.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by striking out from line 23 of section 31 on page 21 of the printed bill the words "ten (10) hours" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty dollars (\$20.00)."

AMENDMENT No. 13.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by striking out lines 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of section 31 on pages 21 and 22 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"But nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the payment of any master's fees; (a) in any section in which the sum or value in controversy exclusive of costs, shall exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00); (b) for the hearing and determination of any motion; or (c) for the hearing and the determination of any other matter, the hearing and determination of which, because of the financial circumstances of the parties, or otherwise, ought, in the opinion of the court, to be had before the master without requiring the payment of any master's fees."

AMENDMENT No. 14.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by adding at the end thereof the following section:

"Sec. 26. REPEAL.] The Act entitled, "An Act concerning masters in chancery," approved April 4, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

AMENDMENT No. 15.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by renumbering the sections thereof after section 10 so that section 13 shall be numbered 11, section 16 numbered 12, section 17 numbered 13, section 18 numbered 14, section 19 numbered 15, section 21 numbered 16, section 22 numbered 17, section 23 numbered 18, section 24 numbered 19, section 28 numbered 20, section 29 numbered 21, section 30 numbered 22, section 31 numbered 23, section 32 numbered 24 and section 33 numbered 25.

AMENDMENT No. 16.

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by striking out "three hundred dollars (\$300.00)" in line four of section eight on page three of the printed bill and inserting in place thereof "one hundred dollars (\$100.00)."

Mr. Maclean offered the following amendment to committee amendment, which was adopted:

Amend Committee Amendment No. 13 of Senate Bill No. 105 by inserting between "shall" and "exceed" in line 6 of said Committee Amendment No. 13 on page 3 of the printed amendments the word "not."

The question then being, "Shall the committee amendments as amended be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean the further consideration of the bill was postponed, the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 621, a bill for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics, and to provide for the appointment and removal of conservators, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 21, 1893, in force July 1, 1893,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Broderick, Senate Bill No. 603, a bill for "An Act to protect apparatus, appliances and implements for extinguishing and preventing fires and providing a penalty for the misuse, theft and unlawful purchase of same,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 616, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 3 and 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act fixing and providing for the payment of the salaries of state's attorneys and their assistants, defining their duties, providing for the appointment of assistants and to provide for the collection and disposition of the fees provided by law to be paid to the state's attorney, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith,' approved June 11, 1912, in force July 1, 1912, and to amend the title of said Act,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 636, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 583, a bill for "An Act to amend section 216 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards May 21, 1913:

No. 1.

In section 216, line 27, strike out the word "of" and in line 28, strike out the words "general circulation."

No. 2.

In section 216, line 28, after the word "County" strike out all thereafter in such line and strike out all in lines 29, 30 and 31 to and including the word "located" in said line 31.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Hearn introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 665, for "An Act to provide for the purchase and remodeling of a steamer to be assigned to the Tenth Division, Illinois Naval Reserves, located at Quincy, Ill.,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Forst, Senate Bill No. 544, a bill for "An Act to require common carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time, and providing for the assessment of attorney's fees in certain cases,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Forst offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

In section 1, line 7, after the word "lading" insert (or certified copy); also insert after the word "receipt" line 7 (or certified copy); also insert after the word "bill" in line 8 (or certified copy); also insert after the word "lading" where it occurs in line 14, the words (or certified copy); also insert after the word "receipt" where it occurs in line 14, the words (or certified copy); also insert after the word "bill" where it occurs in line 15, the words "or certified copy."

In section 3, line 2 insert the figure "4" for the figure "6;" also insert after the word "date" where it occurs in line 2, the words "of delivery."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 554, a bill for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Illinois State Museum of Natural History,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 161, a bill for an Act entitled, "An Act to amend section 210 of 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by Act approved June 26, 1895, in force July 1, 1895."

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Maclean offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend printed bill by inserting in line 30 after the word "assessments" the following: "upon such filing. It shall be the duty of the county clerk to note upon the sale and redemption record the amount of such subsequent taxes and special assessments."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 6:00 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The President of the Senate announced the special order for this hour to be the consideration of Senate Bill No. 617, a bill for "An Act for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds and fish in the State of Illinois, for the appointment of a commission and staff for the enforcement thereof, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto,"

Which was read at large a third time, May 22, 1913, and failed to pass, but which was reconsidered on May 27, 1913.

The pending question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	Meeker,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Gorman,	Jones,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Gray,	Juul,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Haase,			

Yeas—37.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Beall,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

The President of the Senate announced the next special order to be the consideration on second reading of Senate Bill No. 162, a bill for "An Act to regulate the civil service in counties containing one hundred and fifty thousand or more inhabitants."

The bill was taken up and having been printed, was read at large a second time, together with the following amendments reported from the Committee on Civil Service, May 8, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Strike out all of section 3b and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

Sec. 3b. PERSONS IN COUNTY SERVICE WHEN ACT APPLIES.] In any county which is now, or which hereafter may become, subject to the provisions of this Act, all persons who at the time when this Act takes effect, or becomes applicable, hold offices or places of employment which this Act provides shall be classified, shall be included under the provisions of this Act and shall become members of the classified civil service of such county without original examination: *Provided*, that no person appointed after the passage of this Act shall be included in the classified service without examination.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section 4 of printed bill by adding the following after the word "rules" in line 6: *Provided*, that no rule shall be made which shall deprive any person in the classified service of any political right enjoyed by any other citizen, except as hereinafter provided in this Act.

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Insert after section 10a of printed bill a new section to be designated as section 10b, which shall read as follows:

Sec. 10b. LAY-OFFS AND RE-INSTATEMENTS.] Whenever it becomes necessary through lack of work or of funds to reduce the number of officers or employees in the classified service in any department, the employee to be laid off shall be determined by the efficiency markings for the six months preceding the time of the lay-off, the least efficient being laid off first. Where there are no efficiency markings covering the preceding six months, the judgment of the department head as to relative efficiency shall control. Employees so laid off shall be placed on a preferred reinstatement list and shall be preferred for appointment to vacancies before any other eligibles. They shall take rank on such preferred reinstatement list in the order of their efficiency ratings, and shall be certified for reinstatement in such order: *Provided*, that the head of the department may specify that certifications to vacancies in his department from such reinstatement list shall be made in order from persons on such list who were laid off from his department, or have had experience in his department, if there be any such persons on such list.

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend section 11, line 9, of printed bill by inserting after the words "all assistant state's attorneys" the words, "and other employees."

On motion of Mr. Magill, a separate vote was ordered taken on the first amendment.

The question then being, "Shall the first amendment be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 22; nays, 25.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,			

Yeas—22.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,
Bailey,	Clark,*	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Magill,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	Olson,

Nays—25.

The question then being, "Shall amendments number 2, 3 and 4, reported from the committee, be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 114.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars, to reimburse Ben M. Giroux for money expended for the care and treatment of his son, Frank Robert Giroux, deceased.

SENATE BILL No. 159.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the State of Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 161.

A bill for an Act to amend section 210 of an Act entitled, "An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes," approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 26, 1895, in force July 1, 1895.

SENATE BILL No. 311.

A bill for an Act to prohibit free lunches in dramshops, and providing penalties for the violation of this Act.

SENATE BILL No. 320.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the perpetuation and care of burial place of deceased veterans of civil and other wars.

SENATE BILL No. 407.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the continuance of the work of the State Water Survey.

SENATE BILL No. 420.

A bill for an Act to amend section 19 of an Act entitled, "An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers." Approved May 29, 1889; in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907.

SENATE BILL No. 473.

A bill for an Act in relation to the equipment of locomotive engines with headlights and providing penalty for violation of same.

SENATE BILL No. 495.

A bill for an Act in regard to stage and omnibus routes.

SENATE BILL No. 544.

A bill for an Act to require common carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time, and providing for the assessment of attorneys' fees in certain cases.

SENATE BILL No. 554.

A bill for an Act to revise the law in relation to the Illinois State Museum of Natural History.

SENATE BILL No. 566.

A bill for an Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement, consisting of sewer in the city of Ottawa, Illinois; said improvement being made by special assessment.

SENATE BILL No. 567.

A bill for an Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement of streets in the city of Ottawa, Illinois, by paving; said improvement being abutted to real property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 583.

A bill for an Act to amend section 216 of an Act entitled, "An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes," approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts.

SENATE BILL No. 603.

A bill for an Act to protect apparatus, appliances and implements for extinguishing and preventing fires and providing a penalty for the misuse, theft and unlawful purchase of same.

SENATE BILL No. 616.

A bill for an Act to amend section three and four of an Act entitled, "An Act fixing and providing for the payment of the salaries of state's attorneys and their assistants, defining their duties, providing for the appointment of assistants and to provide for the collection and disposition of the fees provided by law to be paid to the state's attorney, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith," approved June 11, 1912, in force July 1, 1912, and to amend the title of said Act.

SENATE BILL No. 621.

A bill for an Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics, and to provide for the appointment and removal of conservators, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," approved June 21, 1893, in force July 1, 1893.

SENATE BILL No. 636.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record," approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred bills of the following titles, reported the same back with a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the original bills lie on the table and that the substitute do pass:

SENATE BILL No. 508.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to the city of Mound City, Illinois, to widen, raise, strengthen, improve and repair the levees at said city of Mound City.

SENATE BILL No. 608.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois, for the purpose of building and constructing a levee in the city of Brookport, Massac County, Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 615.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois for the purpose of widening, raising, strengthening, improving and repairing the levee at the city of Cairo, Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 624.

A bill for an Act to appropriate the sum of thirty-nine thousand dollars (\$39,000.00), to be used in the repairing and improvement of the levee at Shawneetown, Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 625.

A bill for an Act to appropriate the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00), to be used to aid in building and constructing a levee at Rosiclare, Illinois.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, the bills of the foregoing titles were ordered to lie on the table and the substitute, being Senate Bill No. 666, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois for the purpose of widening, raising, strengthening, improving, repairing, building and constructing levees in or around certain cities in the State of Illinois," was, under the rules, read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading and to be printed.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 366, for "An Act providing for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction of a monument in memory of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas at Springfield, Ill.,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in and the bill, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 297, for "An Act making an appropriation to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of hogs necessary for producing serum, including labor, feed and all other laboratory work and necessary supplies,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 333, for "An Act appropriating one thousand dollars for printing the report of the Illinois-Andersonville Monument Commission,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 42, for "An Act to amend section 1 of

an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for fees of clerks of probate courts in counties of the second class having a population of seventy thousand or more,' approved June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 109, for "An Act to allow per diem fees to clerks of the circuit, county and probate courts in counties of the first and second class and to repeal certain Acts therein named,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 650, for "An Act to amend sections 40 and 41 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; as amended by Act approved May 24, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by Act approved June 8, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 221, for "An Act to fix the compensation and salaries of probate judges in all counties having a population of seventy thousand (70,000) or more, and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 220, for "An Act to authorize the appointment of assistants to probate judges and provide for their compensation,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 224, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 3 of 'An Act concerning Canada thistles,' approved and in force March 15, 1872; as amended by Act approved June 27, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 563, for "An Act to amend Article III of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 20,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 599, for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to sheriffs,' approved Jan. 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto three additional sections, to be known respectively as section 29, section 30 and section 31,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 611, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning compensation of trustees,' approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 627, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 639, for "An Act to prohibit advertising, printing, publishing, distribution, circulation or exposition of views, drawings, photographs or moving pictures and otherwise depicting legal execution, lynching or rioting,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 651, for an Act entitled, "An Act relating to professional nurses, providing for their examination and registration and repealing an Act therein named,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 475, for "An Act to permit the use of school buildings for public meeting places,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Barr made the following report, which was read, and, on his motion was adopted:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Illinois State Senate:

Your committee appointed under Resolution No. 48 passed by this Senate on the 3rd day of April, A. D., 1913, to investigate the condition of the retaining walls of the Sanitary District Canal in the vicinity of the cities of Joliet and Lockport, with reference to the danger from floods, beg leave to report that on the day following such appointment, we convened in the city of Joliet, and together with such members of the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago as were able to accompany us, we made a preliminary inspection of the portions of the walls, dams and structures of the Sanitary District which it was proposed to investigate.

We anticipated that the Sanitary District Trustees would be willing to assist in any investigation calculated to determine the question of safety of life and property in the Desplaines Valley, as the same might in any way be affected by their works at or near Lockport; and we are pleased to report that we found not only such a willingness to assist us; but we were assured that they would do anything by way of repairs, improvements, or otherwise which might be found necessary to insure absolute safety, and also to relieve any

reasonable apprehensions of danger. The same assurances were given by the president and other trustees and officers of the Sanitary District as we afterward met them from time to time. It was apparent to us from the inspection so made, that we would require the aid and advice of expert civil engineers, and we at once conducted extensive inquiry to enable us to select for this work, the best available men, who by training and experience were especially fitted for the character of investigation which was desired.

This resulted in the selection of the firm of Noble & Woodard of New York City, Mr. J. W. Pearl, now located at Chicago, and Mr. J. A. B. Tompkins, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. On account of the importance of the results of their undertaking, it may be proper to say a word about the experience and qualifications of these men. Mr. Alfred Noble, of the firm of Noble & Woodard, is the chairman of the American Society of Consulting Engineers, is consulting engineer for the Public Service Commission in New York City, consulting engineer for the Canadian Government on the new Welland Canal, served for the United States Government on the Panama Canal Commissions, served on the Deep Water Way Commission in New York State, was engineer on the government work at Sault Ste. Marie Locks, was Chief Engineer of the East River Division of the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York City (constructing tunnel under East River and other work), and is recognized as one of the great engineers in America.

His partner, Mr. S. H. Woodard, has also had a wide experience both in designing and constructing large works and as consulting engineer on many projects in this country and in Canada. Mr. James W. Pearl is engineer of the harbor and subway commission of Chicago and is now engaged in designing and preparing standards and estimating cost of one of the greatest engineering projects ever undertaken in that city; he designed the outer harbor construction work now being built at Chicago, also at LaSalle street tunnel in that city; was government engineer on works on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, was general manager and engineer of the Massillon Bridge Company, and was for many years engaged in general contracting in water works, bridges, substructures, dredging, etc. Mr. Tompkins is a government engineer stationed at Milwaukee, in which district there are more than twenty lake harbors requiring construction, repairs, inspection and report on breakwaters, docks, piers, bridges, dams and other hydraulic work. His professional experience extends over a period of more than thirty years, devoted largely to government and railway work. We feel that we were fortunate in securing such able men. They were set to work under the following letter of instructions from this committee:

"Messrs. Noble & Woodard, of New York.

Mr. J. W. Pearl, of Chicago,

Mr. J. A. B. Tompkins, of Milwaukee,

"GENTLEMEN—Under authority of Resolution No. 48, copy of which is hereto attached, you are appointed as a Board of Engineers, to be known as the Desplaines Valley Flood Commission, to make investigation of the conditions of the retaining walls erected by the Sanitary District of Chicago, in the construction of its canal in the vicinity of the cities of Joliet and Lockport, including the various structures pertaining to said canal and to determine their strength, stability and efficiency in operation. You are further to recommend what measures, if any, in your opinion, should be taken to protect the people and property of Joliet and vicinity from any dangers on account of said walls and structures.

"You are not empowered as a commission or as individuals, to incur any liabilities; but the commission will be supplied with such assistance, equipment, quarters and supplies as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work herein directed to be done, upon your requisition for the same on the chairman of the Senate committee.

"Upon your acceptance of this appointment, you will please proceed at once with these duties and report to this committee with all convenient speed.

Very truly yours,

"R. J. BARR,

"Chairman, State Senate Special Committee."

These engineers began their active investigation about April 22nd, last, and continued it industriously until a few days ago, when they submitted a report in writing to this committee. As this report gives a complete account of the manner in which they conducted their work and a detailed statement of the condition of the walls, dams and levees of the Sanitary District Canal, where investigated, together with their recommendations in relation thereto. We herewith submit the same to you in full; which reads as follows:

Richard J. Barr, John Dailey, Raymond D. Meeker, F. A. Hurley, and N. E. Franklin, Illinois State Senate Committee:

"In accordance with your letter of instructions dated April 19, 1913, we herewith submit a report on the investigation conducted by us up to the present time. In our preliminary report of April 26th, it was stated that the problem presented, namely, 'The investigation of the possibility of flood conditions at and near the city of Joliet and particularly the general safety and stability of the structures pertaining to the Chicago Drainage Canal,' could be divided into two parts, the first of which consists of a thorough examination and investigation of existing embankments, walls, controlling works, etc., of the drainage canal, with a view to determining whether or not they are sufficient of themselves so as to offer no menace to the city of Joliet, and if found to be insufficient, to determine what measures should be adopted to strengthen the said works so as to place their safety beyond question. We have made as close and critical an examination of the existing embankments and walls, as time and opportunity would permit, and have reached certain definite conclusions regarding same.

"In addition to these walls and embankments there are a large number of gates, valves, machinery and other structures and appliances involved in the impounding of the water. These gates and valves are designed to be opened to discharge water from the canal. Should any one of these open on account of failure of same, the discharge therefrom would be no greater than if opened by the operator, and such discharge would be no menace to the city of Joliet. The only possible danger, therefore, from these gates and valves would be the practically simultaneous failure of several of them, which would be an extremely unlikely contingency. To examine these structures and appliances in close detail, and to make the computations necessary to determine their margin of safety, would involve more time than has been available.

"For convenience, in discussing the results of our investigations, the report will be divided under two general heads:

"I. A narrative of the explorations and surveys which have been carried on under our direction.

"II. A statement of the conclusions we have reached, as to the strength, stability and efficiency of such portions of the structures, pertaining to the drainage canal, as we have investigated, and our recommendations as to what should be done to strengthen such structures, so as to insure against their failure under the most unfavorable, natural conditions.

"A concise description of the portion of the drainage canal investigated by us, is given in a report of a Board of Consulting Engineers, presented to the common council of the city of Joliet, Nov. 12, 1906, and is as follows:

"The extension of the Drainage Channel under consideration is in general a basin which when filled is almost entirely above the natural surface of the ground. It contains approximately 97,000,000 cubic feet of water at Chicago datum, which is five feet below the top of the walls and embankments. The water is held on the easterly side by a concrete wall backed by loose rock; southerly by a gravity wall, a lock, movable dams and a power house for the generation of electricity; westerly by a concrete wall backed by loose rock, an earth and rock embankment with a concrete core, an earth and rock embankment resting in part on an old rock levee, and lastly an earth and rock embankment resting upon an old scraper-made bank.

"The northerly end of this basin is to be closed in case of disaster by a revolving or "butterfly dam," with its center permanently anchored in the center of the channel, its normal position being in the thread of the stream.'

I. EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS.

"In order to examine the condition of the retaining walls below the water, the services of a diver were secured. The examination made by the diver covered the west retaining wall from the north end thereof to the fender wall at the power plant; the wall at the south end of the basin, extending from the lock to the east retaining wall; and the east retaining wall from its southerly end to a point about 500 feet north of 16th street, Lockport.

"The specifications under which the east and west walls were constructed, provided for a wall of natural cement concrete faced on the channel side and top with three inches of Portland cement mortar, this facing to extend down for a distance of about 14 feet from the top of the wall.

WEST WALL.

"In the examination of the west wall the diver reported that at a depth of -9 Chicago city datum, or 14 feet below top of wall, there was a zone from two to four feet in width, of disintegrated concrete extending into the wall to a depth of from three to six inches. At one place, the diver with his fingers pulled out stones from the natural cement concrete to a depth of 6 inches. It was impossible to examine the wall for its entire height on account of the deposit of sediment which the diver reported to be about 10 feet deep along the foot of the wall. This sediment was so soft that the diver sank into it above his knees. It was impossible for him to walk thereon, and in consequence, in the examination made by him he had to be entirely suspended from above.

"For some years past, there has been a leakage under the west wall at a point at or near where the old channel of Deep Run crossed the canal. Two considerable streams of water flow out from the toe of the rock slope. From the best evidence obtainable, it was believed that the streams emanated from a common source, and were divided solely by the dredged material, which had been cast over and deposited on the outside of the rock slope.

"Efforts were made to discover cracks or other defects in the walls, which would account for the flow of water mentioned, but were unsuccessful. Owing to the report of the diver of the quantity of sediment deposited along the foot of the wall, it was believed the leakage could not be under the wall. A later examination by the diver, however, disclosed a low spot in the sedimentary deposit, where the material was much harder and more compact. It was believed that the leakage must occur at or near this spot, and in order to verify such belief, the diver was provided with a bottle containing methylene blue, which he broke at the lowermost point. About six minutes thereafter blue water was running in both streams at the toe of the rock slope, thus proving conclusively that the source of the leak had been determined, and that both streams emanated from a common source.

"The leak is believed to be at the bottom of the wall at an elevation of about -32 C. C. D., and is located about 220 feet from the northerly end of the wall. The diver reported finding a hole at the depth stated, about 8 inches high and 12 inches wide, through which there was a strong current.

SOUTH WALL.

"This wall was designed to act as a gravity wall, but has been provided with a rock backing for about two-thirds of its length, extending from its junction with the east wall. The wall is built of Portland cement concrete, and is the best wall examined by us. The channel face under water is generally smooth and hard. It was impossible to examine the foot of the wall on account of the large deposit of sediment along the same. This sediment reaches from -16.5 at the junction of the south wall with the east wall, to -13.5 at a point 50 feet west therefrom. There is a slight percolation through a portion of the wall immediately east of the lock. This portion is not provided with rock backing. There are occasional small streams to be observed issuing from the rear face of the wall, and the back of the wall is generally moist from seepage through same.

EAST WALL.

"This wall is of the same general type and is built of the same kind of materials as the west wall. The upper surface of the wall shows numerous cracks, especially where it has been patched with Portland cement concrete. Numerous places were found where large areas of Portland cement facing are gone, both above and below water. About opposite transmission pole No. 14, a very bad place was found, extending vertically from -10 to -16 C. C. D. Below -16, the face of the wall is smooth and hard. At elevation -22 the diver reported an offset extending into the channel 18 inches and battered on its channel face. This offset is evidently part of the repairs which were made to the wall subsequent to the examination made by the Board of Consulting Engineers hereinbefore mentioned. The diver reported this offset to be in good condition. An accumulation of sediment, however, prevented an examination of the lower portions of the wall.

"Samples of the natural cement concrete were secured at this place, and found to be very poor quality. In one case, there was a great deficiency of mortar. In another case, while the concrete was fairly dense, and the voids were filled, the mortar was very weak, in fact exhibiting practically no tensile strength. At one point in this vicinity, the diver reported that he dug into the wall to a depth of about four feet from its face. There is a small leak along this wall, water issuing from the toe of the rock slope at a point between pole No. 7 and pole No. 8.

"The Sanitary District is now engaged in making repairs to portions of the concrete walls both above and below the controlling works.

WEST EMBANKMENT.

"Between the retaining wall and a point about 400 feet north of 16th street, this is essentially an earth and clay embankment, with rock fill on each slope, and with a core wall of natural cement concrete, extending longitudinally along approximately the middle of the embankment. The top of the core wall is at elevation -5. The wall is three feet thick at top, and has a batter on each side of one horizontal to twelve vertical. The specifications provided that it should be founded on ledge rock, the upper surface of which was to be excavated to a depth of two feet more or less.

"This embankment has given trouble from time to time on account of leakage through and over the core wall. On April 20th, two of the undersigned, while examining the west embankment, saw water running over the top of the core wall, to a depth of about two feet above the wall. This leak was about 775 feet north of the retaining wall. Repairs were being made at that time by the Sanitary District. An excavation about 6 feet by 12 feet had been made, uncovering the top of the wall. The repairs were completed April 22nd, and leakage had ceased at that time. Since then, however, the leakage has recurred and the filling in the excavation has shown some settlement.

"Arrangements were made with the Sanitary District for sinking test pits along the west embankment. Test pit No. 1 was located about 50 feet north of the above described leak. A pit was sunk on the west side of the core wall down to ledge rock. This pit disclosed a clay bank about 4 feet above the concrete core wall. In this clay bank were imbedded stones, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, estimated at 25 per cent of the volume of the mass. This clay was stiff but plastic and apparently impervious. There were occasional small pockets of loose gravelly stones. Next to the core wall and for a distance of 3 feet below the top of same, there was a loose fill of mixed rock and earth not impervious. From elevation -8 down to rock, the pit passed through clear plastic clay fill. There was no sign of leakage over the wall. At a depth of 30 feet or about -25 Chicago city datum, a leak through the core wall was encountered. At this point the wall is estimated to be about 6½ feet thick. Water flowed through the core wall at a rate of approximately 6 gallons per minute. At a depth of about 38½ feet, or

approximately -33.5 Chicago city datum, ledge rock was reached. The rock was apparently channeled to a depth of about 2 feet, into which channel the core wall was placed. The concrete in the upper portion of the core wall for a depth of about one or two feet, is soft and deficient in strength.

"Test pit No. 2 was located at the junction of the core wall with the west retaining wall. This pit was sunk to a depth of about 26 feet or -21 Chicago city datum. When work was suspended at this depth, ledge rock had not been reached. No good puddle clay was encountered on the west side of the core wall. Over the core wall and on the channel side of same as far down as the top of the core wall, good puddle clay was discovered. The material in the pit, adjacent to the west side of the core wall, was a mixture of earth and stone with some clay and is not impervious. The concrete of the core wall so far as disclosed, is of very poor quality, soft and crumbling easily, and has the appearance of being deficient in mortar. There is no leakage however, either over or through the core wall, at this point.

"From a point about 400 feet north of the 16th street bridge, to the concrete retaining wall at the controlling works, the embankment consists of a clay core with rock filling on either side. Seven transverse trenches were dug in the top of this portion of the embankment, in six of which good puddle clay was disclosed at a depth of about two feet. In the trench, about 200 feet north of the 9th street bridge, however, the depth to the clay was about 5 feet, and the remains of a timber trestle were disclosed.

"A line of levels has been run along the west embankment from the controlling works to the north end of the retaining wall near the power house. Numerous cross sections of the top of the embankment and several cross sections extending down to the toe of the rock slope on the outer or west side of the embankment, have been taken. It was found that in some places the average elevation of the top of the embankment was only +3, and there are but few places where the embankment is higher than +5. The top of the embankment is very irregular and there are numerous depressions in which rain water collects.

"As outlined in the preliminary report of April 26th, it had been intended to test the concrete in the retaining walls by core boring, to obtain positive information as to the condition of the concrete in the interior of the walls. Efforts were made to secure the services of a competent driller, but were unsuccessful. Six different parties were communicated with, but no driller was found available who had the necessary experience and apparatus, and who could give satisfactory assurance that the work would be promptly and efficiently done.

CONCLUSIONS.

"The east bank of the canal from the controlling works to the south end and 900 feet of the south end of the west bank, or over 50 per cent of the dams impounding the water in the power canal, are of a composite type consisting of a rock embankment, generally 44 feet wide on top, left at its natural slope on the outer side, and a concrete wall on the channel or inner side of the rock embankment. This wall is six feet wide on top, vertical on the channel face, and on the rear face next the rock fill is vertical for 12 feet, and then is stepped at the rate of 3 horizontal to 8 vertical. The top of the wall is uniformly at elevation +5 Chicago city datum. We find that these walls are of poor construction, the main body of the concrete is not strong, and the Portland cement facing has fallen off in many places and disintegration has taken place. The primary purpose of the walls is to serve as an impervious facing, and no great strength is required of them. We have discovered no condition that we consider a present menace, and we believe that there is no immediate danger to the city of Joliet or vicinity on account of these walls; however, their condition is such that they should be repaired with Portland cement concrete to assure their safety for the future. While we are not prepared to state that there is not a harmful action of sewage

on Portland cement, observation has shown that where Portland cement concrete has been in contact with the sewage of the drainage canal, as evidenced by the wall at the south end, there has apparently been no disintegration or injurious effect.

"It is recommended that the present walls be cut down to a plane 3 feet above Chicago datum, and as much lower as may be necessary to remove all soft, porous and disintegrated concrete; that the channel face of the present walls be thoroughly cleaned to such depth as may be necessary to remove all soft, porous and disintegrated concrete and provide a clean, fresh surface; that Portland cement concrete walls be constructed on the channel face of the natural cement concrete walls, carried up over existing walls to a height of five feet above Chicago datum, and down the back to below frost line. The new walls should be built of what is known as 1 - 2 - 4 concrete. In no place should the walls be less than two feet in thickness and should be secured to the face and top of the old walls by suitable steel loops or anchor bolts. In regard to the leaks under the retaining walls hereinbefore mentioned, it is recommended that immediate measures be taken to close them.

"The south wall, extending from the southerly end of the east embankment of the canal to the lock wall, is a gravity dam, built of Portland cement concrete, with some rock filling upon the downstream side. This wall is apparently in very good condition, except that there is a certain amount of percolation. We consider that this wall is stable and safe.

"The west embankment from the north end of the 900 feet of retaining wall section, northward to a point about 400 feet north of the 16th street bridge, is known as the core wall section. This embankment contains a natural cement core wall extending longitudinally along approximately the center of the bank, from bedrock to elevation -5 C. C. datum. This was designated to be banked on either side by an earth or clay fill, with rock fill on both the outer and channel side of the embankment. Inasmuch as there have been leaks in this portion of the embankment and several attempts have been made to repair them, none of which have been entirely successful, thorough repairs should be made.

"We recommend that the material above the core wall be removed to the top of the wall or to a less depth, provided good clay puddle is discovered, by borings or otherwise, extending to -10 Chicago city datum. If good clay puddle is encountered at or above the top of the core wall for a width of 10 feet, it should be stripped and the excavation restored to elevation +8 Chicago city datum, with additional clay puddle bonded to the old by cutting with spades puddling and ramming. If, however, good clay puddle is not discovered at and to the depths and for the width stated, the core wall should be raised to Chicago city datum, the material on each side of the wall excavated to -8 for a width of 5 feet, and good clay puddle carried up from -7 to +8. Before building new concrete on the old, all porous concrete should be removed down to sound, clean concrete.

"From a point about 400 feet north of the 16th street bridge to the wall at the controlling works, the west embankment consists of a clay bank reinforced on both sides by rock fill. No leaks have been discovered in this section, but a certain amount of subsidence at the top has apparently taken place. On February 6th, 1907, the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District ordered the Chief Engineer to 'raise the height of the earth levees one (1) foot higher than the other walls.' (Proceedings, Board of Trustees, 1907, page 99.) As the top of the 'other walls' is at +5, we assume that the levees were raised to +6. The survey shows that there are places where the bank for its entire width is two feet below elevation +6, and in spots is four feet below such elevation, and for over two hundred feet the average elevation is +3.

"We recommend that the material overlying the earth core be removed down to good impervious clay puddle and that explorations be made into this, sufficient to assure that there are no pervious strata in the clay puddle. A suggested method for making these explorations is as follows: After stripping the clay puddle, borings shall be made at intervals of not exceeding ten feet, both longitudinally and transversely, to a depth of not less than -8,

and samples of the material at the various depths be brought to the surface for examination. Upon the surface accepted, after examination by borings a clay puddle wall be brought up to elevation +8 and the rock filling restored.

"Examination has shown that the top of the earth embankment is generally very ragged and uneven, there being numerous depressions. These depressions permit accumulations of rain water, tending to soften the upper portion of the embankment. It is recommended that the top of the earth embankments generally be finished with crushed stone or gravel, with a suitable crown, for drainage, for a width of 20 feet.

"As at present managed, the Butterfly Dam is not to be depended upon to protect the DesPlaines Valley from floods. The sole operator lives at Lockport, some distance away, and the controlling works are left without attendance for considerable periods of time. This dam should be made more efficient as an emergency apparatus, by continuous attendance of an operator at the controlling works and by installing an additional source of electric power. Two of the undersigned, Messrs. Pearl and Tompkins, recommend that a suitable bridge be constructed so that access can be had directly to the operating mechanism of the dam without having to pass through the tunnel, or that the controlling mechanism of the dam be placed on shore.

"We find that the walls and embankments of the drainage canal have suffered deterioration and that certain repairs, as hereinbefore stated, are necessary. While we do not believe that the condition of the walls and embankments is such at the present time as to endanger life and property in the valley of the DesPlaines River below, the recommendations hereinbefore stated should be carried out. We believe that improved service at the Butterfly Dam should be supplied at once; that the reconstruction of the core wall section and the earth embankment north of same should be completed during the present season; and that the reconstruction or repairs to the face and top of the retaining wall section should be undertaken and completed without unnecessary delay.

"Our investigation thus far has been confined to the examination of the walls and embankments of the Drainage Canal. A question has been raised as to the adequacy of the channel provided through the city of Joliet to discharge the flood waters of the DesPlaines River when augmented by that from the Drainage Canal.

"Prior to the construction of this canal, a portion of the waters of the DesPlaines River at flood stages, passed into the Chicago River and thence into Lake Michigan. By far the greater part of the drainage area of the DesPlaines River above Joliet, lies above this point of overflow; the channel through Joliet was thus relieved of a large portion of the natural flood water. In the construction of the Drainage Canal, a barrier was created to this natural overflow, and a spill-way constructed which it is stated provided for the discharge into the canal of only a portion of the natural overflow. In consequence, the volume of water passing down the DesPlaines River above Lockport under flood conditions, may be greatly increased over what it would be in a state of nature. This is further increased below Lockport by the discharge of the Drainage Canal itself. The drainage area of the DesPlaines River may also be subjected to unusual precipitation at a time when very rapid run off would occur and cause a sudden high discharge from that source. Additional channel capacity has been provided by the Sanitary District through and in the vicinity of the city of Joliet, which, it is to be presumed, was regarded as sufficient to care for such additional discharge as might be caused by the construction and operation of the Drainage Canal.

"There have been various modifications affecting the channel and original design, and much doubt has been expressed about the ability of the channel through the city of Joliet, to care for all the water that may come to it in time of unusual flood. In the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers, to which reference has been heretofore made, a warning was given as to what might result to the people of Joliet should unusual flood conditions arise. Recent events in Ohio and Indiana have served to show that by reason of exceptional rainfall, conditions do occur when channels which have heretofore been believed, and have proved to be entirely adequate, have failed

to carry the flood, and great loss of life and property has resulted. The question is so grave, and the results which would without doubt occur should the channels prove inadequate in time of unusual flood, would be so disastrous that the adequacy of the channels should be investigated with the utmost care. It is possible to predict with sufficient accuracy the amount of water to be provided for and to investigate the capacity of the channels and determine the changes if any which are necessary to make them adequate; but the time and means required for such investigation are greater than have been at our disposal. We believe that this investigation should be carried out and the real danger, if any, determined, in order that all necessary measures may be taken to protect the people of the DesPlaines Valley against these dangers.

"Respectfully submitted,
"(Signed) Desplaines Valley Flood Commission.

ALFRED NOBLE,
S. H. WOODARD,
J. W. PEARL,
J. A. B. TOMPKINS."

This Senate Committee approves of the work of said engineers as shown by their above report; we have confidence in the accuracy of their findings and we concur in their recommendations.

We therefore adopt and respectfully submit the said findings and recommendations of said engineers as our report to you.

We call attention to the fact that the Senate Resolution under which we are acting, also required the Sanitary District to make a simultaneous investigation and report to this Senate. In our conferences with the Trustees and Officers of said district, we were told that such action on their part was unnecessary as they would accept the findings and recommendations which the Senate Committee might make. We therefore recommend that the Sanitary District be furnished with a copy of this report and directed to comply with its recommendations.

We desire to call especial attention to the final recommendation of said engineers to the effect that the investigation of flood conditions in the DesPlaines River in connection with the flow of the Sanitary District Canal be continued and completed, as the only further means of determining the question of safety of life and property in the DesPlaines Valley.

We therefore further recommend that this committee be authorized to continue its investigations of the entire subject matter of floods and the means of prevention thereof in the DesPlaines Valley at and in the vicinity of the cities of Joliet and Lockport; and that a suitable appropriation be made in the general appropriation bill to cover the expense thereof.

We further report that an itemized account of the expense of conducting this investigation to this time is contained in the various vouchers on file in the office of the State Auditor of Public Accounts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. J. BARR,
JOHN DAILEY,
N. E. FRANKLIN,
RAYMOND D. MEEKER,
F. A. HURLEY,
Senate Committee.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 667, for "An Act in relation to nominations and elections to judicial offices."

On motion of Mr. Barr, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 668, for "An Act to provide for a Woman's Reformatory Commission,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 669, for "An Act to amend section 41 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State, with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; title as amended by an Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 17, 1877; as amended by an Act approved June 8, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 88, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the expenses of veteran soldiers residing in the State of Illinois who were participants in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863, to enable them to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that battle to be held on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2, 3 and 4, A. D. 1913,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42 [43].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Meeker.
Parr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson.
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey.
Froderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,		

Yeas—42 [43].

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 687, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of House Joint Resolution Number 23,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; nays, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Macleane,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Haase,	Hurley,	Magill,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Manny,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Canaday,	Gorman,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Denvir,	Madigan,	Tossey,	Waage,	Woodard,
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Nays—5.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate passed to the consideration of the order of

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 320, for "An Act making an appropriation for the perpetuation and care of burial place of deceased veterans of civil and other wars,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Manny,
Barr,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Meeker,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Macleane,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,
Curtis,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 566, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement, consisting of a sewer in the city of Ottawa, Ill., said improvement being made by special assessment,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurley,	Magill,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Johnson,	Manny,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Meeker,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Macleane,	Waage,
Compton,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 567, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement of streets in the city of Ottawa, Ill., by paving, said improvement being abutted to real property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Manny,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 407, for "An Act making an appropriation for the continuance of the work of the State Water Survey,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Compton,	Haase,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Magill,
Brady,	Curtis,	Harris,	Juul,	Manny,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Keller,	Meeker,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	O'Connor,

Yeas—30.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 159, for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the State of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Ettelson,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Haase,	Jones,	Magill,
Barr,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Manny,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Keller,	Meeker,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hay,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hurley,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

At 11:55 o'clock a. m., Mr. Compton moved that the Senate take a recess until 5:00 o'clock p. m., which motion was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Brady, Senate Bill No. 31, for "An Act in relation to setting aside judgment and granting new trials,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33; nays, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Magill,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—33.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Haase,	Manny,	Waage,	Womack,
Cleary,				

Nays—6.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

President *pro tempore*, Walter I. Manny, assumed the duties of the chair.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 275, for "An Act conferring upon the State Board of Agriculture the power to condemn and take real estate through the exercise of the right of eminent domain,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Waage,
Compton,	Glackin,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, Senate Bill No. 530, for "An Act to provide for the licensing of court reporters and regulating the practice of court reporting in counties with a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) or over,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Macleane,
Barr,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Carroll,	Forst,	Harris,	Landee,	Waage,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hay,	Lundberg,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cleary, Madigan,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 161, for an Act entitled, "An Act to amend section 210 of 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by Act approved June 26, 1895, in force July 1, 1895,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Magill,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Manny,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Macleane,	Tossey,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Waage,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Mr. Waage moved that the consideration of Senate Bill No. 203, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritance, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain Acts therein named,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

On the order of third reading, be made the special order for Thursday, May 29, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal, which motion was decided in the negative.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution, which, under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 47.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two houses adjourn on Wednesday, June 18, 1913, a recess be taken until 12:00 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 28, 1913, for the purpose of considering only messages from the Governor on bills passed by the General Assembly and that when the General Assembly adjourns upon June 28, 1913, it stands adjourned *sine die*; and, be it further

Resolved, That on June 18, 1913, all bills on the order of first or second reading on the calendars of either house, or in committee, lie on the table.

At 1:00 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 5:00 o'clock p. m.

5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.— SENATE RECONVENED.

Mr. Hurburgh stated that he had received word from Senator Helm, stating that it would be impossible for him to attend the sessions of the Senate this week, and, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, leave of absence was granted Senator Helm for the balance of the week.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate passed to the consideration of

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Hearn, Senate Bill No. 654, a bill for "An Act to make provisions for the erection of a statue of Stephen A. Douglas on the Capitol grounds, and to make an appropriation therefor,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 640, a bill for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to construct and erect a joint pumping station or joint pumping stations, ditches, levees, or other works, to contract for the proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of the same to be paid by each, and providing for the approval of the same,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 524, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Which was read at large a second time May 21, 1913, and amended, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Chamberlin offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

In section 74, line 27, of the printed amendments to Senate Bill 524; after the word "improvement" strike out the period (.) and add the following words: "and the maintenance thereof."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 447, a bill for "An Act to amend section 13 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the sale of the Kaskaskia Commons, upon the island of Kaskaskia, in the county of Randolph, and to create a permanent school fund for the inhabitants of said island out of the proceeds of said sale, and to punish any person failing to comply with the provisions thereof,' filed June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Magill offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

In line 29, section 13, page 2, of the printed bill, add the following: "*Provided, however,* the school directors shall be authorized to purchase from the proceeds derived from the principal of the Kaskaskia commons permanent school fund, suitable text books for all pupils attending the public schools of the Island."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Magill moved that the rules be suspended and that Senate Bill No. 570, a bill for "An Act in relation to the approval, adoption, prices, sale, and use of text books in the public schools of the State,"

Be taken from the order of second reading and made a special order for Thursday, May 29, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, the motion to make the bill a special order was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 545, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1a and section 2 of 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Glackin offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title in the first line, strike out the following words: "1a, and section" before the number "2."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 1, line 2 strike out the following, "1a, and section" before the number "2" and strike out the word "chapter" in said section 1, line 2, and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Strike out all of line 3 in section 1 and in line 4 of section 1, strike out the following, "Chapter 40 being."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

In section 1, line 5, strike out the word "are" and insert in lieu thereof the word "is."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Strike out all of section 1a in said bill.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, Senate Bill No. 490, a bill for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Denvir, Senate Bill No. 646, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the formation and disbursement of a public school employees' pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants,' approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 458, a bill for "An Act to amend section 47 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 459, a bill for "An Act to amend section 56 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Dailey, Senate Bill No. 330, a bill for "An Act to prevent the sweeping of railroad cars and taking or removing therefrom any grain or flaxseed contained therein,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 420, a bill for "An Act to amend section 19 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the Desplaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 420 as amended May 27, 1913, by striking out the words "and one satisfaction of such damages shall be a bar to any future action for damages to the same real estate" in lines nine and ten of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 420 as amended May 27, 1913, by striking out all after the word "case" in line twenty-five of the printed bill and by substituting therefor the following:

"Also provided that nothing herein contained shall deprive any person of a right of action for damages to the use of land or to things growing thereon if any such right of action may exist under the law: *Provided*, that in case of recovery of such damages no attorneys' fees shall be allowed or taxed as cost of suit."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 485, a bill for "An Act to provide for the adoption, contract and sale of school text books and regulating the prices and manner of procuring the same; to provide for the sale of the same at cost or the free use of such school text books by submission of the question to a vote of the school corporations,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Barr offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Strike out sections 5 and 6 of the bill.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following amendment to the bill:

Amend Senate Bill No. 485, as printed, by adding to section one, the following:

"*Provided, however*, that no county text book commission, Board of Education or Board of Directors shall adopt for use, nor shall any person sell or offer for sale, books for use in the public schools of this State which shall be sold at retail prices above or in excess of the following retail prices, which shall include all charges whatsoever to the purchaser thereof: Primer, 22 cents; First Reader, 24 cents; Second Reader, 28 cents; Third Reader, 35 cents; Fourth Reader, 40 cents; Fifth Reader, 50 cents; Spelling Book, 18 cents; Elementary Arithmetic, 30 cents; Complete Arithmetic, 45 cents; Elementary Geography, 45 cents; Complete Geography, 90 cents; Elementary English Grammar, 32 cents; Complete English Grammar, 45 cents; Elementary United States History, 45 cents; Complete United States History, 80 cents; Physical Geography, 80 cents; Civics Book, 50 cents; History of Illinois, 80 cents; Copy Book, 5 cents."

Mr. Barr moved that the foregoing amendment lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 16; nays, 17.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Carroll,	Forst,	Harris,	Manny,
Beall,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Hearn,	Olson,
Bradley,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Woodard,
Broderick,				

Yeas—16.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,
Chamberlin,
Clark,
Cornwell,

Curtis,
Ettelson,
Franklin,
Glackin,

Gray,
Hurburgh,
Johnson,

Jones,
Lundberg,
Maclean,

Magill,
O'Connor,
Tossey,

Nays—17.

At 6:20 o'clock p. m. Mr. Woodard moved that the Senate adjourn, which motion was decided in the negative.

Mr. Tossey moved that the Senate adjourn until 9:00 o'clock a. m. tomorrow, which motion was decided in the negative.

The question then being, "Shall the amendments offered by Mr. Ettelson be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 653, for "An Act to enable stockholders and creditors to examine corporate records,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 663, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, and fixing a penalty for violation of the same,' approved June 10, 1885; as amended by Act approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; and as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 722, for "An Act relating to fire-escapes in hotels, inns and public lodging houses, and providing that such buildings shall be equipped with appliances for the safety of guests in case of fire, and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict therewith,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 319, for "An Act fixing the tenure of office of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois and providing for expenses for their office,"

Reported the same back with a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the original bill be laid on the table and that the substitute do pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in and, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, the original bill was ordered to lie on the table, and the substitute, being Senate Bill No. 670, a bill for "An Act fixing the tenure of office and the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and providing for the expenses of their offices,"

Was, under the rules, read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading and to be printed.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 516, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration Commission of Illinois, and the participation of the State of Illinois in the erection of a contemplated memorial at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on Lake Erie, and in the centennial celebration thereof in Illinois,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading and to be printed with the amendments.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 671, for "An Act to amend section 133 of 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 672, for "An Act to amend sections 35 and 36 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Woodard introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 673, for "An Act to amend section ninety-eight (98) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend

the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and, under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

At 6:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Waage, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:00 o'clock a. m.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1913, 9:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

At 9:01 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. O'Connor, the Senate took a recess until 9:30 o'clock a. m.

9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate reconvened.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following Executive Message was received and read, and

Under the rules, was laid on the table for one day.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, May 28, 1913.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

George I. Kendrick, Pittsfield, Public Administrator for Pike County, vice F. W. Niebur, resigned.

Edward S. Hill of Cairo, public administrator for Alexander County, vice M. L. Gilbert, term expired.

W. B. Cooney, of Pekin, Public Administrator for Tazewell County, vice Michael D. Conaghan, term expired.

James M. Jenkins, of Marion, Public Administrator for Williamson County, vice W. O. Potter, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully yours,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1913.

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint H. E. McLaren, of Rushville, Schuyler County, trustee of the Western Illinois State Normal School, vice J. F. Mains, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hurburgh, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 162.

A bill for an Act to regulate the civil service in counties containing one hundred and fifty thousand or more inhabitants.

SENATE BILL No. 330.

A bill for an Act to prevent the sweeping of railroad cars and taking or removing therefrom any grain or flax seed contained therein.

SENATE BILL No. 420.

A bill for an Act to amend section 19 of an Act entitled, "An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the Desplaines and Illinois rivers." Approved May 29, 1889; in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907.

SENATE BILL No. 447.

A bill for an Act to amend section 13 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the sale of the Kaskaskia Commons, upon the island of Kaskaskia, in the county of Randolph, and to create a permanent school fund for the inhabitants of said island out of the proceeds of said sale, and to punish any person failing to comply with the provisions thereof," filed June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 458.

A bill for an Act to amend section 47 of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning local improvements, approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897."

SENATE BILL No. 459.

A bill for an Act to amend section 56 of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning local improvements, approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897."

SENATE BILL No. 490.

A bill for an Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 524.

A bill for an Act to amend section 74 of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning local improvements," approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903.

SENATE BILL No. 485.

A bill for an Act to provide for the adoption, contract and sale of school text books and regulating the prices and manner of procuring the same; to provide for the sale of the same at cost or the free use of such school text books by submission of the question to a vote of the school corporations.

SENATE BILL No. 545.

A bill for an Act to amend section 2 of an Act to revise the law in relation to divorce. (Approved March 10, 1874. In force July 1, 1874.)

SENATE BILL No. 640.

A bill for an Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to construct and erect a joint pumping station or joint pumping stations, ditches, levees, or other works, to contract for the proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of the same to be paid by each, and providing for the approval of the same.

SENATE BILL No. 646.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the formation and disbursement of a public school employee's pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants," approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903.

SENATE BILL No. 654.

A bill for an Act to make provision for the erection of a statue of Stephen A. Douglas on the capitol grounds, and to make an appropriation therefor.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, made the following report, and moved its adoption:

To the Honorable President of the Senate and the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

Your Committee on Elections, heretofore duly appointed, respectfully submits its report in the matter of the contest of William E. Harwood v. Kent E. Keller, for the office of State Senator from the Forty-sixth Senatorial District of Illinois.

Your committee appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Barr, Chairman; Ettelson, Olson, Piercy and Denvir, which said sub-committee convened Friday, March 21, 1913, at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Missouri, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., the full sub-committee being present, and before your sub-committee then appeared Messrs. McElvain and Feirich, attorneys appearing on behalf of the contestant; and Messrs. Cantrell and Gillespie, attorneys appearing on behalf of contestee, to present testimony and arguments as they desired in this cause pursuant to notice filed with the Secretary of State, and in further pursuance of the time set for hearing of said cause.

Your committee further respectively reports that the evidence in said cause was presented on Friday, March 21st, and Saturday, March 22d, and your committee adjourned to meet in Springfield and hear the arguments of counsel; that your committee did meet in Springfield and did hear the arguments of counsel and authorities cited, and at the conclusion of which your sub-committee reported back to the general elections committee of the Senate, and after a full and thorough discussion of your sub-committee's report, the following motion being offered, was duly seconded and unanimously carried, to wit:

"Moved: That a recommendation be made to the Honorable Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that Kent E. Keller is legally elected a State Senator of the State of Illinois, from the Forty-sixth Senatorial District of the State of Illinois, and that said Kent E. Keller shall retain his seat as such State Senator.

"And your Committee on Elections accordingly find that said Kent E. Keller is the duly elected Senator from the Forty-sixth Senatorial District of the State of Illinois, and that he be declared entitled as such to a seat in the Senate and the petition of William E. Harwood be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

"R. J. BARR, *Chairman*."

The question then being, "Shall the report of the committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Barr moved to reconsider the vote whereby the report was adopted. On motion of Mr. Bailey, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 633, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 25, for "An Act to create a legislative and administrative reference bureau, to define its location, powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 457, for "An Act making an appropriation to cover the unexpended balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute miners and families and dependents of miners who lost their lives in the mine disaster at Cherry, Ill., which lapsed and was covered back into the State treasury by the Board of Administration,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, introduced Senate Bill No. 674, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of employees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Which was ordered to a first reading and, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, the bill was taken up and read at large a first time and ordered printed and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 38, for "An Act to establish uniform systems of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

Mr. Hay moved that the report of the committee be not adopted and that the bill be placed on file in the order of second reading.

Mr. Curtis moved that Mr. Hay's motion be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 22; nays, 19.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Carroll,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Manny,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Hurley,	Tossey,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Johnson,	Waage,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Woodard,
Broderick,	Forst,			

Yeas—22.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	O'Connor,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Jones,	Maclean,	Olson,
Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Magill,	

Nays—19.

The report of the Committee was concurred in and the bill ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 671, for "An Act to amend section 133 of 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Denvir, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 668, for "An Act to provide for a Woman's Reformatory Commission,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 558, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its

enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909; as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Canaday, from the Committee on Corporations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 547, for "An Act defining the liability of stockholders in foreign corporations doing business in this State,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 675, for "An Act making appropriations for the University of the State of Illinois,"

Which was ordered to a first reading. On motion of Mr. Magill, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading, without reference.

Mr. Ettelson introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 676, for "An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the sentence and commitment of persons convicted of crime, and providing for a system of parole, and to provide compensation for the officers of said system of parole,' approved April 21, 1899, and in force July 1, 1899, as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42 was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 677, for "An Act making an appropriation for necessary expenses incurred and to be incurred under Senate Resolution No. 48,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Tossey introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 678, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide by State tax for a fund for the support and maintenance of the University of Illinois,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

Mr. Tossey moved that the bill be advanced to second reading, without reference.

Mr. Barr moved as a substitute motion that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which motion was decided in the affirmative, and the bill was ordered printed.

Mr. Keller introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 679, for "An Act permitting the bringing of an action for injury or wrongful death occurring in any foreign state or territory in the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 553.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 14 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to locate, construct, and carry on the Southern Illinois Penitentiary,' approved May 24, 1877, in force July 1, 1877, as amended by an Act approved and in force April 5, 1879, and as amended by an Act approved June 29, 1885, in force July 1, 1885."

Passed the House, May 28, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 126.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 130 and 132 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874."

Passed the House, May 28, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 38.

A bill for "An Act to authorize the Sanitary District of Chicago to construct, operate and maintain a harbor in Lake Calumet, connecting channels between said lake and other waterways in and adjoining said district and between said waterways, and harbor, sanitation and terminal facilities, and to acquire land and to reclaim and use submerged lands in Lake Calumet therefor."

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Insert section 3a to read as follows:

"Section 3a. If at any time it shall be necessary to issue bonds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the

proper authorities to issue bonds in a sum not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided, however,* that if at any time it shall be found necessary to issue bonds for carrying out the provisions of this Act, in a sum in excess of one million five hundred thousand dollars, no such bond issue shall be made by the officials charged with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act until the same shall be submitted by said officials to a vote of the electors in the said Sanitary District of Chicago, and shall receive the affirmative vote of a majority of all the electors voting on the question."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all following the word "Illinois" in line 15 of section 6 and insert thereafter the two following additional sections:

"Section 6a. The Sanitary District of Chicago may also acquire the land, whether of natural or artificial formation, property and property rights, including riparian rights, of any owner or claimant, whether a person or corporation, private, public or municipal, on the shores of Lake Calumet in, upon or near which it is proposed to construct said harbor or any utility authorized by this Act, and also the title of any such owner or claimant, to the lands lying beneath, adjacent to or adjoining the public waters of said Lake Calumet, without other compensation, by agreeing with any such owner or claimant, upon a boundary line dividing the lands (whether of natural or artificial formation), to be acquired by said Sanitary District of Chicago and the adjacent, adjoining or submerged or other lands (whether of natural or artificial formation) to be taken and acquired by such owner or claimant. The rights and property to be taken and acquired, respectively, by said Sanitary District of Chicago and by any such owner or claimant, shall be specifically described and set forth in the decree to be entered by the court as in this Act provided."

"Sec. 6b. Whenever the Sanitary District of Chicago and such owner or claimant shall have agreed upon a boundary line as aforesaid, such Sanitary District shall file a suit in chancery in the circuit court of the county in which said lands are situated, praying that such boundary line be established and confirmed by the decree of said court. All persons interested as owners or otherwise in said lands, as appearing of record, if known, or if not known, stating that fact, shall be made defendants in said suit. Persons interested, whose names are unknown, may be made parties defendant by the description of the unknown owners; but in all cases an affidavit shall be filed by or on behalf of such Sanitary District, setting forth that the names of such persons are unknown; such Sanitary District shall also give public notice of the filing of each such suit by publication thereof once a week for four consecutive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation regularly published within said Sanitary District, which notice shall contain the title of the suit and the term of court at which it is made returnable, the last of which notices shall be published not less than ten (10) days or more than twenty (20) days before the first day of the term of court at which said suit is returnable. The defendants who do not enter their appearance shall be served with process in the suit or suits so instituted in the same manner as in suits in chancery, and the proceedings in said cause shall be conducted in the same manner as other suits in chancery. If upon a hearing the court shall find that the rights and interest of the public have been duly conserved in and by such agreement, then the court shall confirm said agreement and establish such boundary line; otherwise the court shall, in its discretion, dismiss such suit. If the boundary line agreed upon shall be so established and confirmed by the decree of said court, it shall thereafter be the permanent dividing and boundary line of said lands, and shall not be affected or changed thereafter, either by accretions or erosions.

"The establishment of such boundary line as aforesaid shall operate as a conveyance and release to such Sanitary District of Chicago of all the right, title and interest of such owner or owners to any and all lands, property and property rights, including riparian rights, lying upon the outer or water side of said boundary line when so established. Said Sanitary District is hereby

granted by the State of Illinois the title to any and all lands, property and property rights, including riparian rights, lying upon the outer or water side of said boundary line when so established. Such owner or owners of said shore lands are hereby granted by the State of Illinois the title to the adjacent, adjoining or submerged or other lands, whether of natural or artificial formation, as specifically and particularly described in said decree, lying upon the inner or land side of said boundary line when so established, and such owner or owners shall have the right to fill in, improve, protect and use, sell and convey said submerged or other lands lying upon the inner or land side of said boundary line free from any adverse claim in any way arising out of any question as to where the shore line was at any time in the past, or as to the title to any existing accretions."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Add to printed House Bill No. 38, the following section to be known and designated as section 6c:

"Sec. 6c. At any time subsequent to July 1, 1918, the city of Chicago shall have the right to acquire and take over the lands and public utilities acquired by the Sanitary District pursuant to this Act, upon the passage of an ordinance by said city of Chicago to that effect, and the payment to the Sanitary District of Chicago of the amount invested and paid by the said Sanitary District for such lands and utilities with legal interest on the said amount to the time of the transfer of the said lands and utilities. The city of Chicago shall thereupon become vested with the title and all rights and interest in said lands and utilities and shall become possessed of all powers, rights and privileges then possessed by the Sanitary District of Chicago pursuant to this Act, and shall be subject to all duties and obligations imposed upon said Sanitary District of Chicago by this Act."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

In section 8, line 5, after the word "bidding" insert the following words: "on such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Sanitary District of Chicago, and to fix and regulate the rates and charges for the use of such utilities: *Provided, however,* that the valuation of said land and said utilities shall be taken and made at intervals or periods of either fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years, as the Sanitary District may decide and the rentals of said lands and utilities shall be fixed and made according to the valuation or re-valuation at the periods fixed; and."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

In section 8, lines 24 and 25, erase:

"Occurring not less than thirty days thereafter."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

In section 14, line 1 erase: "the passage of this Act" and insert "July 1, A. D., 1913."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

In section 14, line 8 and 9 erase: "election next following the filing of said petition, not less than thirty (30) days after said filing," and insert, "next regular or special election at which electors of the Sanitary District of Chicago are entitled to vote following the filing of said petition."

Concurred in by the House, May 28, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL NO. 729.

A bill for "An Act to amend and revise sections 36 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this State, with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872. Title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and as amended, and as amended by Act approved May 24, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

Passed the House May 28, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

House Bill No. 729, a bill for "An Act to amend and revise section 36 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this State, with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and as amended, and as amended by Act approved May 24, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Received from the House of Representatives today, was taken up and ordered to a first reading, and ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 666, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois, for the purpose of widening, raising, strengthening, improving, repairing, building and constructing levees in or around certain cities in the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 670, a bill for "An Act fixing the tenure of office and the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and providing for the expenses of their offices,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Denvir, Senate Bill No. 414, a bill for "An Act to prevent the issuance, transmission or circulation of false statements either orally or otherwise as to banking institutions and providing for a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 221, a bill for "An Act to fix the compensation and salaries of probate judges in all counties having a population of seventy thousand (70,000) or more, and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 333, a bill for "An Act appropriating one thousand dollars for printing the report of the Illinois Andersonville Monument Commission,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations, May 28, 1913:

No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 333, as follows: In the first line of the title of the printed copy of said bill strike out the words "one thousand," and insert in lieu thereof the words "six hundred."

No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 333 by striking out in line two (2) of section one (1) of the printed copy of said bill the words "one thousand," and insert in lieu thereof the words "six hundred."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 79, a bill for "An Act relating to bulletin boards at railroad stations,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Railroads, May 27, 1913:

No. 1.

In section one, line ten, after the word "time" insert the following: "Provided, that the means of conveying such information through wire or otherwise are not interfered with."

No. 2.

In section two, line one, strike out the following words: "agent or telegraph operator of any such."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 169, a bill for "An Act to provide for public health and convenience in the operation of interurban or surface railroad cars,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Railroads, May 27, 1913:

Amend section one (1) of Senate Bill No. 169 so that said section will read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That on and after January 1, A. D. 1914, it shall be unlawful for any corporation, person or persons owning, controlling*

or operating an interurban or surface railroad running or operating between different cities, towns or villages in the State of Illinois to use, or run, or operate, or permit to be used, or run or operated thereon, a car carrying passengers, unless a suitable toilet closet for the accommodation of passengers be provided and maintained thereon: *Provided, however, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to steam railroads nor to interurban or surface railroads operating a less distance between termini than sixteen miles, nor to a car operated in other than regular schedule service.*

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 224, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 3 of an Act concerning Canada thistles, approved and in force March 15, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 27, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 663, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, and fixing a penalty for violation of the same,' approved June 10, 1885, as amended by Act approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, Senate Bill No. 627, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, May 28, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 627, by striking out of line 16, of the printed bill, the word "five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten."

The question being, "Shall the amendment reported from the committee be adopted?" it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, the enacting clause was stricken from the bill.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Jones, May 28, 1913, was taken up for consideration:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 47.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday, June 18, 1913, a recess be taken until 12:00 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 28, 1913, for the purpose of considering only messages from the Governor on bills passed by the General Assembly and that when the General Assembly adjourns upon June 28, 1913, it stands adjourned sine die; and, be it further

Resolved, That on June 18, 1913, all bills on the order of first or second reading on the calendars of either House, or in committee, lie on the table.

The question being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

The following message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration,

And the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 34.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, May 29, 1913, they stand adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, June 3, 1913.

Adopted by the House, May 29, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 475, a bill for "An Act to permit the use of school buildings for public meeting places,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Waage offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 475, by striking out the words "free of charge" and inserting in place thereof the words "at actual cost" in line 6 of section 2 thereof.

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 630, a bill for "An Act in relation to an inventory of the property of the State of Illinois, and for an appropriation to pay the necessary expenses in the enforcement of this Act,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 297, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of hogs necessary for producing serum, including labor, feed and all other laboratory work and necessary supplies,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 528, a bill for "An Act to amend and revise the title and sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 27c, 27e, 27f, 27j and 27k, of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent fraud in the

sale of dairy products, their imitation or substitutes, to prohibit and prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthful, adulterated or misbranded food, liquors or dairy products, to provide for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner and his assistants, to define their powers and duties and to repeal all Acts relating to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy products and liquors in conflict herewith,' approved May 14, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by an Act approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying, May 27, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title of the bill in the first and second lines thereof, strike out the figures and letters 27c, 27e, 27f, 27j and 27k, and insert in lieu thereof the following figures: 21, 29, 30, 32, 33, 37 and 38.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and in lieu thereof insert the following:

That the title and sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 29, 30, 32, 33, 37, 38, of an Act entitled, "An Act to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products, their imitation or substitutes, to prohibit and prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthful, adulterated or misbranded food, liquors or dairy products, to provide for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner and his assistants, to define their powers and duties and to repeal all Acts relating to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy and food products and liquors in conflict herewith," approved May 14, 1907, and in force July 1, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by an Act approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, be and the same are hereby amended and revised to read as follows:

The title of said Act shall read as follows:

"An Act to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products, their imitation or substitute, to prohibit and prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthful, adulterated or misbranded food, drugs, liquors or dairy products, to define the terms "food" and "drugs" as used herein, to provide for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner and his assistants, to define their powers and duties and to repeal all Acts relating to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy, food and drug products and liquors in conflict herewith."

Section 1. That the Governor shall appoint a commissioner who shall be known as the State Food Commissioner, who shall be a citizen of the State of Illinois, and who shall hold his office for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and who shall receive a salary of thirty-six hundred dollars per annum, and his necessary expenses incurred by him in the discharge of his official duties, and who shall be charged with the enforcement of all laws that now exist or that hereafter may be enacted in this State regarding the production, manufacture, sale and labeling of food and drugs as herein defined, and such other laws as he may be charged with the enforcement of, and to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted any person, firm or corporation, or agent thereof, engaged in the manufacture or sale of any article manufactured or sold in violation of the provisions of any such law or laws. The Governor shall also appoint from time to time, as required, a food standard commission, for the purpose of determining and adopting standards of quality, purity or strength,

for food and drug products, for the State of Illinois, to consist of three members, one of whom shall be the State Food Commissioner or his representative, who shall serve without extra pay, one of whom shall be a representative of the Illinois food manufacturing industries, and one of whom shall be an expert food chemist of known reputation; all to be citizens of the State of Illinois, who shall receive fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per day for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days in one year, and necessary expenses incurred during the time employed in the discharge of their duties: *Provided*, that said food standard commission, in determining and adopting a standard of quality, purity or strength, of milk or cream, shall fix such standard as may be determined solely by the examination and test of milk or cream and the can or receptacle in which it is placed.

The said commissioner is hereby authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Governor, one assistant commissioner, who shall be a practical dairyman, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum and expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties; one chief chemist who shall be known as State Analyst, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum and expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties; one attorney whose salary shall be twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) per annum, and expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties; one chief clerk, whose salary shall be twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) per annum and expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties; one assistant clerk, whose salary shall be eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800.00) per annum, and one second assistant clerk whose salary shall be twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200.00) per annum, and expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties; three stenographers at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200.00) per annum, and expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties; twenty-four inspectors whose salaries shall be as follows: For the first two years of service, twelve hundred dollars each, annually; for the third year of service, fourteen hundred dollars each, annually; and for each succeeding year of service an additional increase of one hundred dollars per year each, until the maximum of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800.00) a year is attained, and expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties. Said commissioner shall also have authority to appoint one bacteriologist at two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) per annum and expenses incurred in the discharge of his official duties, and one bacteriologist helper at seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720.00) per annum; twelve analytical chemists whose salaries shall be as follows: For the first two years of service, twelve hundred dollars each, annually; for the third year of service, fourteen hundred dollars each, annually; for the fourth year of service, fifteen hundred dollars each, annually, and for each succeeding year of service an additional increase of one hundred dollars per year each, until the maximum of eighteen hundred dollars per year is attained, and expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties; and two laboratory janitors at seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720) each per annum: *Provided*, that all inspectors and chemists now employed in the office of the State Food Commissioner in pursuance of law, shall be included within the provisions of this Act, and shall be given credit for their time of service in the department as herein provided.

The said commissioner shall make annual reports to the Governor not later than the 15th of January, of his work and proceedings, and shall report in detail the number of inspectors he has appointed and employed, with their expenses and disbursements and the amount of salary paid the same, and he may from time to time issue bulletins of information, when in his judgment the interests of the State would be promoted thereby.

The said commissioner shall maintain an office and laboratory, where the business of said department may be conducted. This section shall not affect the term of office of the present commissioner, and he shall be regarded as having been appointed under the provisions of this Act.

The food commissioner shall make analyses and examinations for the State charitable institutions, of foods, drugs, and such other supplies as the laboratory of the State Food Commission is equipped and prepared to examine and analyze.

SEC. 2. POWER OF COMMISSION AND INSPECTORS MAKING INSPECTION.] The State Food Commissioner and such inspectors and agents as shall be duly authorized for the purpose, when and as often as they may deem it necessary for the purpose of determining whether any manufactured food or drug complies with the law, shall examine the raw materials used in the manufacture of food and drug products and determine whether any filthy, decomposed or putrid substance is used in their preparation. They may also examine all premises, carriages or cars where food or drugs are manufactured, transported, stored or served to patrons, for the purpose only of ascertaining their sanitary condition and examining and taking samples of the raw material and finished products found therein; but nothing in this Act shall be construed as permitting such officers to inquire into, or examine methods, or processes of manufacture, or requiring or compelling manufacturers or packers of proprietary or other food or drug products, to disclose trade rights, or secret processes, or methods of manufacture. Said commissioner, inspectors and agents shall also have power and authority to open any package, can or vessel, containing or supposed to contain, any article manufactured, sold or exposed for sale, or held in possession with intent to sell, in violation of the provisions of this Act, or laws that now exist, or that may hereafter be enacted in this State, and may inspect the contents thereof, and may take samples therefrom for analysis. The employees of railroads, express companies, or other common carriers, shall render to them all the assistance in their power, when so requested, in tracing, finding or disclosing the presence of any article prohibited by law, and in securing samples thereof as herein provided for.

SEC. 3. REFUSAL TO ASSIST INSPECTOR A MISDEMEANOR.] Whoever by himself, his agent, employee, or servant, hinders, obstructs, or in any way interferes with any inspector, analyst, or officer appointed hereunder, in the performance of his duty, or in the exercise of his powers as defined in this Act, or whoever being or fails upon request to assist the State Food Commissioner, the assistant commissioner, the State Analyst, or any inspector appointed hereunder in tracing, finding or disclosing the presence of any article of food or drug prohibited by law and in securing samples thereof as provided for in section 2 of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 5. MANUFACTURING ADULTERATED OR MISBRANDED FOOD OR DRUGS MISDEMEANOR.] It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture for sale within the State of Illinois any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished according to the provisions of this Act:

Provided, that no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this Act when intended for export to any foreign country or purchaser, and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption, then this proviso shall not except said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 6. POSSESSION OR SALE OF MISBRANDED OR ADULTERATED ARTICLES PROHIBITED.] The having in possession of any article of food or drug which is misbranded or adulterated with intent to sell the same, is hereby prohibited, and whoever shall have in his possession with intent to sell, sell or offer for sale any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided. Proof that any person,

firm or corporation has or had possession of any article which is adulterated or misbranded shall be *prima facie* evidence that the possession thereof is in violation of this section.

Sec. 7. TERMS FOOD AND DRUGS DEFINED.] The term "drug," as used herein, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of diseases of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound, and any substance used as a constituent in the manufacture thereof.

Sec. 8. DEFINES ADULTERATION.] That for the purpose of this Act, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In case of drugs:

First—If, when a drug is sold under or by name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, that no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second—If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery:

First—If it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, paraffin, mineral fillers, or poisonous mineral substances, or poisonous color or flavor.

Second—If it contains any ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound, or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First—If any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity.

Second—If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third—If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted: *Provided*, that in the manufacture of skim or separated cheese the whole or a part of the butter fats in the milk may be abstracted.

Fourth—If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, polished or stained in any manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is.

Fifth—If it contains any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, that when, in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by an external application, applied in such a manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and direction for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when such products are ready for consumption; and formaldehyde, hydrofluoric acid, boric acid, salicylic acid and compounds and derivatives thereof are hereby declared unwholesome and injurious.

Sixth—If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted, or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Sec. 9. MISBRANDED DEFINED.] The term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all articles of food or drugs, or articles which enter into the

composition sign, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substance contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular; and to any such products which are falsely branded as to manufacture, packer or dealer who sells the same, or as to the State, territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purpose of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

In case of drugs:

First—If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second—If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or other derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

Third—If the package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of any such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein which is false and fraudulent.

In case of food:

First—If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second—If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purports to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of a package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it shall fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

Third—If, in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count: *Provided, however,* that reasonable variations shall be permitted and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *And, provided, further,* that no penalty shall be enforceable until on and after Jan. 1, 1915, for a violation of paragraph 3 of this section against any manufacturer, jobber, distributor or retailer.

Fourth—If it be a manufactured article of food or food sold in package form, and is not distinctly labeled, marked or branded with the true name of the article, and with either the name of the manufacturer and place of manufacture, or the name and address of the packer or dealer who sells the same.

Fifth—If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substance contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided,* that an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in following cases:

First—In case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where the article has been manufactured or produced.

Second—In case of articles labeled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation" or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided,* that the term "blend," as

used herein, shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only; and as applied to alcoholic beverages, only those distilled spirits shall be regarded as "like substances" which are distilled from the fermented mash of grain and are of the same alcoholic strength: *And, provided, further*, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods, which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

Third—In the case of mixtures of corn syrup (glucose) or corn sugar (dextrose) or corn sugar syrup, with cane or beet sugar (sucrose) or cane or beet sugar syrup, in food, if the maximum percentage of corn syrup (glucose), or corn sugar (dextrose), or corn sugar syrup, in such article of food be plainly stated on the label.

Sec. 10. CONDEMNATION AND CONFISCATION OF MISBRANDED OR ADULTERATED FOODS OR DRUGS.] Any article of food or drugs that is adulterated or misbranded [within] the meaning of this Act, or that is made, labeled or branded contrary to the provisions of this Act, or that does not conform to the definition or analytical requirements provided in this Act, and is being sold or offered for sale or exposed for sale without the State of Illinois, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any court of record or before any judge thereof, or before any justice of the peace within whose jurisdiction the same may be found, and seized for condemnation and confiscation; and authority and jurisdiction are hereby vested in the several courts of record, the judges thereof in vacation, and the several justices of the peace, to issue the warrant and to hear and determine the proceedings herein provided for. Such proceedings shall be by complaint, verified by affidavit, and in the name of the People of the State of Illinois against the article or articles proceeded against, particularly describing the same, the place where they are located, the name of the person, firm or corporation in whose possession they are found, and wherein they violate the provisions of this Act. Thereupon said court, judge or justice of the peace shall issue a warrant directed to the sheriff, bailiff or any constable of the county, commending such officer to seize and take into his possession the article or articles described in the complaint, and bring the same before the court, judge or justice of the peace who issued the warrant, and to summon the person, firm or corporation named in the warrant, and any other person who may be found in possession of the said articles to appear at the time and place therein specified, which service shall be made in the same manner as service of process in civil cases in such court or before such justice of the peace. The warrant shall be returnable not less than five (5) days nor more than fifteen (15) days from the date of issuing the same, and may be executed and served at any time before the return day thereof; and the hearing shall be at the time and place therein specified unless good cause is shown for a continuance. Upon the hearing the complaint may be amended, and any person, firm or corporation that appears and claims the said article or articles shall be required to file its claim in writing. The hearing shall be summary in its nature, and except as herein otherwise provided, shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in civil cases before such court, judge or justice of the peace: *Provided*, that either party may demand a trial by jury, and an appeal or writ of error shall lie at the instance of either party to the proper court, and no bond shall be required of the people. And if such article is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded, or of a poisonous or deleterious character within the meaning of this Act, or as made, labeled, or branded contrary to the provisions of this Act, or as not conforming to the definition or analytical requirements provided in this Act, the same shall be confiscated and disposed of by destruction or sale, as the court, judge or justice of the peace may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the treasury of the State of Illinois, but such article shall in no instance be sold contrary to the provisions of this Act: *Provided, however*, that upon

the payment of the costs of such proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the State Food Commissioner for the use of the People of the State of Illinois, to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act, the court may, by order, direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof.

Sec. 21. FALSE READING OF BABCOCK TEST PROHIBITED.] It shall be unlawful for the owner, manager, agent or any employee of a creamery or cheese factory to manipulate, under-read or over-read the babcock test, or any other contrivance used for determining the quality or value of milk or cream or to falsify the record thereof, or to pay for such milk or cream on the basis of any measurement except the true measurement as thereby determined.

Sec. 29. ILLEGAL FOODS AND DRUGS TO BE SEIZED.] Whenever the commissioner or his agent shall have ground for suspicion that any article of food or drugs, found in possession of any person, firm or corporation, is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, he may seize such article of food or drugs and make an inventory thereof, and shall leave a copy of such inventory with the party holding such suspected goods, and tag the same "suspected;" and he shall notify in writing the person, firm or corporation in whose possession it may be found, not to offer the same for sale or sell or otherwise dispose of the same until further notice in writing from the commissioner. Whereupon the commissioner shall forthwith cause a sample of said article of food or drugs to be examined or analyzed, and if the same shall be found to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the commissioner shall proceed with a hearing and subsequent proceedings as provided in this Act. If, however, such examination or analysis shall show that such article of food or drugs complies with the provisions of this Act, the person, firm or corporation in whose possession such article of food or drugs is found shall forthwith be notified in writing that said seizure is released, and authority given to dispose of such article of food or drugs. Such seizure may be had without a warrant and said commissioner, and all inspectors and agents appointed pursuant to law, are hereby given full power and authority of "policemen." Any court having jurisdiction, upon receiving proof of probable cause for believing in the concealment of any food or drugs or dairy product or substitutes therefor, or imitation thereof, kept for sale or for a purpose, or had in possession or under control, contrary to the provisions of this Act, or other laws which now exist or may be hereafter enacted, shall issue a search warrant and cause a search to be made in any place therefor, and to that end may cause any buildings, enclosure, wagon or car to be entered, and any apartment, chest, box, locker, tub, jar, crate, basket or package to be broken open and the contents thereof examined.

Sec. 30. SEARCH WARRANTS TO BE USED FOR ILLEGAL FOOD AND DRUGS.] All warrants issued pursuant to section 29 hereof shall be directed to the sheriff, bailiff or some constable of the county where such food or drugs may be supposed to be concealed, commanding such officer to search the house or place where such food, or drugs, or substitute therefor, or imitation thereof, for which he is required to search, is believed to be concealed, which place and the property to be searched for shall be designated in the warrant, and to bring such food or drug or substitute therefor or imitation thereof, when found, and the person in whose possession the same is found, before the magistrate who issued the warrant, or before some other court or magistrate having jurisdiction of the case to be proceeded against as hereinbefore provided for in section 10 of this Act.

Sec. 32. ANALYSIS FOR STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.] The State Board of Health may submit to the commissioner or any of his assistants samples of food or drugs for examination or analysis, and shall receive special reports showing the results of such examination or analysis.

Sec. 33. STATE ANALYST SHALL NOT FURNISH CERTIFICATE OF PURITY.] It shall be unlawful for the State Analyst or any assistant State Analyst to furnish to any individual, firm or corporation any certificate as to the purity or excellence of any article manufactured or sold by them to be used as food or drugs, or in the preparation of food or drugs.

Sec. 37. LABEL—SIZE OF TYPE.] The principal label on any package of food or drugs, as defined by this Act, shall be printed plainly and legibly in English with or without the foreign label in the language of the country where the product is produced or manufactured and the size of type, if not otherwise described in this Act, shall be not smaller than eight point (brevier) caps: *Provided*, that in case the size of the package will not permit the use of eight point cap type, the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Sec. 38. FOOD COMMISSIONER TO MAKE RULES AND REGULATIONS.] The State Food Commissioner shall make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and shall have power to make rules and regulations for the analyzing and reporting the results thereof, of articles submitted for analysis by the State Board of Health, and regulating the analyzing and reporting thereon of samples taken under any law or laws of the United States by any person hereunder, or furnished by any officer or employee charged with the enforcement of the laws of the United States relative to the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated, misbranded, poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, dairy products or articles manufactured from dairy products, or liquors.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Manny, Senate Bill No. 651, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act relating to professional nurses providing for their examination and registration,' and repealing an Act therein named,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Manny offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 70.

WHEREAS, The Honorable Robert Brown, a member of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies, from Schuyler County, departed this life on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D., nineteen hundred thirteen; and,

WHEREAS, The said Honorable Robert Brown was an honored citizen of this State, a man thoroughly representative of that great class of our citizenship, the farmer; one who always took a prominent part in all movements for the public good, doing all in his power to protect and advance the interests of this State; a man, who, as a member of this Senate was ever watchful of the welfare of the people of his district and of the State at large; one who served the people of his community in different official capacities with credit to himself, and a man whose every act, both as a public officer and as a private citizen was in behalf of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of the Honorable Robert Brown, the State of Illinois has lost one whose every act and vote as a member of this Senate was in the interest of, and for the good, of the people of his district that he represented, a faithful and hard working member of the Senate; his wife, a loving husband; his children, a kind and indulgent father; and the community in which he resided, an honored and distinguished citizen; and, be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory, this preamble and resolution be entered upon the Journal of this Senate, and a copy thereof, suitably

engrossed and signed by the President and the Secretary of this Senate, be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that as a further mark of respect, this Senate do now stand adjourned.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Manny, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and was unanimously adopted on motion of Mr. Manny, by a rising vote.

The President of the Senate declared that the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, June 3, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided for by resolution adopted this day by both Houses.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Thursday, May 29, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, June 3, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Robert McMurdy, of Chicago, Cook County, Judge of the Court of Claims, vice A. G. Kennedy, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

Under the rules, the foregoing message was ordered to lie over for one day.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 10:26 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Waage, the Senate went into executive session to consider the following nominations made by the Governor to the Senate on May 29, 1913.

On motion of Mr. Manny, the rule requiring that the executive session should take place with closed doors was suspended, and the message was read.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, May 28, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

George I. Kendrick, Pittsfield, Public Administrator for Pike County, vice F. W. Niebur, resigned.

Edward S. Hill, of Cairo, Public Administrator for Alexander County, vice M. L. Gilbert, term expired.

W. B. Cooney, of Pekin, Public Administrator for Tazewell County, vice Michael D. Conaghan, term expired.

James M. Jenkins, of Marion, Public Administrator for Williamson County, vice W. O. Potter, term expired.

H. E. McLaren, of Rushville, Schuyler County, trustee of the Western Illinois State Normal School, vice J. F. Mains, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,
Barr,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	Shaw,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,		

Yeas—38.

At 10:30 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the executive session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Helm, from the Committee on Revenue, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 521, for "An Act to amend section 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898, as amended by Act approved and in force May 24, 1907,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 534, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and regulate the maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers by corporations or companies operating or controlling railroads in part or in whole in this State, and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith,' approved May 27, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, from the Committee on License and Miscellany, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 658, for "An Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon residence district within which the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited and for the abolition by like means of such district so created,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, from the Committee on License and Miscellany, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 659, for "An Act to define 'prohibition territory' and to provide for the more effective suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor within such territory,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 79.

A bill for an Act relating to bulletin boards at railroad stations.

SENATE BILL No. 169.

A bill for an Act to provide for public health and convenience in the operation of interurban or surface railroad cars.

SENATE BILL No. 221.

A bill for an Act to fix the compensation and salaries of probate judges in all counties having a population of seventy thousand (70,000) or more, and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith.

SENATE BILL No. 224.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 1 and 3 of an Act concerning Canada thistles, approved and in force March 15, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 27, 1885, in force July 1, 1885.

SENATE BILL No. 333.

A bill for an Act appropriating six hundred dollars for printing the report of the Illinois Andersonville Monument Commission.

SENATE BILL No. 414.

A bill for an Act to prevent the issuance, transmission or circulation of false statements, either orally or otherwise, as to banking institutions and providing for a penalty for the violation thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 475.

A bill for an Act to permit the use of school buildings for public meeting places.

SENATE BILL No. 528.

A bill for an Act to amend and revise the title and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 29, 30, 32, 33, 37, and 38 of an Act entitled, "An Act to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products, their imitation or substitutes, to prohibit and prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthful, adulterated or misbranded food, liquors or dairy products, to provide for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner and his assistants, to define their powers and duties and to repeal all Acts relating to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy and food products and liquors in conflict herewith." Approved May 14, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by an Act approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 630.

A bill for an Act in relation to an inventory of the property of the State of Illinois, and for an appropriation to pay the necessary expenses in the enforcement of the Act.

SENATE BILL No. 651.

A bill for an Act entitled, "An Act relating to professional nurses providing for their examination and registration," and repealing an Act therein named.

SENATE BILL No. 663.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, and fixing a penalty for violation of the same," approved June 10, 1885, as amended by Act approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 666.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois for the purpose of widening, raising, strengthening, improving, repairing, building and constructing levees in or around certain cities in the State of Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 670.

A bill for an Act fixing the tenure of office and the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and providing for the expenses of their offices.

On motion of Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 655, for "An Act to amend section 119 and section 127 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 610, for "An Act to provide for and make an appropriation to pay Bailey D. Dawson of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars for services rendered by him as one of the assistant clerks of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 656, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to mortgages of real and personal property,' approved March 26, 1874, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 287, for "An Act to protect chauffeurs in their employment from dust, wind and inclement weather,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Franklin, from the Committee on Farm Drainage, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 382, for "An Act to provide for constructing pumping plants and maintaining the same in operation, in drainage and levee districts and special drainage districts heretofore or hereafter organized, and to legalize and validate former proceedings, assessments, bond issues, indebtedness and expenditures in regard to, or on account of, the erection, maintenance and operation of pumping plants, and to repeal an Act therein named,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 680, for "An Act to provide for the manner of issuing warrants upon the Treasurer of the State or of any county, township, city, village or other municipal corporation and jurors' certificates,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

Mr. Denvir introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 681, for "An Act to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the State of Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,
Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 335.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Acts amendatory thereof, by adding thereto eleven sections to be numbered and known as section 46a, section 46b, section 46c, section 46d, section 46e, section 46f, section 46g, section 46h, section 46i, section 46j, and section 46k, respectively."

Passed the House, May 29, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE MESSAGES.

House Bill No. 335, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Acts amendatory thereof, by adding thereto eleven sections to be numbered and known as section 46a, section 46b, section 46c, section 46d, section 46e, section 46f, section 46g, section 46h, section 46i, [section] 46j and section 46k, respectively,"

Which was received from the House of Representatives this morning, was taken up for consideration and ordered to a first reading and to be printed and, under the rules of the Senate, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Corporations.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, Senate Bill No. 650, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 40 and 41 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872. Title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; as amended by Act approved May 24, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by Act approved June 8, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 457, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to cover the unexpended balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute

miners and the families and dependents of miners who lost their lives in the mine disaster at Cherry, Illinois, which lapsed and was covered back into the State treasury by the Board of Administration,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 638, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the expenses of veteran soldiers residing in the State of Illinois, who were participants in the siege of Vicksburg in June and July, 1863, to enable them to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the fall of Vicksburg to be held at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 3 and 4, 1913,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 674, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of employees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

In line 3, strike out the word "seven" and insert the word "eight."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean Senate Bill No. 105, a bill for "An Act in relation to masters in chancery,"

Which was read at large a second time, May 27, 1913, and the amendments reported from the Committee on Judiciary adopted, and further action thereon postponed, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Maclean offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 105 by inserting between "appointed" and "which" in line 3 of section 8 on page 3 of the printed bill, the words "by and with the advice and consent of the county board of the county in and for which the appointment is made."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 25, a bill for "An Act to create a legislative and administrative reference bureau, to define its location, powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations, May 29, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 25 as follows: In the title to said bill strike out the following words, "and making an appropriation therefor."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 25. Write out all words and figures after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following words and figures: That there is hereby created and established a bureau to be known as the Legislative and Administrative Reference Bureau, which shall be under the direction of a board to be composed of the President of the University of Illinois and of two other persons to be appointed by the Governor, who shall hold office for the term of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The first appointments shall be made within thirty days after this Act goes into effect. Any vacancy shall be filled by an appointment for the remainder of the term. The members of said board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

Sec. 2. The said board of trustees shall have general charge of such bureau, and shall appoint a director of the bureau, who may, with the approval of the board appoint such assistants and employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. The director appointed under the provisions of this Act and the assistants and employees appointed by him shall receive such salaries or compensation as may be determined by the board.

Sec. 3. During the sessions of the General Assembly the headquarters of the bureau shall be in Springfield, with such part of the catalogs and collections of materials as may be needed for use by the members of the General Assembly. The Secretary of State shall provide said bureau with adequate and suitably furnished offices in the State Capitol, convenient to the place of meeting of the General Assembly, during the legislative session and for a sufficient time before and after the closing of each legislative session, to enable the director to make adequate preparation for opening and closing the headquarters; and the Secretary of State shall further provide the bureau with necessary stationery and supplies.

The board of commissioners for the management of the State Library shall coöperate with said bureau and shall make accessible the facilities of said library for the use of the bureau.

The said bureau shall maintain a permanent office at the University of Illinois; and the trustees of the university shall provide suitable and adequate quarters for the work of the bureau.

Sec. 4. The said Legislative and Administrative Reference Bureau shall collect, classify, index, list and catalogue:

(a) The laws of Illinois, all bills and resolutions introduced in either branch of the General Assembly, and all reports issued by State officers, departments, boards and commissions;

(b) Bills, laws, official reports and judicial decisions of other states and of the United States, and of other countries; and books, pamphlets, periodicals and other data relating to public law and administration and to recent, current and proposed legislation.

From time to time the bureau shall prepare and publish bulletins of bibliography, and digests, summaries or reports of information on subjects of special interest, especially those that are matters of legislative inquiry or proposed legislation. The said bureau shall also furnish to the members of the General Assembly, upon request and under their instructions, such assistance as may be necessary and proper in the preparation, drafting, amendment or revision of bills, resolutions or orders.

Sec. 5. The said bureaus shall also collect, classify, index, list and catalogue, laws, charters, ordinances, reports and other documents and data relating to municipal government in this and other states and countries; and shall prepare and publish from time to time bulletins of information in regard to municipal problems, including full and pertinent statistics as to taxation, revenues and expenditures of municipalities in this State; and shall also be prepared to furnish information on specific municipal questions as may be requested by municipal or State officials or members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. All State institutions, boards, commissions and officers are hereby directed promptly to deliver to the director of the bureau, as printed, three copies of each message, report, journal, legislative bill, bulletin, circular or set of bound public documents of whatever character, printed at the expense of the State or of any institution or office. All county and municipal officers are hereby directed to forward promptly to the bureau, as published, three copies of each ordinance, message, report, bulletin or set of bound documents issued by them; and it shall be the duty of all county and municipal officers to furnish the bureau with such financial, statistical and other information as it may require of them.

Sec. 7. All proper expenses incurred by the bureau shall be paid out of any appropriation for the bureau upon warrants signed by the chairman of the board and approved by the Governor.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 667, a bill for "An Act in relation to nominations and elections to judicial offices,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 667 by striking out section 2 and renumbering sections.

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 558, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 599, a bill for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to sheriffs,' approved January 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto three additional sections to be known respectively as section 29, section 30 and section 31,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 42, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for fees of clerks of probate courts in counties of the second class, having a population of seventy thousand or more,' approved June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909."

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 109, a bill for "An Act to allow per diem fees to clerks of the circuit, county and probate courts in counties of the first and second class and to repeal certain Acts therein named,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 604, a bill for "An Act to amend section thirty-two of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, and in force July 1, 1889, entitled, 'An Act to amend sections thirty-one and thirty-two of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872,' and in force July 1, 1872,' and all Acts amendatory thereof,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 605, a bill for "An Act to enable the commissioners of Lincoln Park to take, regulate, control, improve, locate, extend, diminish, widen, straighten and otherwise deal with the public street or boulevard known and to be known as Sheridan Road, now under the control of incorporated cities, towns, villages, park districts, townships and counties, which leads from Lincoln Park, a public park in the city of Chicago, to the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, and to provide for the power of eminent domain to carry out the authority herein granted and to provide the method of securing funds for the improvement and maintenance of said road,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 363, a bill for "An Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for delinquent children committed by courts of competent jurisdiction and providing for the payment from the State treasury of the excess cost of maintaining and operating the said classes and schools over the cost of maintaining and operating elementary schools for normal children,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Glackin offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

In the title after the word "jurisdiction" strike out all thereafter in said title.

No. 2.

Strike out all of sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, and renumber sections to correspond.

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 364, a bill for "An Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for deaf and dumb, and blind, and providing for the payment from the State treasury of the excess cost of maintaining and operating such classes and schools over the cost of maintaining and operating elementary schools for normal children,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Glackin offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title after the word "blind" strike all thereafter in said title.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In section 1, line 5, strike out the words "such cities" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the respective jurisdictions."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Strike out all of sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, and renumber sections to correspond.

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, passed to the consideration of the order of

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Senate Bill No. 272, for "An Act to create the 'Kaskaskia Island Sanitary Levee District' to comprise the island of Kaskaskia in Randolph County, and to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees for sanitary and agricultural purposes therein, and to punish anyone impairing any of the work done by the said district,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30 [38]; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,
Barr,
Beall,
Broderick,
Canaday,
Clark,
Compton,
Cornwell,

Dailey,
Denvir,
Ettelson,
Forst,
Franklin,
Glackin,
Gorman,
Gray,

Haase,
Hamilton,
Hearn,
Helm,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,
Johnson,
Jones,

Juul,
Landee,
Maclean,
Madigan,
Manny,
Meeker,
O'Connor,

Olson,
Shaw,
Stewart,
Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—30 [38].

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Campbell,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, Senate Bill No. 170, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f and 1g, respectively, providing for the powers and duties and notification of state's attorneys in actions for divorce, and authorizing the appointment of additional state's attorneys and providing for their compensation,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 16; nays, 17.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,
Brady,
Broderick,
Campbell,

Carroll,
Denvir,
Ettelson,

Glackin,
Gorman,
Hamilton,

Hearn,
Hurley,
Lande,

Meeker,
O'Connor,
Tossey,

Yeas—16.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,
Cornwell,
Dailey,
Haase,

Hay,
Helm,
Johnson,
Jones,

Juul,
Maclean,
Madigan,

Manny,
Olson,
Stewart,

Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Nays—17.

Mr. Madigan moved to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the bill failed to pass.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed to and made the special order for Wednesday, June 4, 1913, after the reading of the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Broderick, Senate Bill No. 514, for "An Act to amend 'An Act in relation to jails and jailers,' approved March 3, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding three new sections thereto, to be known as section 29, section 30 and section 31,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,
Beall,
Brady,
Broderick,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Carroll,
Compton,

Cornwell,
Curtis,
Dailey,
Denvir,
Ettelson,
Forst,
Franklin,
Glackin,

Gray,
Haase,
Hamilton,
Hay,
Hearn,
Helm,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,

Johnson,
Jones,
Juul,
Lande,
Maclean,
Manny,
Meeker,
O'Connor,

Olson,
Shaw,
Stewart,
Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Broderick, Senate Bill No. 603, for "An Act to protect apparatus, appliances and implements for extinguishing and preventing fires and providing a penalty for the misuse, theft and unlawful purchase of same,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Compton, Senate Bill No. 413, for "An Act to amend sections 12, 18, 19, 20 and 40 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning land titles,' approved and in force May 1, 1897, as amended by Act approved May 24, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and to further amend said Act, as amended, by adding thereto one additional section to be known as section 108a,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Brady,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Juul,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Gorman,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 386, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to evidence and depositions in civil cases,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved January 21, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hay,	Juul,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Compton,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Curtis,		Johnson,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 8, for "An Act to amend section 72 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and to repeal sections 73, 74 and 75 of said Act,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 8.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Clark,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Carroll,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Waage,	Womack,
Dailey,	Manny,	Tossey,		

Nays—8.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 398, a bill for "An Act to amend sections two (2), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), seventeen b (17b), seventeen and one-half (17½), twenty-six and one-half (26½), thirty-four and one-half (34½), thirty-seven (37), forty-four (44), forty-seven (47), fifty-one (51), fifty-nine (59) and sixty-two (62), and to repeal sections fifty-two (52), fifty-three (53) and fifty-four (54) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879, as amended by an Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 20, 1907; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 29, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Keller,	Shaw,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Gray,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Haase,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—34.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Carroll,

Nays—1.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Helm, Senate Bill No. 337, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San José scale and other dangerous insects and contagious diseases of fruits, and repealing a certain Act therein named,' filed June 4, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Curtis,	Hay,	Juul,	Shaw,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Keller,	Stewart,
Brady,	Denvir,	Helm,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Campbell,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Canaday,	Haase,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Olson,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 203, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritances, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain Acts therein named,' approved June 14, 1909, and in force July 1, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 18; nays, 11.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Carroll,	Gorman,	Manny,	Waage.
Brady,	Compton,	Hurley,	Shaw,	Womack,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Keller,	Tossey,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Landee,		

Yeas—18.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Gray,	Helm,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Haase,	Hurburgh,	Jones,	Olson,
Dailey,				

Nays—11.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 596, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to election of county commissioners in Cook County and to fix their term of office,' approved June 15, 1893, in force July 1, 1893,"

Which failed to pass, May 20, 1913, but which vote by which the bill failed to pass was reconsidered May 22, 1913, was taken up for consideration,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Stewart.
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Juul,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gorman,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Hay,	Jones,
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Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 169, for "An Act to provide for public health and convenience in the operation of inter-urban or surface railroad cars,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Manny,
Earr,	Denvir,	Hay,	Juul,	Meeker,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Keller,	Olson,
Brady,	Forst,	Helm,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Womack,
Campbell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Gray,			

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, Senate Bill No. 501, for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of 'An Act to provide for the incorpora-

tion of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911."

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Clark,	Forst,	Hamilton,	Meeker,
Beall,	Compton,	Franklin,	Hearn,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Olson,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Gray,	Juul,	Waage.
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Haase,	Maclean,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Hurburgh,	Woodard,
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Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 666, for "An Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois for the purpose of widening, raising, strengthening, improving, repairing, building and constructing levees in or around certain cities in the State of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Keller,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,
Clark,	Glackin,			

Yeas—42.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 654, for "An Act to make provision for the erection of a statue of Stephen A. Douglas on the capitol grounds, and to make an appropriation therefor,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Keller,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,
Compton,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 670, for "An Act fixing the tenure of office and the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and providing for the expenses of their offices,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Dailey,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Clark,	Forst,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Compton,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 240, for "An Act making an appropriation to the State Fish Commission for the establishment of a rescue and pond culture station in either Rock Island County or Henry County, along Rock River for the rescue and culture of fresh water fish,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 9 [10].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Jones,
Barr,	Compton,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Juul,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Helm,	Landee,
Brady,	Curtis,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Olson,
Carroll,	Denvir,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Manny,	O'Connor,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Haase,	Meeker,	Shaw,	Waage,

Nays—9 [10].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 621, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics, and to provide for the appointment and removal of conservators, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 21, 1893, in force July 1, 1893,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Carroll,	Gorman,	Helm,	Landee,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Jones,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Juul,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Waage,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 636, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record,' approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 16; nays, 14.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Denvir,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Waage,
Broderick,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Womack,
Carroll,				

Yeas—16.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Curtis,	Haase,	Landee,	Tossey,
Clark,	Dailey,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,	

Nays—14.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 475, a bill for "An Act to permit the use of school buildings for public meeting places,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in session in convention in San

Francisco, Cal., requesting the enactment of the "Full Train Crew Bill" and "Semi-monthly Pay Bills" now pending before the Illinois Legislature, which communication was read and ordered placed on file.

At 1:13 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Bailey, the Senate took a recess until 5:00 o'clock p. m.

5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 28, for "An Act in relation to the files, records and record entries of courts of record,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,
Barr,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Keller,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Magill,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 531, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by a subsequent Act,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 17; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,
Barr,	Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Beall,	Canaday,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Brady,	Curtis,			

Yeas—17.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Carroll,	Denvir,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Dailey,				

Nays—21.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 519, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns,' approved March 27, 1889,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; nays, 4.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Manny,
Barr,	Denvir,	Hay,	Juul,	Meeker,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Olson,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Curtis,	Hamilton,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Canaday,	Compton,	Tossey,
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Nays—4.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, Senate Bill No. 339, for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article I of an Act entitled, 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891; (approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899); as amended by Act approved May 16, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Maclean,	Womack,
Clark,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Hearn,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 242, for "An Act relating to paints, oils and turpentine and regulating the sale thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,
Barr,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Olson,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Keller,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Ettelson,			

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 478, for "An Act to amend section one (1) of Article four (4) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved and in force March 9, 1877,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cleary,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Dailey, Senate Bill No. 330, for "An Act to prevent the sweeping of railroad cars and taking or removing therefrom any grain or flax seed contained therein,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Womack,
Clark,	Forst,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Dailey, Senate Bill No. 87, for "An Act to provide for proving the genuineness of handwriting of any person, in any proceeding before any court or officer of the State of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39:

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Maclean,	Womack,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Magill,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 224, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 3 of an Act concerning Canada thistles, approved and in force March 15, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 27, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Keller,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Canaday,	Tossey,
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Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 409, a bill for "An Act to amend sections seventeen (17), seventeen b (17b) and seventeen and one-half (17½) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879; as amended by an Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 20, 1907; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 29, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Keller,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hay,	Landee,	Tossey,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Cleary,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 602, for "An Act to prevent corruption of agents or employees, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Brady,	Forst,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hay,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Denvir, Senate Bill No. 646, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the formation, and disbursement of a public school employee's pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants,' approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	Landee,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Gorman,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 479, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hay,	Landee,
Barr,	Curtis,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Gray,	Hurley,	Magill,
Brady,	Denvir,	Haase,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Shaw,
Clark,	Forst,	Harris,	Juul,	Stewart,

Yeas—30.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Tossey,	Woodard,
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Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Landee, Senate Bill No. 622, for "An Act providing for the appointment of delegates to the International Good Roads Congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, February 22-27, 1915,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 7; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Carroll,	Landee,	Meeker,	Stewart,
Brady,	Clark,			

• Yeas—7.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Hurburgh,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Keller,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Compton,				

Nays—21.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 545, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act to revise the law in relation to divorce," approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 15; nays, 8; answering present but not voting, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Broderick,	Cleary,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Barr,	Campbell,	Denvir,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Carroll,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Tossey,

Yeas—15.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Haase,	Jones,	Waage,	Woodard,
Glackin,	Harris,	Magill,		

Nays—8

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Clark,	Curtis,	Dailey,	Ettelson,	Manny,
Cornwell,				

Total—6.

Mr. Glackin moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill failed to pass.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed to and made the special order for Wednesday, June 4, 1913, immediately after the previous special order.

On motion of Mr. Forst, Senate Bill No. 544, for "An Act to require common carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time, and providing for the assessment of attorneys' fees in certain cases,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Olson,
Beall,	Clark,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Shaw,
Brady,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Keller,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Harris,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 583, for "An Act to amend section 216 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Landee,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Johnson,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hay,	Juul,	Waage,
Clark,				

Yeas—26.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Senate Bill No. 309, for "An Act to amend section 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same, and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Beall,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Gray,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Manny,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hay,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 326, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Supreme Court and appellate courts,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Hurley,	Manny,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Canaday,	Forst,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hay,	Keller,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Woodard

Yeas—30.

Those voting in the negative: Mr.

Barr,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 630, for "An Act in relation to an inventory of the property of the State of Illinois, and for an appropriation to pay the necessary expenses in the enforcement of the Act,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,
Brady,
Broderick,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Carroll,

Curtis,
Dailey,
Ettelson,
Forst,
Franklin,
Glackin,

Gorman,
Haase,
Harris,
Hay,
Hearn,

Hurley,
Jones,
Keller,
Landee,
Magill,

Manny,
O'Connor,
Shaw,
Tossey,
Woodard,

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,

Clark.

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Clark, the consideration of, on third reading, of Senate Bill No. 351, a bill for "An Act to amend section 12 of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs, and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was made the special order for Wednesday, June 4, 1913, immediately after the previous special order.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. O'Connor from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the following bills:

SENATE BILL No. 115.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, California.

SENATE BILL No. 116.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, California, celebrating the opening and commercial use of the Panama Canal."

SENATE BILL No. 252.

A bill for "An Act entitled, an Act to provide for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, California, celebrating the opening and commercial use of the Panama Canal, and making an appropriation therefor."

SENATE BILL No. 518.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, California, in the year 1915, and making an appropriation therefor."

Reported the same back with a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the original bills be laid on the table, and that the substitute do pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and on motion of Mr. O'Connor, the original bills were ordered to lie on the table, and the substitute, being Senate Bill No. 682, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco, California, in the year 1915,"

Was, under the rules, read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 374, for "An Act governing the construction, alteration, repairs and inspection of all plumbing and drainage in the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 375, for "An Act to revise the law providing for the licensing of plumbers,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 426, for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 540, for "An Act to punish the violation of pledges by public officials,"

Reported the same back with an amendment thereto, and recommended that the amendment be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendment.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 559, for "An Act to amend sections one (1), three (3), eight (8), ten (10), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fifteen (15),

sixteen (16), twenty-one (21), and twenty-three (23), of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to courts of record in cities,' approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an Act approved May 8, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 641, for "An Act to legalize certain corporations formed under the provisions of 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, or any Act amendatory thereof,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 644, for "An Act authorizing the purchase, lease, sale or consolidation of street railways; prescribing the mode, terms, conditions and effect thereof; providing for the acquisition of the stock of any dissenting stockholders, and declaring the purpose of the Act,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 679, for "An Act permitting the bringing of an action for injury or wrongful death occurring in any foreign state or territory in the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 34, for "An Act for the purpose of requiring lessee, his, her or their heirs, representatives, successors or assigns to release of record coal and other mineral leases when forfeited, and providing a penalty for failure, refusal or neglect so to do,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 535, for "An Act to amend section 25 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to fencing and operating railroads,' approved March 31, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by Act approved April 11, 1899, in force July 1, 1899,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hurley, from the Committee on Cook County Affairs, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 652, for "An Act to amend section fifty-three of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to employment offices and agencies,' approved and in force May 11, 1903,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 297, for "An Act making an appropriation to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of hogs necessary for producing serum, including labor, feed and all other laboratory work and necessary supplies,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Landee,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Brady,	Curtis,	Gray,	Hurley,	Manny,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Haase,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Forst,	Harris,	Juul,	Olson,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hay,	Keller,	Shaw,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Woodard,

Nays—1.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Mr. Brady, rising to a question of personal privilege, stated that today when he was coming up on the elevator, it got out of order and shot up towards the roof, endangering the lives of all persons therein at the time, and he submitted to the Senate that some action should be taken in the matter.

On motion of Mr. Hearn, it was unanimously ordered that it is the sense of the Senate that the Committee on Appropriations should provide in the Omnibus Appropriation Bill, for the purchase and installment of new up-to-date elevators to replace those now in use.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, House Bill No. 388, a bill for "An Act to provide for and regulate the publication and distribution of the decisions of the appellate courts of this State, to provide for a reporter thereof, and to fix his compensation,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations, May 21, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 388 by striking out of line 9 of section 2 of the printed copy the following words: "five thousand" and substitute in lieu thereof the words, "three thousand."

Strike out of line 10 section 2 the figures "5000" and substitute in lieu thereof the figures "3000."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 388 by striking out of line 17 of section 2 of the printed copy the following words and figures: "two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00)" and substitute in lieu thereof the following words and figures: "fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00)."

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the foregoing amendments were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Waage offered the following amendments to the bill:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 388 in Senate by striking out all that part of the title following the word "State" and by inserting in lieu thereof the following, "And to make them official."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 388 in Senate by striking out in section 1 in lines 3 and 4 the words "Appellate Court Reports of Illinois" and by inserting in lieu thereof the following, "the Illinois Appellate Court Reports."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend House Bill No. 388 in Senate by striking out all after section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec 2. "The series of reports herein provided for shall be the official reports of said courts, and may be published by any person, partnership, com-

pany or corporation which shall have and maintain an office and place of business in the State of Illinois, and which shall comply with the provisions of this Act, and any person, partnership, company or corporation so complying with the provisions of this Act and publishing the reports under the terms thereof shall be known as an official publisher. Any person, company or corporation desiring to receive the benefits of this Act shall file with the Secretary of State a good and sufficient bond to be approved by him in the sum of not less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) as liquidated damages payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned for the faithful performance of the provisions of this Act in the publication of such reports under the conditions and under the terms thereof, and if any person, partnership, company or corporation receiving any of the benefits of this Act shall fail or refuse to give bond as required or when given to keep the same in full force and effect, or shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act in other respects, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State upon the request of any appellate court of this State to notify the Attorney General who shall at once bring suit on the bond of said publisher against him and his sureties and prosecute the same to judgment and final execution."

Sec. 3. The clerks of the appellate courts shall promptly furnish to any person, company or corporation desiring the same, within ten days from the date of the expiration of the time for a rehearing, the opinion of the judges of such appellate courts at a price not to exceed twenty-five cents per page: *Provided*, that, however, the clerks of such courts shall furnish, within ten days after the period for such rehearing has expired, to any official publisher as herein defined, the opinions of the judges of the appellate courts, without cost, mailing the same within such period of ten days to the office or place of business designated by such publisher in a written request, filed with the appellate court clerk; and it shall be the duty of any such official publisher so furnished said opinions without cost to receive all said opinions unpublished at the time this Act goes into effect and which may be decided thereafter so long as said opinions are received under the terms of this Act and to publish the same within a period of not more than ninety days after the receipt of corrected proof from judges and after a sufficient number of opinions to constitute a volume shall have been delivered to such publisher.

Sec. 4. The clerks of the appellate courts shall also furnish to any official publisher all abstracts, briefs and other papers filed in their respective offices and which are or may be necessary for the purpose of preparing the reports within the same time and upon the same terms as herein provided for the opinions, which shall be returned to such clerk by the publisher receiving same upon the publication of the volume containing the opinion in such matter.

Sec. 5. Every final decision of each appellate court shall be reduced to writing by the court, and it shall be the duty of the court to designate which of such written decisions shall be published in full and which published by including an adequate abstract of such written decision, but if any appellate court of this State shall fail to so designate within ten days from the date of expiration of the time for rehearing, then such decisions shall be published only in condensed form or by abstract: *Provided*, that should any appellate court fail to so designate then any such decisions may be published in full by any official publisher, if the total number of volumes of Appellate Court Reports published or to be published in any calendar year shall not exceed six volumes.

Sec. 6. Any official publisher shall carefully prepare and cause to be printed in connection with each decision so ordered to be published a full syllabus of the points decided by said decisions and shall also prepare and cause to be printed in each volume a full alphabetical index of cases therein reported, preliminary announcement of similar character and extent to those now included in the reports known as Illinois Appellate Court Reports and a full and complete topical index of all points of law covered by decisions therein reported.

Sec. 7. Each volume of reports to be hereafter published shall contain not less than seven hundred pages and shall be of the same general character as the volumes of reports heretofore known as the Illinois Appellate Court Reports, the paper upon which the reports are to be printed shall be clear white paper, super-sized and calendared, not less than fifty pounds to the ream, size 24x38 inches and binding shall be of standard law sheep or buckram without blemish or patches and the boards used in binding shall be good binders boards, and shall be similar in size and appearance to volumes of this series heretofore published.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of any publisher receiving the benefits of this Act to publish continuously under the terms thereof volumes of said reports in accordance with the terms of this Act and to make stereotype or electrotype plates of each and every volume of said Illinois Appellate Court Reports, and if at any time for a period of one year any publisher shall fail so to do the copyright and stereotype or electrotype plates made for volumes published under the provisions of this Act shall be and become the property of the State of Illinois upon payment to the said publisher of the cost thereof to be determined by any appellate court of this State and, upon the determination thereof it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to certify said account to the Auditor of Public Accounts, whereupon the same shall become payable out of the State treasury and it shall be the duty of said publisher to assign said copyright and deliver the plates of said volumes to the Secretary of State for the use of the State of Illinois. Said publisher shall thereupon cease to have any interest in or control over said copyright or plates. The Secretary of State shall thereupon cause such number of copies to be bound and printed at the expense of the State, as may, from time to time, be needed to supply the demands and shall sell the same at a price not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per volume, accounting to the State for the proceeds. Such books, as printed and bound by the Secretary of State, shall be of the same quality as those theretofore published under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 9. Any publisher receiving the benefits of this Act shall sell to residents of this State the current volumes of said reports published under the provisions of this Act, the first volume of which shall contain the decisions filed subsequent to July 1, 1913, at a price not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per volume, not including the transportation charges. Any publisher so receiving the benefits of this Act shall sell to residents of this State [any such volumes published under the provisions of this Act] at a price of one dollar and fifty cents per volume at any time hereafter: *Provided*, all the volumes so published under the provisions of this Act up to and including the then current volume are purchased. Any such publisher shall also sell to residents of this State single back volumes or broken sets commencing with the first volume published under the provisions of this Act, at a price not to exceed two dollars per volume, not including transportation charges.

Sec. 10. Any publisher taking advantage of this Act, who shall be a publisher of or who shall have published any volumes of the Illinois Appellate Court Reports, or the decisions of the appellate courts other than the volumes published under the terms and conditions of this Act, in addition to furnishing the current volumes at the price and under the terms herein provided, shall furnish such other volumes to the residents of this State in complete sets at a price not to exceed two dollars per volume, or for single back volumes or broken sets not to exceed two dollars and fifty cents per volume, not including transportation charges.

Sec. 11. Upon publication of each volume of said reports, the Secretary of State shall secure from any official publisher for free distribution by him as follows, viz: five copies to the Library of Congress, one copy to the President of the United States, one copy to each State and territorial library, one copy to each judge of the Supreme Court of this State, one copy to each judge of the circuit courts of this State, one copy to the judge of the Superior court of Cook County, one copy to each judge of the county courts of this State, one copy to each judge of the city courts of this State, one copy to each municipal court judge in the city of Chicago, one copy to each State officer required to

reside at the seat of the government, five copies to be deposited in the library of the Supreme Court and one copy shall be deposited in the State Library. The Secretary of State is also hereby authorized to purchase as aforesaid single volumes to replace lost or destroyed volumes in the State or Supreme Court Library. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to purchase a sufficient number of copies of said official Illinois Appellate Court Reports and of each and every volume from time to time as the same may be hereafter published at a price not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per volume for the purposes provided as aforesaid. Said books shall be paid for when certified by the Secretary of State upon warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

The foregoing amendments were ordered printed, and, pending the consideration of the same, at seven o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Keller, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 25.

A bill for an Act to create a Legislative and Administrative Reference Bureau, to define its location, powers and duties.

SENATE BILL No. 42.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for fees of clerks of probate courts in counties of the second class, having a population of seventy thousand or more," approved June 16, 1909; in force July 1, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 105.

A bill for an Act in relation to masters in chancery.

SENATE BILL No. 109.

A bill for an Act to allow per diem fees to clerks of the circuit, county and probate courts in counties of the first and second class and to repeal certain Acts therein named.

SENATE BILL No. 363.

A bill for an Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for delinquent children committed by courts of competent jurisdiction.

SENATE BILL No. 364.

A bill for an Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for deaf and dumb, and blind.

SENATE BILL No. 457.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to cover the unexpended balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute

miners and the families and dependents of miners who lost their lives in the mine disaster at Cherry, Illinois, which lapsed and was covered back into the State treasury by the Board of Administration.

SENATE BILL No. 558.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation," title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 599.

A bill for an Act to amend "An Act to revise the law in relation to sheriffs," approved January 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto three additional sections to be known respectively as sections 29, section 30 and section 31.

SENATE BILL No. 604.

A bill for an Act to amend section thirty-two of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, and in force July 1, 1889, entitled, "An Act to amend sections thirty-one and thirty-two of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872," and all Acts amendatory thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 605.

A bill for an Act to enable the commissioners of Lincoln Park to take, regulate, control, improve, locate, extend, diminish, widen, straighten and otherwise deal with the public street or boulevard known and to be known as Sheridan Road, now under the control of incorporated cities, towns, villages, park districts, townships and counties, which leads from Lincoln Park, a public park in the city of Chicago, to the northern boundary of the State of Illinois and to provide for the power of eminent domain to carry out the authority herein granted and to provide the method of securing funds for the improvement and maintenance of said road.

SENATE BILL No. 638.

A bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the expenses of veteran soldiers residing in the State of Illinois, who were participants in the siege of Vicksburg in June and July, 1863, to enable them to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the fall of Vicksburg, to be held at Vicksburg, Miss., July 3 and 4, A. D., 1913.

SENATE BILL No. 650.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 40 and 41 of an Act, entitled, "An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto." Approved March 29, 1872. In force July 1, 1872. Title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874. In force July 1, 1874. As amended by Act approved May 24, 1907. In force July 1, 1907. As amended by Act approved June 8, 1909. In force July 1, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 667.

A bill for an Act in relation to nominations and elections to judicial offices.

SENATE BILL No. 674.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the payment of employees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 609, for "An Act to provide for official representation of the State of Illinois at the Third International Road Congress to be held in London, June 23-28, 1913, and making an appropriation therefor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 678, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide by State tax for a fund for the support and maintenance of the University of Illinois,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 607, for "An Act making an appropriation to the village of Naples, Ill., to widen, raise, strengthen, improve and repair the levees at said village of Naples,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

Notwithstanding the report of the committee, on motion of Mr. Hearn, the bill was taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 348, for "An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute,' approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendment.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 439, for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument in Fort Edwards,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 503, for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 677, for "An Act making an appropriation for necessary expenses incurred and to be incurred under Senate Resolution No. 48,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Canaday introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 683, for "An Act for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of a former Governor, Thomas Carlin, at Carrollton, Illinois,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Womack introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 684, for "An Act to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the pursuit of the business, art and avocation of a barber and to insure the better qualifications of persons following such business in the State of Illinois,' approved June 10, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and Acts amendatory thereto,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Barr, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 685, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act authorizing the Sanitary District of Chicago to lease from the State certain water power rights, appurtenances and real estate at Joliet,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Sanitary District Affairs.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 362.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for county fairs or other agricultural societies of the State of Illinois."

HOUSE BILL No. 318.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement consisting of a sewer in the city of Ottawa, Illinois; said improvement being made by special assessment."

HOUSE BILL No. 316.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement of streets in the city of Ottawa, Illinois, by paving; said improvement being abutted on real property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois."

HOUSE BILL No. 622.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve."

HOUSE BILL No. 619.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the care, repair, preservation and maintenance of uniforms, arms and equipment of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve."

HOUSE BILL No. 621.

A bill for "An Act appropriating to the armory commission the moneys paid into the State treasury by the city of Chicago on account of the purchase of a tract of land heretofore conveyed to the armory commission for an armory site for the use of the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard."

HOUSE BILL No. 643.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois State Poultry Association."

HOUSE BILL No. 322.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the amounts awarded by the court of claims to certain persons named therein."

HOUSE BILL No. 257.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture to be used in the payment of outstanding notes given to secure funds to complete new sheep and swine pavilions, repairs to buildings damaged by storms, and deficiency in maintenance, repairs and care of the Illinois State Fair Grounds and buildings thereon."

HOUSE BILL No. 416.

A bill for "An Act in relation to the municipal court of the city of Chicago."
Passed by the House, June 3, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 669.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to cover the unexpended balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute miners and the families and dependents of miners who lost their lives in the mine disaster at Cherry, Illinois, which lapsed and was covered back into the State treasury by the Board of Administration."

HOUSE BILL No. 788.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the emergency expenses of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve incurred in the protection of life and property in the flooded territories of the State."

HOUSE BILL No. 789.

A bill for "An Act to provide appropriation for the purpose of defraying the indebtedness incurred on the part of the State in furnishing relief to the people living in those sections of the State recently visited by devastating floods."

HOUSE BILL No. 825.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of Robert R. Jackson, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, from the Third District, seated vice Henry M. Ashton."

HOUSE BILL No. 826.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of Edwin T. Farrar, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, from the Twenty-first district, seated vice H. W. Harris."

Passed the House, June 3, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

Bills of the following titles received today from the House of Representatives were taken up and ordered printed and to a first reading and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE BILL No. 257.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture to be used in the payment of outstanding notes given to secure funds to complete new sheep and swine pavilions, repairs to buildings damaged by storms, and deficiency in maintenance, repairs and care of the Illinois State Fair Grounds and buildings thereon."

HOUSE BILL No. 316.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement of streets in the city of Ottawa, Illinois, by paving; said improvement being abutted on real property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois."

HOUSE BILL No. 318.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement consisting of a sewer in the city of Ottawa, Illinois; said improvement being made by special assessment."

HOUSE BILL No. 322.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the amounts awarded by the court of claims to certain persons named therein."

HOUSE BILL No. 619.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the care, repair, preservation and maintenance of uniforms, arms and equipment of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve."

HOUSE BILL No. 621.

A bill for "An Act appropriating to the armory commission the moneys paid into the State treasury by the city of Chicago on account of the purchase of a tract of land heretofore conveyed to the armory commission for an armory site for the use of the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard."

HOUSE BILL No. 622.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve."

HOUSE BILL No. 643.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois State Poultry Association."

HOUSE BILL No. 669.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to cover to [the] unexpended balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute miners and the families and dependents of miners who lost their lives in the mine disaster at Cherry, Illinois, which lapsed and was covered back into the State treasury by the Board of Administration."

HOUSE BILL No. 788.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the emergency expenses of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve, incurred in the protection of life and property in the flooded territories of the State."

HOUSE BILL No. 789.

A bill for "An Act to provide appropriation for the purpose of defraying the indebtedness incurred on the part of the State in furnishing relief to the people living in those sections of the State recently visited by devastating floods."

HOUSE BILL No. 825.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of Robert R. Jackson, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly from the Third District, seated vice Henry M. Ashton."

HOUSE BILL No. 826.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of Edwin T. Farrar, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly from the Twenty-first District, seated vice H. W. Harris."

House Bill No. 362, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for county fairs or other agricultural societies of the State of Illinois,"

Received from the House of Representatives today, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, the rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 416, a bill for "An Act in relation to the municipal court of the city of Chicago,"

Received from the House of Representatives today, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, the rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, Senate Bill No. 191, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to marriage,' approved February 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto, five additional sections to be known as section 8a, section 8b, section 8c, section 8d and section 8e,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Beall, Senate Bill No. 521, a bill for "An Act to amend section 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898, as amended by Act approved and in force May 24, 1907,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Compton, Senate Bill No. 641, a bill for "An Act to legalize certain corporations formed under the provisions of 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, or any Act amendatory thereof,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary, June 3, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 641 by inserting after the word "to" and preceding the word "the" in line 10 of the printed bill the following words: "*or within one year after.*"

Amend Senate Bill No. 641 by striking out all of section 2 of the printed bill.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, the following bills on the order of second reading were laid on the table:

SENATE BILL No. 91.

A bill for an Act to revise the law in relation to homicide.

SENATE BILL No. 95.

A bill for an Act in relation to mesne process.

SENATE BILL No. 96.

A bill for an Act in relation to reports of proceedings of courts of record.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 610, a bill for "An Act to provide for and make an appropriation to pay Bailey D. Dawson of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars for services rendered by him as one of the assistant clerks of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, the bill was ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, Senate Bill No. 635, a bill for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to liens,' approved March 25, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 682, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco, California, in the year 1915,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 639, a bill for "An Act to prohibit advertising, printing, publishing, distribution, circulation or exposition of views, drawings, photographs or moving pictures and otherwise depicting legal execution, lynching or rioting,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 671, a bill for "An Act to amend section 133 of an Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 570, a bill for "An Act in relation to the approval, adoption, prices, sale and use of text books in the public schools of the State,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Magill offered the following amendment to the bill; which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 570, by striking out in line 30 of section 9 of printed bill the word "two-thirds," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "a majority."

Mr. Barr offered the following amendment to the bill:

Amend Senate Bill No. 570, by striking out all of said bill relating to a County Text Book Commission.

And the question being, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 21; nays, 18.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Carroll,	Glackin,	Hamilton,	Manny,
Reall,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Hearn,	Meeker,
Brady,	Denvir,	Gray,	Hurley,	Olson,
Broderick,	Forst,	Haase,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Canaday,				

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Ettelson,	Keller,	Magill,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Hay,	Landee,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Cleary,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Stewart,	Woodard,
Curtis,	Jones,	Madigan,		

Nays—18.

Mr. Magill offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 570, by adding a new paragraph to section 11, which added paragraph shall read as follows:

Any board of education or board of directors authorized to adopt text books for use in any public school or public schools shall have power at the time of said adoption to establish a maximum retail price at which each of such books shall be sold for use in such schools: *Provided*, such maximum retail price shall not exceed in any case the wholesale price filed with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, plus the per cent of profit herein allowed to be charged for handling such books.

Mr. Shaw offered the following amendments to the bill:

No. 1.

Strike out the title of the bill and insert the following:

A bill for an Act to create a State School Book Commission and prescribing and defining its powers and duties.

No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That there is hereby created a State School Book Commission to be composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the Illinois State University, the superintendent of the city schools of the city of Chicago and eight (8) members to be appointed by the Governor, within thirty (30) days after this Act goes into effect, two of whom shall be county superintendents of schools of counties in the State of Illinois, two of whom shall represent the agricultural interests of this State, two of whom shall be employers of labor and two of whom shall be employees or are known to represent the interest of workmen. No person shall be eligible to serve as a member of this commission who is not a citizen of Illinois, or who has any interest, direct or indirect, in any book publishing house, or in any book proposed for adoption, or who has been in the employ of any book publishing house within five (5) years previous to the passage of this Act, or who is under any obligation to any school book company. If

any member of the commission shall cease to have the qualifications as herein provided, his office shall thereby immediately become vacant and such vacancy shall thereupon be filled as hereinafter provided. The term of office of the appointed members shall be three years from July first in the year in which they are appointed, unless sooner removed by the Governor; but appointments to fill vacancies shall be for the residue of the term only and any person to be eligible to be appointed to fill a vacancy must have the same qualifications as the person whose vacancy he is appointed to fill. Regular meetings of the commission shall be held on the first Monday of October, February and June of each year, and such regular meetings shall be held at the city of Springfield, Illinois, at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Notice of the time and place of the first meeting shall be given each member of the commission by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall call the meeting to order and preside until a chairman is elected.

The commission shall elect a chairman and secretary, who shall be members of the commission and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified, unless sooner removed. The chairman or secretary shall be subject to removal by a majority vote of said commission at any regular or special meeting thereof.

Special meetings may be held on the call of the chairman of the commission or on the call of a majority of the members thereof and such meetings may be held in any city in the State. Notice of the time and place of such special meetings shall be given to each member of the commission. The secretary of the commission shall keep a faithful record of all proceedings of the commission, in books provided by the commission, which record books and all other papers and effects, shall be deposited in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, when said commission is not in session, and shall be open for inspection. All votes in the commission shall be taken by yeas and nays and shall be entered on the record of the proceedings of the commission. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and a majority vote of the commission shall be required on all questions involving the expenditure of money, selection of any book or books, or the adoption of any contract. The commission shall have power to employ and appoint such clerks, assistants and officers as it shall deem necessary, and shall prescribe their duties, compensation and terms of office, and the commission may incur such other expenses as are properly incidental to the work of the commission. The Attorney General shall assign an attorney who shall be present at all meetings of the commission and whose duty it shall be to do and perform all necessary legal work for the commission and subject to its instructions. Each member of the commission shall receive his actual expenses in going to and returning from each regular or special meeting and in addition thereto as his sole compensation for his services as a member of the commission the sum of ten dollars for each day actually served at any regular or special meeting including the necessary time going to and returning from such meeting. The secretary shall receive additional compensation at the same rate for all additional necessary time required for making up his record.

Sec. 2. The said commission shall have power and it shall be its duty to prescribe the school books to be used in the public schools of this State; to purchase or lease, in the name of the State of Illinois for the use of the public schools, school books, manuscript, plates and other material used in compiling school books and copyright the same; to compile or cause to be compiled school books to be used in the public schools of this State and to copyright same in the name of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Illinois; to provide for the publishing and furnishing and prescribe the method of distribution of school books to be used in the public schools of this State; to fix the maximum prices at which such school books shall be sold; and to make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the discharge of the duties hereby imposed upon such commission, and to carry into effect the intention of this Act.

Sec. 3. The said commission shall immediately following the first meeting after the taking effect of this Act, and as often thereafter as the commission may deem necessary, give public notice, that at the time and place to be fixed by said notice said commission will receive sealed proposals as follows:

First—From publishers of school books for furnishing school books to the public schools of the State of Illinois for the term of four (4) years, stating specifically in such bid the price or prices at which such book or books will be furnished and sold, and accompanying such bid with three specimen copies of each book proposed to be furnished, which said specimen copies shall be retained by the commission.

Second—From authors or owners of school books for prices for which they will sell such book or books, together with the copyright thereof, for use in the public schools of the State of Illinois, accompanying such bid with three specimen copies of each book offered for sale, which said specimen copies shall be retained by the commission.

Third—From authors or owners for prices for which they will sell manuscript, plates and material to be used in the compiling of text books for use in the public schools of this State.

Fourth—For proposals to compile school books for use in the public schools of this State.

Fifth—For proposals from printers and publishers, for prices for which they will print, publish and distribute school books for use in the public schools of this State, to be prepared and published from manuscript, plates and other material to be furnished by the commission.

All such public notices shall be given by publishing for ten (10) consecutive days in one newspaper of general circulation in the city of Chicago, Illinois, and city of Springfield, Illinois, and in such other publications and places as the commission may deem necessary.

The bids from publishers and printers herein provided for must be accompanied by a bond in such penal sum as the commission may provide, and which shall be stated in said notice, which bond shall be payable to the State of Illinois and be conditioned that if any contract be awarded to any bidder thereunder, such bidder will enter into a contract to perform the conditions of his bid to the satisfaction of said commission: *And, provided, further,* that no bid shall be considered unless the same be accompanied by the affidavit of the bidder that he is in no way, directly or indirectly, connected with any publisher, firm or party to any contract or scheme, whereby the benefits of competition are denied to the people of this State: *And, provided, further,* that no bid shall be considered unless the same be accompanied by the affidavit of the bidder that the prices at which said book or books, manuscript, plates or material are offered are as low as the prices at which said book or books, manuscript, plates or material have been sold or offered for sale elsewhere: *And, provided, further,* that no bid from a publisher shall be considered unless the same be accompanied by the written offer of the bidder that in the event said book shall be sold or offered for sale at any lower price elsewhere, that the price at which the same is sold in the State of Illinois shall be immediately reduced accordingly, to such lower price, and that if the said bidder shall publish another book, to be sold at a lower price than the one selected by the commission, and which other book is, in the judgment of the commission, suitable for use as a school book in place of the one selected that the commission shall have the right to substitute same for the book that is selected, and that the lower price at which said new book is sold shall be incorporated as a part of the contract: *And, provided, further,* the commission may reject any and all bids or any part thereof.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid commission to meet at the time and place mentioned in such notice, provided for in this Act, and to open and make full and complete investigation of such bids; and to ascertain under which of said bids or proposals school books will be furnished to the people of this State for use in the public schools of this State, at the lowest price, taking into consideration size and quality of matter, material,

style of binding and mechanical execution of such book; to select such book or books as in its judgment are best suited for use in the public schools of this State: *Provided*, that said commission shall not in any case select and contract for the furnishing of any book or books to be sold for use in the public schools of this State at a price above or in excess of the lowest price at which such book has been sold or offered for sale elsewhere, which price shall include all costs and charges for packing, transportation and delivery to the several places where such books may be purchased for use of the pupils. It shall be a part of the conditions and terms of every contract in pursuance of this Act with publishers or printers for the furnishing of school books, that the State of Illinois shall not be liable to any such contractor for any sum whatever but that all such contractors shall receive their pay and compensation, solely and exclusively from the proceeds of the sale of the books as provided for in this Act.

Sec. 5. As soon as the said commission shall have entered into any contract for the furnishing of school books, it shall be the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to notify the county superintendent of schools of each county of this State, and the superintendent of schools and board of education of each city and village of this State, and the board of directors of each school district of this State, of the terms of said contract, and to furnish printed lists of the book or books adopted, the price or prices to be paid therefor, the publisher or publishers thereof, and the place or places in the county, city, village or school district where such books may be purchased.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of any person, firm or corporation having contracted for the publishing of school books for use in the public schools of this State to arrange within thirty (30) days after making the contract, any person or persons, company, corporation or firm having contracted for the furnishing of school books for use in the public schools of this State, shall arrange with a sufficient number of dealers or agents at the county seat of each county of this State and in each city and incorporated village of this State, for the handling and sale of such school books. Such dealer or agent shall be allowed to charge the purchasers of said books a commission not exceeding twenty per cent on the contract price as provided for under this Act, for the handling and sale of said books: *Provided*, that any person or persons, company, corporation or firm having a contract under the provisions of this Act, shall be required to furnish any book or books to any citizen, board of education or school district of this State in cash orders of not less than five dollars each, at the same price and on the same terms as provided for the furnishing of such book or books to dealers or agents, and deliver the same to the address in the State of Illinois named in such order. No contract with any person, company, corporation or firm, publisher or publishers of school books, to furnish school books for the use of the public schools of this State, shall be for more than four years from the date thereof.

Sec. 7. Upon the filing of a written complaint with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State, by any county superintendent of schools of any county of this State, or by any superintendent of city schools of any city or village of this State, or by any other person of this State, charging any publisher or publishers, person, company, corporation or firm with violating the conditions of any contract made as provided for in this Act, the Attorney General of this State is hereby instructed and it shall be his duty to investigate or cause to be investigated such complaint, and if in his judgment there is just and reasonable grounds for such complaint, to prosecute the offender, and to immediately begin proceedings in the name of the State of Illinois, in a court of competent jurisdiction, to recover the penalty or penalties provided in the bond or bonds of such publisher or publishers, person, company, corporation or firm, furnished as provided under this Act.

Sec. 8. The intention of this Act is that the said commission shall select school books to be used in the public schools of this State in the giving of instruction in those studies that are required by the school law of this State and such other studies as have been or may be from time to time lawfully added to such required studies by any school authority in this State. In

selecting school books the commission may select books, for one or more studies at a time. After the commission shall have selected a book or books for any study and notice of such selection has been given to the local school authorities, by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as heretofore provided, it shall be the duty of such school district, board of education and other local school authorities, to use or cause to be used, only such book or books as have been selected by said commission in the study or studies for which said commission has selected books; and it shall be unlawful for such school district, board of education or other local school authorities to use or permit to be used, any other book or books in the study or studies for which the commission has made selection of school books other than the books selected by such commission. Any board of directors of schools of any school district, or board of education of any city or village, or other local school authorities, which shall use or knowingly permit to be used in any public school within its jurisdiction, in any study for which the said commission has selected a school book or school books, any other school book or school books than the book or books selected by the commission, or shall require the purchase of any other school book or school books in such study or studies shall have deducted from the money allowed by the State from the State school fund to such school district, board of education or other local school authority, an amount equal to the purchase price of such book or books, and a sufficient amount of such deducted money shall be delivered to the commission to be held by the commission and used to reimburse those who have, by order of such school district, board of education or other local school authority, purchased such books. Claims for reimbursement must be made to the commission within one year after purchase and all claims must be properly verified. The commission shall have power to reject any and all claims. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to make the deduction herein provided for on the presentation to him of a resolution adopted by the commission and signed by its officers: *Provided, that* nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent teachers and pupils of any public school in this State from using other school books than those selected by the commission, as reference books in such schools: *And, provided, further,* that any school district or board of education or other local school authority now under contract for school books shall, until such contract shall have expired, be permitted to use the school books provided for in such contract: *And, provided, further,* that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to the use of school books in studies where no selection has been made by said commission, until a selection has been made by the commission and notice of such action given as heretofore provided.

Sec. 9. Any person or persons, corporation or firm who shall directly or indirectly demand or receive any money, promise or anything of value, for any book or books selected by this commission, in excess of the contract maximum price, together with twenty per cent as in this Act hereinbefore provided for dealers or agents, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed ninety days in the common jail of the county in which such misdemeanor is committed, or both. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to conduct all prosecutions under this Act.

The question then being, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 12; nays, 18.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,
Campbell,
Curtis,

Haase,
Hay,
Keller,

Landee,
Madigan,

Shaw,
Tossey,

Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—12.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Compton,	Gorman,	Manny,
Barr,	Carroll,	Dailey,	Hearn,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Chamberlin,	Denvir,	Hurley,	Olson,
Broderick,	Cleary,	Glackin.		

Nays—18.

Mr. Tossey offered the following amendments to the bill:

No. 1.

Strike out the title and insert the following in lieu thereof:

A bill for an Act to secure uniformity in text books for the public schools of the State of Illinois, to limit prices thereof, and creating a commission therefor.

No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act there is hereby created a School Text-Book Commission, consisting of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the Illinois State Normal School at Charleston, Illinois, the president of the Illinois State Normal School at Normal, Illinois, the president of the Illinois State Normal School at Carbondale, Illinois, the president of the Illinois State Normal School at DeKalb, Illinois, the president of the Illinois State Normal School at Macomb, Illinois, and the superintendent of the city schools of the city of Chicago, Illinois, and of which the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be *ex officio* chairman, with the right to vote on any and all propositions: *Provided*, that each member of said committee shall receive as their only compensation the sum of five dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or at special session, and actual expense in going to and coming from the meeting herein provided for.

Sec. 2. The regular meetings of said Text-Book Commission shall be on the first Monday of May of each year hereafter, in the city of Springfield, Ill., except the first regular meeting, which first regular meeting shall be on the first Monday after the going into effect of this Act. Special meetings shall be held at any time on the call of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The regular sessions of said School Text-Book Commission shall not continue longer than ten days for any one session, and the special sessions thereof shall not continue longer than ten days for any one session, and the special session thereof shall not continue longer than four days for any one session.

Sec. 3. At the first meeting of said School Text-Book Commission the members thereof shall elect one secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a correct record of all proceedings of said commission, said record shall be deposited in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at all times when said commission is not in session. All votes upon any proposition before this commission shall be taken by the yeas and nays and shall be recorded in the record of its proceedings. The secretary shall be paid five dollars per day for his services, while said commission is in session and he is making up its record, and he shall be subject to removal at any time by a majority vote of all members of said commission at any regular or special session thereof.

Sec. 4. The School Text-Book Commission herein provided for shall be empowered and is hereby authorized and directed and it is hereby made its duty to select and adopt a uniform series of school text-books for use in the public schools of the State of Illinois, for the following named branches, or any of them, to wit:

Primer, spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology and hygiene, history of the United States, civil government, elements of algebra, physical geography, elements of natural philosophy, bookkeeping, graded series of writing books: *Provided*, no text-book shall be adopted

by said Text-Book Commission that do not equal in quality of matter, material, binding and mechanical execution, and approximately equal in size to those text-books now in general use throughout this State: *Provided, further*, said text-books shall contain no partisan or sectarian matter.

Sec. 5. Said Text-Book Commission shall immediately following their first meeting after the taking effect of this Act, advertise for ten consecutive days in one daily newspaper of general circulation where said newspaper is published respectively, in cities of Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O., and St. Louis, Mo.; that at the time and place to be fixed by said notice said Text-Book Commission will receive sealed proposals as follows:

First—From publishers of school text-books for furnishing books for use in the public schools of the State of Illinois, as provided in this Act, for the term of five years, stating specifically in such bid the price at which books will be furnished, accompanying such bid with enough copies to supply each member of the board with a specimen copy of each book proposed to be furnished.

Second—From authors of school text-books for prices for which they will sell or lease their manuscript plates, illustrations, notes and appendixes, together with copyright of such books for use in the public schools of the State of Illinois: *Provided*, all bids by publishers herein provided for must be accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars for each book, to the acceptance, approval and satisfaction of the Governor of this State, conditioned that if any contract be awarded to any bidder hereunder, such bidder will enter into a contract to perform the conditions of his bid to the satisfaction of said Text-Book Commission: *And, provided, further*, that no bids shall be considered unless the same be accompanied by the affidavit of the bidder that he is in no wise, directly or indirectly, connected with any publisher, firm or party to any contract or scheme whereby the benefits of competition are denied to the people of this State: *And, provided, further*, said School Text-Book Commission may, for good cause, reject any and all bids or any part thereof.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid School Text-Book Commission to meet at the time and place mentioned in such notice provided for in section 5 of this Act, and to make a full and complete investigation of such bids, and to ascertain under which of said bids or proposals the school books will be furnished to the people of this State for use in public schools of this State, at the lowest price, taking into consideration size and quality of matter, material, style of binding, and mechanical execution of such books: *Provided*, that said commission shall not in any case contract with any author or publisher for the furnishing of any book, manuscript or copyright of book which are to be sold to the people of this State for use in the public schools of this State, at a price above or in excess of the following, which price shall include all costs and charges for packing, transportation and delivery of the several places where railroad stations are located in this State: Primer, 15 cents; spelling, 15 cents; for first reader, 18 cents; second reader, 23 cents; for third reader, 30 cents; fourth reader, 35 cents; fifth reader, 40 cents; mental arithmetic, 25 cents; intermediate arithmetic, 35 cents; for complete arithmetic, 45 cents; for elementary geography, 45 cents; for complete geography, 85 cents; elementary English grammar, 25 cents; for complete English, 40 cents; for physiology and hygiene, 45 cents; for history of United States, 70 cents; for elements of natural philosophy, 60 cents; for civil government, 50 cents; for elementary algebra, 65 cents; for physical geography, 80 cents; for bookkeeping, 45 cents; for writing books, 5 cents.

And any school book company, person or firm, who shall contract to furnish the public schools of this State with school books under the provisions of this Act, shall, upon the application of any school district or city, within one year after the acceptance of the bid, take up the books now in use, and they shall exchange the new books at not more than 50 per cent of the maximum price fixed by the provisions of this Act: *Provided*,

that any school district or city that is now operating under the contract for books shall have the right to exchange on the same terms books for one year from the expiration of said contract.

Sec. 7. If, upon the inspection of bids, no publisher or publishers of school text-books shall have bid within the provisions of this Act for furnishing the school text-books for use in the public schools of this State as provided for in this Act or for any other good and sufficient reason, then the school text-book commission is hereby authorized and directed and it shall be its duty to secure such manuscripts, copyrights and propositions for the compilation of school text-books as provided for in this Act as will supply the schools of this State, and advertise for sealed bids for publishing the same and supply them under the terms herein described; and said contract may let for the publication of all such books, or for one or more text-books separately; and it shall further be the duty of said school book commission to provide in the contract for the publication any manuscript for the payment by the publisher, of any compensation agreed upon by said commission and author or owner of any such manuscript for such manuscript.

Sec. 8. It shall be a part of the condition and terms of every contract made in pursuance of this Act, that the State of Illinois shall not be liable to any contractor hereunder for any sum whatever, but that all such contractors shall receive their pay and compensation solely and exclusively from the proceeds of the sales of the books as provided for in this Act.

Sec. 9. As soon as said school text-book commission shall have entered into any contract, it shall be the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to notify the county superintendent of schools of the several counties of this State as said contract, and to furnish them with printed list of the books, and the prices to be paid thereof.

Sec. 10. Within thirty days after making the contract any person or persons, company, corporation or firm having contracted for the sale of school text-books, to the people of this State for use in the public schools of this State, shall arrange with at least one dealer or agent or at the county seat of each county in this State, and in each city and incorporated village of this State, for the handling and sale of school text-books and provided for in this Act. Such dealer or agent shall be allowed to charge the people of this State a commission not exceeding fifteen (15) per cent on contract price provided for under this Act, for the handling and sale of said books: *Provided*, that any person, company, corporation or firm having a contract under the provisions of this Act shall be required to furnish books or any citizen or school district of the State of Illinois, at the same price and on the same terms, as provided for the furnishing of such books to dealers or agents in cash orders, of not less than ten dollars each, and deliver the same at any railroad station in the State of Illinois mentioned in such order.

Sec. 11. Upon the filing of a written complaint with the State Superintendent of Public Instructions in this State, by any county superintendent of schools of any county in this State, or by any superintendent of city schools, of any city of this State, charging any publisher or publishers, person, company, corporation or firm, with violating the conditions of any contract made as provided for in this Act, the Attorney General of this State is hereby instructed, and it shall be his duty to prosecute the same, and to immediately begin proceedings in the name of the State of Illinois to recover the penalty or penalties provided in the bond or bonds of such publisher or publishers, person, company, corporation or firm, furnished as provided under this Act.

Sec. 12. Every contract with any person, company, corporation or firm, publisher or publishers, of school text-books of public schools of this State, shall be for five years from the date thereof and no school district or board of directors of any school district or board of education of any city or village of this State shall adopt, use or permit to be used, any other school text-books than those contracted for in this Act: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the teachers and pupils of this State from using any school text-books other than those provided for in this Act, as reference books, in such schools: *And, provided*, that nothing herein con-

tained shall be construed to apply to the use of school text-books in branches other than those mentioned in this Act. Nor shall anything in this Act contained be construed to apply to any school district or city, now under contract, for school text-books until such contract shall have expired.

Sec. 13. An person or persons who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any money, promises or anything of value for any books or book provided for in this Act, in excess of the contract price, together with fifteen per cent, as in this Act hereinbefore provided for dealers or agents, or any teacher of school who shall adopt, use or permit to be used in any public school of this State, any other text-books or text-book than those provided for in this Act, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, or imprisonment in the common jail of the county in which such misdemeanor is committed not less than ten days or more than ninety days for each offense, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 14. For the purpose of paying mileage and per diem to the members of the school text-book commission, created by this Act, and its secretary, printer's fees, advertising, postage, stationery and expense of meetings, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury of this State not otherwise appropriated the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Auditor of the State is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount of per diem and compensation due to each member of said school text-book commission, or to parties performing service under the provisions of this Act. And for the purpose of leasing or buying manuscripts, illustrations and copyrights, electrotype plates or other necessary appurtenances to the successful operation of this Act, as provided for in this Act, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall become necessary to lease or buy manuscripts, illustrations and copyrights, electrotype plates or other necessary appurtenances as in this Act provided for is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury of this State not otherwise appropriated, and the Auditor of State is directed to draw his warrant on the treasurer of this State for such sum or sums, the total not to exceed ten thousand dollars, as herein provided, for the purpose of leasing or buying manuscripts, illustrations and copyrights, electrotype plates or other necessary appurtenances, when thereunto directed by the said school text-book commission, in writing, and the treasurer of this State is hereby directed to pay such warrant.

And the question being, "Shall the amendments be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 17; nays, 19.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Ettelson,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Haase,	Keller,	Meeker,	Womack,
Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Dailey,	Hay,			

Yeas—17.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Broderick,	Denvir,	Gray,	Manny,
Barr,	Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Olson,
Brady,	Compton,	Gorman,	Magill,	

Nays—19.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following amendment to the bill:

No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 570 as printed by adding to section one in line 19 after the word "books" the following:

"*Provided, however, that no board of education or board of directors shall adopt for use, nor shall any person sell or offer for sale, books for use in the*

public schools of this State which shall be sold at retail prices above or in excess of the following retail prices, which shall include all charges whatsoever to the purchaser thereof: Primer, 22 cents; First Reader, 24 cents; Second Reader, 28 cents; Third Reader, 35 cents; Fourth Reader, 40 cents; Fifth Reader, 50 cents; Spelling Book, 18 cents; Elementary Arithmetic 30 cents; Complete Arithmetic, 45 cents; Elementary Geography, 45 cents; Complete Geography, 90 cents; Elementary English Grammar, 32 cents; Complete English Grammar, 45 cents; Elementary United States History, 45 cents; Complete United States History, 80 cents; Physical Geography, 80 cents; Civics Book, 50 cents; History of Illinois, 80 cents; Copy Book, 5 cents."

Mr. Jones moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and pending amendment.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson the motion to postpone was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor the previous question was ordered.

The question then being, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 17; nays, 24.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	Tossey,
Cornwell,	Haase,	Landee,	Shaw,	Womack,
Ettelson,	Hearn,			

Yeas—17.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Denvir,	Jones,	Manny,
Barr,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Keller,	Olson,
Brady,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Broderick,	Compton,	Harris,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Hurley,	Magill,	

Nays—24.

On motion of Mr. Barr, the further consideration of the bill was postponed and the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Meeker introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 686, for "An Act appropriating to the trustees of the University of Illinois the money granted in an Act of congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled, 'An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more perfect endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,' established under the provisions of an Act of congress approved July 2, 1862, and the money granted by an Act of congress, approved March 4, 1907, entitled, 'An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. O'Connor, by request, introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 687, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 3 and 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the inspection of equipment and operation of safety appliances on railroads engaged in moving traffic between points in the State of Illinois,'"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,
Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Canaday introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 688, for "An Act to prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or giving away cigarettes, cigarette papers or wrappers or other substitutes therefor, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,
Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on License and Miscellany.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 689, for "An Act making an appropriation for the repair and improvements of the interiors of and the lavatories and closets connected with the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House of Representatives,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,
Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Forst introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 690, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to judgments and decrees and the manner of enforcing the same by execution and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution or decree,' approved March 22, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 3, 1889, in force July 1, 1889,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,
Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice.

At 12:42 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 4:30 o'clock p. m.

4:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 675, a bill for "An Act making appropriations for the University of Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Tossey offered the following amendment to the bill:

Amend Senate Bill No. 675 by inserting after section 1, line 13, the following:

"Provided, that no part of this appropriation shall be used for a medical college."

On motion of Mr. Clark, the further consideration of the bill and amendment was postponed to and made a special order for Thursday, June 5, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, Senate Bill No. 668, a bill for "An Act to provide for a Woman's Reformatory Commission,"

Was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RECALL OF BILLS FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING FOR AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill 473, a bill for "An Act in relation to the equipment of locomotive engines with headlights and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment.

Mr. Maclean offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 473 as follows:

No. 1.

Amend line 6, section 1 by striking out the words "lying prone."

No. 2.

Amend line 11, section 1 by striking out the words "lying prone."

No. 3.

Amend line 12, section 1 by striking out the figures "600" and inserting the figures "450."

No. 4.

Amend line 16, section 1 by striking out the words "lying prone."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 542, a bill for "An Act to amend sections one and five of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide greater safety to life and property from loss by fire and explosions,' approved May 31, 1911, in force January 1, 1912,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Strike out section five (5).

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 27, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 29, 31 and 56 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, and by adding thereto five sections to be known as sections 29 (a), 29 (b), 29 (c), 29 (d) and 29 (e)."

Mr. Jones offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 27 as follows:

Section 29 line 18, erase "and Vice President."

Section 29 line 30, after "shall be" insert "had."

Section 29 line 30, erase "securing" and insert "ascertaining."

Section 29 (a) line 43 add: "There shall be chosen one delegate at large and one alternate at large for each United States Senator and for each Congressman at large, if any."

Section 29 (b) line 58, erase the word "four."

Line 59 after "political party" insert "of the number provided for in section 29 (a) hereof."

Section 29 (c) lines 84 erase "four" and insert "the number of."

Line 85 erase "four."

Line 85 after "large" insert "provided for herein."

Line 91 erase "four and insert..... (here insert number.)"

Section 29 (e) line 95 erase "four" in both places where it appears and insert..... (insert number.)

Section 31 line 112, after "United States" insert "delegates at large and alternates at large."

Section 31 line 112, after "delegates" insert "and alternates."

Section 56 line 137, erase "delegates" and insert "delegates at large and alternates at large and delegates and alternates."

Section 56 line 145, after "alternates at large" insert "and delegates and alternates."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 558, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry or hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Bailey offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Add to bill "during the period of harvesting of said fruits and vegetables: *Provided, further*, that no female shall be employed more than six days in one week nor more than five and one-half hours consecutively without a recess of at least thirty minutes."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 329, a bill for "An Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000), to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Barr offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 329, by striking out in line 1 of section 3, the words, "upon such proposition."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Meeker, Senate Bill No. 534, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and regulate

the maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers by corporations or companies operating or controlling railroads in part or in whole in this State, and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith,' approved May 27, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Gray, Senate Bill No. 659, a bill for "An Act to define 'prohibition territory' and to provide for the more effective suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor within such territory,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 633, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Municipalities, May 29, 1913:

No. 1.

Strike out section 1, the figures 53 and 60 in line 6 of the printed bill.

No. 2.

Strike out of printed bill all of section 53 on page 10 of the bill.

No. 3.

Strike out of printed bill all of section 60 on page 11 of the bill.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 691, for "An Act re-appropriating the appropriation made in an Act entitled, 'An Act for an appropriation for the relief of Berthrol C. B. Jorgensen,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

On motion of Mr. Barr, the rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to second reading without reference.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 692, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the unpaid salary of M. G. Franke, Chief Clerk of the Barbers State Board of Examiners,"

Which was read by title, ordered printed, and,

Under Rule 42, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Tossey moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of allowing Mr. Canaday to introduce a bill, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas, 19; nays, 20.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Compton,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Curtis,	Jones,	Manny,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Hay,	Keller,	Piercy,	

Yeas—19.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Broderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Maclean,
Barr,	Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Forst,	Johnson,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Juul,	Shaw,

Nays—20.

Mr. Canaday moved that he be allowed, as provided for by Rule 47, to introduce a bill, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31; nays, 14.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Gray,	Jones,	Magill,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Harris,	Keller,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Hay,	Landee,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—31.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Barr,	Broderick,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Olson,
Beall,	Carroll,	Ettelson,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	

Nays—14.

Thereupon, consent being given, Mr. Canaday introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 693, for "An Act to prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or giving away of cigarettes, cigarette papers or wrappers or other substitutes therefor, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof."

Mr. Canaday moved that the bill be read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading without reference.

Mr. Ettelson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Canaday moved that the motion to refer be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 21; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Harris,	Jones,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Hay,	Keller,	Magill,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Hearn,	Landee,	Manny,	Woodard,
Curtis,				

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Denvir,	Gorman,	Juul,
Barr,	Clark,	Ettelson,	Haase,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Forst,	Hamilton,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Shaw,
Broderick,				

Nays—21.

Mr. Tossey moved as a substitute for Mr. Ettelson's motion that the bill be referred to the Committee on Rules, which motion was lost.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be referred to the Committee on Manufactures?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Forst,	Haase,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hamilton,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Denvir,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Gray,	Juul,	Shaw,
Carroll,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Hay,	Keller,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Clary,				

Nays—21.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

At 6:05 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the Senate went into executive session to consider the following message received from the Governor June 3, 1913:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, June 3, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint Robert McMurdy, of Chicago, Cook County, Judge of the Court of Claims, vice A. G. Kennedy, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours very respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

On motion of Mr. Juul, the rule requiring that executive session shall take place with closed doors was suspended.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nomination just made?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44 [45].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Clark,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—44 [45].

At 6:07 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the executive session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 182, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,' and to add an additional section thereto to be known as section 5, and to amend the title of said Act,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 237, for "An Act to establish the Minimum Wage Commission and to provide for the creation of wage board for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors and apprentices and for the publication of the findings of said commission and of said wage boards,"

Reported the same back without recommendation as to the bill, but with the recommendation that the bill be placed on file in the order of second reading. On motion of Mr. Jones, the bill was ordered on file in the order of second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 619, for "An Act to establish an Industrial Welfare Commission and to define its powers and duties, to provide for the creation of wage boards, and for the determination of minimum living wages for women and minors in the various occupations, trades and industries in which women and minors are employed, and for putting into effect the findings of said commission and for the punishment of any violation of the provisions of the Act,"

Reported the same back without recommendation as to the bill, but with the recommendation that the bill be ordered to a first reading, and under the rules, the bill was taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 637, for "An Act to provide for a minimum living wage for women and minors in the various occupations, trades and industries in which such women and minors are employed. To create a commission to be known as the Illinois Industrial Commission, and to define its powers and duties. To provide for the putting into effect the findings of said commission and for the punishment of any violations of the provisions of this Act,"

Reported the same back without recommendation as to the bill, but with the recommendation that the bill be ordered to a first reading, and under the rules, the bill was taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Canaday, from the Committee on Corporations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 335, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Acts amendatory thereof, by adding thereto eleven sections to be numbered and known as section 46a, section 46b, section 46c, section 46d, section 46e, section 46f, section 46g, section 46h, section 46i, section 46j and section 46k, respectively,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Maclean, from the Committee on Sanitary District Affairs, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 419, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 14 and 20 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to provide for sewage disposal,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to further amend said Act by repealing sections 17 and 19 thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 672, for "An Act to amend sections 35 and 36 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The President of the Senate announced the first special order for this hour to be the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Madigan to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 170, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f and 1g, respectively,

providing for the powers and duties and notification of state's attorneys in actions for divorce, and authorizing the appointment of additional state's attorneys and providing for their compensation,"

Failed to pass June 3, 1913,

And the question being, "Shall the vote whereby the bill failed to pass be reconsidered?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Johnson,		

Yeas—28.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Madigan, the bill was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Madigan offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

[Amend] by striking out all after the enacting clause of said printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce," approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto a certain section to be known as section twenty-two, providing in any uncontested divorce case, for the appointment by the court, of a disinterested solicitor, and providing the compensation therefor.

Section 22. In any suit for divorce, where the court may deem it necessary, or proper, a disinterested solicitor may be appointed by the court whose duty it shall be to investigate the facts in any such case, and to procure and submit, proofs, if any, which may tend to show that there is fraud or collusion attempted in and about procuring of the divorce therein, to cross examine complainant's witnesses and in all respects to fully advise the court as to the merits of the case and the rights and interests of the public. The compensation for such solicitor shall be fixed in a reasonable sum by the court and taxed against the husband, and to be collected in such manner as orders for alimony pending the suit.

Amend title to printed Senate Bill No. 170, by striking out all of said title following the words "in force July 1, 1905, of any bill as printed, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: by adding thereto a certain section to be known as section twenty-two (22), providing in any uncontested divorce case for the appointment by the court of a disinterested solicitor and providing the compensation therefor."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The President of the Senate announced that the next special order for this hour would be the consideration of Senate Bill No. 351, a bill for "An Act to amend section 12 of an Act entitled, 'An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and

providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

On the order of third reading, on motion of Mr. Clark, the bill was recalled from third reading to second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Clark offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

In section 12, line 47, before the word "lights," insert the word "rear."

No. 2.

In section 12, line 49, after the word "said," insert the word "rear."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The President of the Senate announced the next special order to be the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Glackin, to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 545, a bill for "An Act to amend section 2 of 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Failed to pass June 3, 1913,

And the question being, "Shall the vote whereby the bill failed to pass, be reconsidered?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Campbell,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Canaday,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Jones,	Stewart,
Beall,	Compton,	Haase,	Maclean,	Womack,
Brady,	Curtis,	Harris,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	

Yeas—29.

The bill was then placed on file in the order of third reading.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 655, a bill for "An Act to amend section 119 and section 127 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 333, for "An Act appropriating six hundred dollars for printing the report of the Illinois-Andersonville Monument Commission,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Manny,	

Yeas—44.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 420, a bill for "An Act to amend section 19 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907," was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the bill was recalled to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Dailey offered the following amendment to the bill which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 420, by inserting in line 27 after the word "suit" the following: "except in the event judgment should be recovered in the first action for such damages to the use of land or to things growing thereon concerning any one tract of land, then attorneys' fees not in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) may be allowed and taxed as costs of suit in favor of plaintiff; but no attorney's fees shall be allowed in any subsequent action for such damages involving the same tract of land."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, House Bill No. 388, a bill for "An Act to provide for and regulate the publication and distribution of the decisions of the appellate courts of this State, to provide for a reporter thereof, and to fix his compensation,"

Which was read at large a second time, June 3, 1913, was taken up for consideration.

The pending question being, "Shall the following amendments offered by Mr. Wagge, June 3, 1913, be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 388 in Senate, by striking out all that part of the title following the word "State," and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and to make them official."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House bill No. 388 in Senate, by striking out in section 1, in line 3 and 4, the words, "Appellate Court Reports of Illinois" and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the Illinois Appellate Court Reports."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend House Bill No. 388 in Senate, by striking out all after section 1 and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 2. "The series of reports herein provided for shall be the official reports of said courts, and may be published by any person, partnership, company or corporation which shall have and maintain an office and place of business in the State of Illinois, and which shall comply with the provisions of this Act and any person, partnership, company or corporation so complying with the provisions of this Act and publishing the reports under the terms thereof shall be known as an official publisher. Any person, partnership, company or corporation desiring to receive the benefits of this Act shall file with the Secretary of State a good and sufficient bond to be approved by him in the sum of not less than fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars as liquidated damages payable to the People of the State of Illinois, conditioned for the faithful performance of the provisions of this Act in the publication of such reports under the conditions and under the terms hereof, and if any person, partnership, company or corporation receiving any of the benefits of this Act shall fail or refuse to give bond as required or when given to keep the same in full force and effect, or shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act in other respects, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State upon the request of any Appellate Court of this State to notify the Attorney General who shall at once bring suit on the bond of said publisher against him and the sureties and prosecute the same to judgment and final execution."

Sec. 3. The clerks of the Appellate courts shall promptly furnish to any person, company or corporation desiring the same, within ten days from the date of the expiration of the time for a rehearing, the opinion of the judges of such Appellate Courts at a price not to exceed 25 cents per page: *Provided*, that, however, the clerks of such courts shall furnish, within ten days after the period for such rehearing has expired, to any official publisher as herein defined, the opinions of the judges of the Appellate Courts, without cost, mailing the same within such period of ten days to the office or place of business designated by such publisher in a written request, filed with the Appellate Court clerk; and it shall be the duty of any such official publisher so furnished said opinions without cost to receive all said opinions unpublished at the time this Act goes into effect and which may be decided thereafter so long as said opinions are received under the terms of this Act and to publish the same within a period of not more than ninety days after the receipt of corrected proof from judges and after a sufficient number of opinions to constitute a volume shall have been delivered to such publisher.

Sec. 4. The clerk of the Appellate courts shall also furnish to any official publisher all abstracts, briefs and other papers filed in their respective offices and which are or may be necessary for the purpose of preparing the reports within the same time and upon the same terms as herein provided for the opinions, which shall be returned to such clerk by the publisher receiving same upon the publication of the volume containing the opinion in such matter.

Sec. 5. Every final decision of each Appellate Court shall be reduced to writing by the court and it shall be the duty of the court to designate which of such written decisions shall be published in full and which published by including an adequate abstract of such written decision, but if any Appellate Court of this State shall fail to so designate within ten days from the date of expiration of the time for rehearing then such decision shall be published only in condensed form or by abstract: *Provided*, that should any Appellate Court fail to so designate them, any such decision may be published in full

by any official publisher if the total number of volumes of Appellate Court reports published or to be published in any calendar year shall not exceed six volumes.

Sec. 6. Any official publisher shall carefully prepare and cause to be printed in connection with each decision so ordered to be published a full syllabus of the points decided by said decision and shall also prepare and cause to be printed in each volume, a full alphabetical index of the cases therein reported, preliminary announcement of similar character and extent to those now included in the reports known as Illinois Appellate Court Reports and a full complete topical index of all points of law covered by decisions therein reported.

Sec. 7. Each volume of reports to be hereafter published shall contain not less than seven hundred pages and shall be of the same general character as the volumes of reports heretofore known as the Illinois Appellate Court Reports, the paper upon which the reports are to be printed shall be clear white paper, supersized and calendered, not less than fifty pounds to the ream, size 24x38 inches and binding shall be of standard law sheep or buckram without blemish or patches and the boards used in binding shall be good binder's boards, and shall be similar in size and appearance to volumes of this series heretofore published.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of any publisher receiving the benefits of this Act to publish continuously under the terms thereof volumes of said reports in accordance with the terms of this Act and to make stereotype or electrotype plates of each and every volume of said Illinois Appellate Court Reports, and if at any time for a period of one year any publisher shall fail so to do the copyright and stereotype or electrotype plates made for volumes published under the provisions of this Act shall be and become the property of the State of Illinois upon payment to the said publisher of the cost thereof to be determined by any Appellate Court of this State and upon the determination thereof it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to certify said account to the Auditor of Public Accounts, whereupon the same shall become payable out of the State treasury and it shall be the duty of said publisher to assign said copyright and deliver the plates of said volumes to the Secretary of State for the use of the State of Illinois. Said publisher shall thereupon cease to have any interest in or control over said copyright or plates. The Secretary of State shall thereupon cause such number of copies to be bound and printed at the expense of the State as may from time to time be needed to supply the demand and shall sell the same at a price not to exceed \$1.50 per volume, accounting to the State for the proceeds. Such books as printed and bound by the Secretary of State shall be of the same quality as those theretofore published under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 9. Any publisher receiving the benefits of this Act shall sell to residents of this State the current volumes of said report published under the provisions of this Act, the first volume of which shall contain the decisions filed subsequent to July 1, 1913, at a price not to exceed \$1.50 per volume, not including transportation charges. Any publisher so receiving the benefits of this Act shall sell to residents of this State, any such volumes published under the provisions of this Act at a price of \$1.50 per volume at any time hereafter, provided all the volumes so published under the provisions of this Act up to and including the then current volume are purchased. Any such publisher shall also sell to residents of this State single back volumes or broken sets commencing with the first volume published under the provisions of this Act, at a price not to exceed \$2.00 per volume, not including transportation charges.

Sec. 10. Any publisher taking advantage of this Act who shall be a publisher of or who shall have published any volumes of the Illinois Appellate Court Reports, or the decisions of the Appellate Courts other than the volumes published under the terms and conditions of this Act, in addition to furnishing the current volumes at the price and under the terms herein provided shall furnish such other volumes to the residents of this State in complete sets at a price not to exceed \$2.00 per volume, or for single back volumes or broken sets not to exceed \$2.50 per volume, not including transportation charges.

Sec 11. Upon publication of each volume of said reports the Secretary of State shall secure from any official publisher for free distribution by him as follows, viz.—five copies to the Library of Congress, one copy to the President of the United States, one copy to each State and Territorial Library, one copy to each judge of the Supreme Court of this State, one copy to each judge of the circuit courts of this State, one copy to the judge of the superior court of Cook County, one copy to each judge of the county courts of this State, one copy to each judge of the city courts of this State, one copy to each municipal court judge in the city of Chicago, one copy to each State officer required to reside at the seat of the government, five copies to be deposited in the library of the Supreme Court and one copy shall be deposited in the State Library. The Secretary of State is also hereby authorized to purchase as aforesaid single volumes to replace lost or destroyed volumes in the State or Supreme Court Library. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to purchase a sufficient number of copies of said official Illinois Appellate Court Reports and of each and every volume from time to time as the same may be hereafter published at a price not to exceed \$1.50 per volume for the purposes provided as aforesaid. Said books shall be paid for when certified by the Secretary of State upon warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered to a third reading, and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 7:10 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by Rev. W. G. Lloyd.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

The following message was received from the Governor, read, and, under the rules, laid on the table for one day:

A message from the Governor by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, JUNE 5, 1913.

To the Honorable, The Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

William Roach, 1608 State st., East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Office at East St. Louis, vice William Roach, resigned.

John J. Hallihan, East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Office at East St. Louis, vice J. C. Bauchens, resigned.

Geraldine C. Townsend, East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Clerk of the Illinois Free Employment Office at East St. Louis, vice Mrs. R. J. Boylan, term expired.

W. J. Kane, East St. Louis, St. Clair County, officer to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, vice P. D. Hehner, term expired.

Nicholas Hemmer, O'Fallon, St. Clair County, officer to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, vice Charles Ahrens, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred bills of the following titles:

SENATE BILL No. 81.

A bill for an Act making appropriations for the Northern Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb, Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 82.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for ordinary expenses of the Northern Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb, Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 135.

A bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Illinois State Normal University.

SENATE BILL No. 136.

A bill for an Act making appropriations for buildings, equipment, and extraordinary expenses of the Illinois State Normal University.

SENATE BILL No. 138.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, Charleston.

SENATE BILL No. 139.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, Charleston.

SENATE BILL No. 176.

A bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 177.

A bill for an Act to make special appropriations for the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale.

SENATE BILL No. 230.

A bill for an Act making appropriations for the Western Illinois State Normal School.

SENATE BILL No. 334.

A bill for an Act to make an appropriation to erect and complete a building for the training school of the Western Illinois State Normal School at Macomb.

SENATE BILL No. 440.

A bill for an Act to make an appropriation to erect and complete a building for the elementary division of the Western Illinois State Normal School at Macomb.

Reported the same back with substitute therefor with the recommendation that they do not pass and that they lie on the table, and that the substitute do pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and,

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, the original bills were ordered to lie on the table, and the substitute, being Senate Bill No. 694, a bill for "An Act making appropriations for the five State normal schools of Illinois,"

Was, under the rules, read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 316, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement of streets in the city of Ottawa, Ill., by paving; said improvement being abutted on real property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 318, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement consisting of a sewer in the city of Ottawa, Ill.; said improvement being made by special assessment,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 825, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of Robert R. Jackson, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly from the third district, seated vice Henry M. Ashton,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 826, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of Edwin T. Farrar, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly from the twenty-first district, seated vice H. W. Harris,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 686, for "An Act appropriating to the trustees of the University of Illinois the money granted in an Act of congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled, 'An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more perfect endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,' established under the provisions of an Act of congress approved July 2,

1862, and the money granted by an Act of congress, approved March 4, 1907, entitled, 'An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908,'"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 418, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Dairymen's Association,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 584, for "An Act to provide for the payment of expenses incurred by the joint committee appointed by virtue of House Joint Resolution No. 24 of the House and Senate of the Forty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of making an investigation of the relation of the public utilities of this State to the people thereof, and making an appropriation of fifteen thousand therefor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 683, for "An Act for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of a former Governor, Thomas Carlin, at Carrollton, Ill.,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 510, for "An Act to amend section ten (10) of an Act in regard to judgments and decrees and the manner of enforcing the same by execution and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution or decree, approved March 22, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 662, for "An Act to amend section 20 of Chapter 53 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872. Title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by Act approved April 22, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 669, for "An Act to amend section 41 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State, with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, title as amended by an Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved and in force May 17, 1877, as amended by an Act approved June 8, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 673, for "An Act to amend section ninety-eight (98) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 647, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' in force July 1, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Cornwell, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 680, for "An Act to provide for the manner of issuing warrants upon the Treasurer of the State or of any county, township, city, village or other municipal corporation and jurors' certificates."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 204, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns, in the State of Illinois, having a population of not less than 20,000 and not more than 50,000 inhabitants,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to amend the title of said Act,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Lundberg, from the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 649, for "An Act relating to insurance brokers,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 506, for "An Act to enable cities, villages and incorporated towns subject to or threatened with overflow or inundation to construct, widen, raise, strengthen, improve, repair and maintain levees, protective embankments and structures, to levy and collect an annual tax therefor and to acquire real estate and materials for such purposes,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Lundberg, from the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 648, for "An Act to prohibit discrimination or rebates for policies or contracts of insurance other than those issued by life insurance companies, fraternal beneficiary societies and assessment life associations, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 27.

A bill for an Act to amend sections 1, 29, 31 and 56 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties," approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, and by adding thereto five sections to be known as sections 29(a), 29(b), 29(c), 29(d) and 29(e).

SENATE BILL No. 170.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce," approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by adding thereto a certain section to be known as section twenty-two (22), providing in any uncontested divorce case for the appointment by the court of a disinterested solicitor and providing the compensation therefor.

SENATE BILL No. 191.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to marriage," approved February 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto five additional sections, to be known as section 8a, section 8b, section 8c, section 8d, and section 8e.

SENATE BILL No. 329.

A bill for an Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000), to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums.

SENATE BILL No. 351.

A bill for an Act to amend section 12 of an Act entitled, "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts of any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 420.

A bill for an Act to amend section 19 of an Act entitled, "An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the DesPlaines and Illinois Rivers," approved May 29, 1889; in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907.

SENATE BILL No. 473.

A bill for an Act in relation to the equipment of locomotive engines with headlights and providing penalty for violation of same.

SENATE BILL No. 521.

A bill for an Act to amend section 29 of an Act entitled, "An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor and to repeal a certain Act therein named," approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898, as amended by Act approved and in force May 24, 1907.

SENATE BILL No. 534.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and regulate the maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers by corporations or companies operating or controlling railroads in part or in whole in this State, and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith," approved May 27, 1907, in force July 1, 1907.

SENATE BILL No. 542.

A bill for an Act to amend sections one and five of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide greater safety to life and property from loss by fire and explosions," (approved May 31, 1911, in force January 1, 1912).

SENATE BILL No. 558.

A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation," title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

SENATE BILL No. 610.

A bill for an Act to provide for and make an appropriation to pay Bailey D. Dawson, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars for services rendered by him as one of the assistant clerks of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois.

SENATE BILL No. 633.

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act concerning local improvements," approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts.

SENATE BILL No. 635.

A bill for an Act to amend "An Act to revise the law in relation to liens," approved March 25, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887,

SENATE BILL No. 639.

A bill for an Act to prohibit advertising, printing, publishing, distribution, circulation or exposition of views, drawings, photographs or moving pictures and otherwise depicting legal execution, lynching or rioting.

SENATE BILL No. 641.

A bill for an Act to legalize certain corporations formed under the provisions of "An Act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, or any Act amendatory thereof.

SENATE BILL No. 655.

A bill for an Act to amend section 119 and section 127 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909.

SENATE BILL No. 671.

A bill for an Act to amend section 133 of an Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes, approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872.

SENATE BILL No. 682.

A bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco, California, in the year 1915.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 411, for "An Act to authorize communities to establish vocational schools,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAPLAIN.

The President of the Senate announced that he had appointed as Chaplain of the Senate, from June 10, 1913, Rev. David R. Martin, of Alton, Illinois, in which appointment, he stated the Executive Committee had acquiesced.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Magill offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 48.

WHEREAS, November 19, 1913, will be the fiftieth anniversary of the delivery by Abraham Lincoln of his Gettysburg address, and,

WHEREAS, This address is universally recognized as one of the world's greatest masterpieces, reflecting the lofty character of its author, and the highest ideals of American patriotism, and,

WHEREAS, It is the privilege and the duty of every nation to impress upon the hearts of its people the unselfish devotion and sacrifice of its heroes, and the lofty sentiments of its statesmen, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of Illinois, assembled in Springfield, the home of Abraham Lincoln. That in the name of the people of this State we respectfully petition His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, to set apart by proclamation Wednesday, November 19, 1913, as a day of national Thanksgiving and Dedication, to the end that we as a nation may dedicate ourselves more wholly to the great tasks remaining before us, and to the American principals of Liberty and Equality; that we may highly resolve that all who have nobly died in support of these principals shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God may even now have a new birth of freedom; that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and is hereby directed to transmit a copy of this resolution, approved by the Governor, to His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; and,

Resolved, further, That a copy thereof be transmitted to each of the governors of the several states of the Union, and that their coöperation in the setting apart of November 19, of this year as a national and state holiday be and is hereby requested.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Magill, the rules were suspended, and the foregoing resolution was taken up and, on his motion, the consideration of the same was postponed to and made the special order for Tuesday, June 10, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Harris offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 49.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a commission be constituted to be known as The Minimum Wage Investigation Commission consisting of two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and one disinterested person to represent the public. Said members to be appointed by the Governor with power and authority to investigate and ascertain the wages, hours of labor and conditions of labor of women and of minors (that is, persons under the age of eighteen years) employed in the various occupations, trades and industries of the State and to ascertain whether or not the wages of any such employees are inadequate to meet the necessary cost of living and maintain the worker in health. Said commission shall meet, within ten days after notice of appointment, in Springfield, Illinois, on receipt of a call signed by three members of the commission and shall immediately elect a chairman and a secretary who shall cause a record to be made and kept of all its proceedings. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and said commission may hold sessions at such places as it may deem proper within the State of Illinois.

It shall be the duty of every firm, corporation or person employing women or minors to furnish to the commission at its request any reports or information which the commission may desire in the performance of its duties and to allow members of the commission, its secretary or any of its duly authorized agents, to have free access to and inspection of all books, reports, contracts, payrolls or other documents or papers of such person, firm or corporation relating to the employment and wages of women and minors. Said commission shall take into consideration the needs of the employees, the financial condition of the occupation and the probable effect thereon of any increase in the minimum wages paid, and shall endeavor to ascertain the minimum living wage, whether by time, rate or piece rate, for a female employee of ordinary ability in the occupation, trade or industry in question or for all the branches thereof, and also suitable minimum living wages for learners and apprentices and for minors. Where the rate of wages is affected by methods of competition, by prices charged for material, by deduction by way of fines or otherwise, or by other methods or contrivances having a tendency to reduce the earnings of employees, the ascertainment of the minimum living wage may be accompanied by a statement of a standard method of calculating the same; or different standards may be fixed according to different methods of calculation.

Said commission shall have power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and take testimony and to examine such parts of the books and records of employers as relate to the wages paid to women and minors. Such witnesses shall be summoned in the same manner and be paid the same fees as witnesses in court. Any employer or other person who shall refuse or fail to obey any such subpoena or who shall fail to comply with the orders of said commission shall be deemed guilty of contempt, and any circuit court of this State or any judge thereof, either in term time or in vacation, upon application of said

commission may, in its, or his, discretion, compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers and giving of testimony before the commission by an attachment for contempt or otherwise, in the same manner as the production of evidence may be compelled before said court.

Said commission shall report prior to January first, 1915, to the Governor, and to the General Assembly at its next regular session, submitting a report, together with such recommendations as to the commission shall seem fit and proper relating to the subject of minimum wages of women and minors in the State of Illinois. The members of said commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but they shall be reimbursed for their actual expenses incurred in and about the actual work of said commission.

Said commission may appoint a stenographer or clerk and such other employees as are necessary and shall fix their compensation and may incur such other expenses as are properly incident to the work of the commission.

The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in payment of any expenses, charges, or disbursements authorized by this resolution on order of said commission, signed by its chairman, attested by its secretary and approved by the Governor.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Jones, the consideration of the same was postponed to and made the special order for Tuesday, June 10, 1913, immediately after the preceding special order.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Jones, bills of the following titles were made a special order for Tuesday, June 10, 1913, immediately after the preceding special order:

SENATE BILL No. 237.

A bill for an Act to establish the minimum wage commission and to provide for the creation of wage boards and for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors and apprentices and for the publication of the findings of said commission and of said wage boards.

SENATE BILL No. 619.

A bill for an Act to establish an industrial welfare commission and to define its powers and duties, to provide for the creation of wage boards, and for the determination of minimum living wages for women and minors in the various occupations, trades and industries in which women and minors are employed, and for putting into effect the findings of said commission and for the punishment for any violation of the provisions of the Act.

SENATE BILL No. 637.

A bill for an Act to provide for a minimum wage for women and minors in the various occupations, trades and industries in which such women and minors are employed. To create a commission to be known as the Illinois Industrial Commission, and to define its powers and duties. To provide for the putting into effect the findings of said commission and for the punishment of any violations of the provisions of this Act.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution, which under Rule 39, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 50.

WHEREAS, In the session of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, there have been introduced in the Senate about seven hundred bills, in the House more than nine hundred bills;

WHEREAS, Hundreds of bills are on the calendars of both Senate and House for action and hundreds of bills are in committees unacted upon;

WHEREAS, These bills are of vital importance in the interest of good government to the People of Illinois, and in view of Senate Joint Resolution adopted by Senate May 29, 1913, providing for a *sine die* adjournment June 28, 1913, it would be practically impossible to enact legislation, which is demanded by the public and imperative in the conduct of good government;

WHEREAS, In as much as the General Assembly has now been in session for more than one hundred forty days at an enormous expense, not only to the government, but to the members as well, and needed legislation cannot be accomplished, if adjournment is insisted on June 28, 1913;

WHEREAS, It is believed that the members of the General Assembly have in good faith endeavored to give their best efforts in the furtherance and fulfillment of their duties and obligations as legislators, but because of contingencies that have arisen, could not have avoided the delays occasioned;

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives that each of them should be accorded opportunity on behalf of the public, to accomplish such legislation which is deemed essential; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two houses adjourn Monday, June 18, 1913, a recess be taken until 12:00 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 28, 1913, for the purpose of considering only messages from the Governor, and that when the General Assembly adjourns on June 28, 1913, a recess be taken to Tuesday, November 11, 1913; further,

Resolved, That a respective message be sent to the House requesting the recall of Senate Joint Resolution No. 47, and that this resolution stand in its stead.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Clark, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Clark, the consideration of the same was postponed to and made the special order for Wednesday, June 11, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The President of the Senate announced the special order for this hour to be the consideration on third reading of

Senate Bill No. 420, for "An Act to amend section 19 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907."

Which, having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

On motion of Mr. Brady, the previous question was ordered,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, 12.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Harris,	Landee,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,
Brady,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Stewart,

Yeas—30.

The following voted in the negative: MESSRS.

Barr,	Haase,	Magill,	Piercy,	Womack,
Canaday,	Johnson,	Manny,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Compton,	Keller,			

Nays—12.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 675, a bill for "An Act making appropriations for the University of Illinois,"

Which was read at large a second time, June 4, 1913, was taken up for consideration.

The pending question being, "Shall the following amendment offered by Mr. Tossey, be adopted?"

Amend Senate Bill No. 675, by inserting after section 1, line 13, the following: "Provided, that no part of this appropriation shall be used for a medical college."

And the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 9; nays, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Compton,	Keller,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Haase,	O'Connor,	Tossey,	

Yeas—9.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Forst,	Hurley,	Madigan,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Magill,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Jones,	Manny,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Jaul,	Meeker,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	

Nays—34.

Mr. Tossey offered the following amendments to the bill:

No. 1.

Amend by striking out in line 11 of said bill, the following: "One million six hundred thousand dollars (\$1,600,000.00)" and insert in lieu thereof "one million four hundred thousand dollars (\$1,400,000.00)."

No. 2.

After the words "per annum" in line 11 of section 1 of said bill, add the following: "1-a. That there is hereby appropriated for equipment, maintenance and extension of the college of medicine of the University of Illinois the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) per annum."

On motion of Mr. Clark, the foregoing amendments were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Keller moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report the same back itemized.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the motion to recommit was laid on the table.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 570, a bill for "An Act in relation to the approval, adoption, prices, sale and use of text books in the public schools of the State,"

Which was read at large a second time, June 4, 1913, and amended, was taken up for consideration, and the pending question being "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Ettelson asked permission to be allowed to introduce a bill, demand being made that the bill be read by the Secretary, and which he proceeded to do, when Senator Cleary raised the point of order that under the rules when bills are introduced that it is only to read them by the title and refer them or advance as the Senate may direct and that the bill proposed to be introduced could not be read by the title until permission had been allowed by the Senate to introduce the bill.

The President of the Senate decided the point of order well taken and stated that the question before the Senate was, whether Senator Ettelson should be allowed to introduce a bill, pending the discussion of which question, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., the Senate, on motion of Mr. Bailey, adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Walter I. Manny, President *pro tempore*, presiding.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

At 10:05 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Hearn, the Senate adjourned until Monday, June 9, 1913, at 5:00 o'clock p. m.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1913, 5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

In the absence of the President and President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the Senate was called to order by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Mr. Hearn was elected Acting President *pro tempore* for today's session.

The Acting President *pro tempore* announced that he had examined the Journal of the Senate for Friday, June 6, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

At 5:05 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Landee, the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House, by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following preamble and joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 35.

WHEREAS, Two score and ten years ago, there was dedicated a portion of a field as a final resting place in Gettysburg, for those who gave their lives that this great nation may live; and,

WHEREAS, There will be commemorated the semi-centennial of such dedication in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in consecration of the brave who struggled on the battlefield to advance a cause as their principles dictated; and,

WHEREAS, The line of demarcation, which caused the conflict, has been forever obliterated and the north and the south and the east and the west are a unity under one flag of freedom; and,

WHEREAS, Among the brave who in the days of war, carried arms for the nation, there are surviving in the House of Representatives in the State of Illinois, the Hon. James H. Farrell, the Hon. Joseph Carter, the Hon. R. D. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. Thomas Campbell; and,

WHEREAS, In the Senate there are surviving two veterans now linked by the strong tie of brotherhood, and associates, but former rivals on the battlefield, the Hon. Campbell S. Hearn and the Hon. Edmond Beall; and,

WHEREAS, It is commensurate that the State of Illinois, the home of the martyred Lincoln, at that time President of the United States, should be fittingly represented at such commemoration to show our sincere devotion for those who sacrificed their lives for our country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of six, composed of the aforesaid Hon. James H. Farrell, Hon. Joseph Carter, Hon. R. D. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Thomas Campbell, Hon. Campbell S. Hearn and Hon. Edmond Beall, be appointed to represent the State of Illinois at the said semi-centennial in Philadelphia, in July, 1913; and, be it further

Resolved, That all necessary expenses incurred by such committee be paid out of the contingent fund of the House and Senate, respectively, upon proper

vouchers certified to by the respective presiding officer of either branch of the General Assembly and the chairman of the respective Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Adopted by the House, June 4, 1913.

B. H. McCANN.
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message was taken up and read, and, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A message from the House, by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following preamble and joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 36.

WHEREAS, On April 3, 1913, the House of Representatives adopted House Resolution No. 46 pursuant to the request of the Governor of the State of Illinois, and because of other good and substantial reasons set forth in said resolution, that certain charitable organizations licensed to handle wards of the State were organized for financial gain, and not to carry out the charitable purposes for which they were organized and have been found guilty of obtaining surrender acts from parents of children and deporting them beyond the jurisdiction of the court and even into foreign lands; and,

WHEREAS, The committee appointed under such House resolution entered upon the discharge of their duties and have made a tentative report of their acts and doings; and,

WHEREAS, The committee believe that it is essential and expedient in the interests of the public and in the furtherance of the good government of this State to continue a most researching, scrutinizing and careful examination and investigation, and that the same be conducted by a committee of both the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Illinois; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a joint committee of five Representatives and three Senators be appointed, respectively, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Executive Committee of the Senate to continue the investigation and inquiry into the methods and actions of such charitable institutions and organizations licensed by the State of Illinois, and of all societies and organizations licensed by the State to handle and dispose of children under the juvenile law, and to investigate their accounts of receipts and expenditures for the purpose of determining whether all moneys received by them are dispensed with proper regards for the authority given by the State to such institutions and societies, and to ascertain if these societies and institutions and organizations incorporated, not for profit, are engaged in the name of charity and by virtue of standing of the organization to traffic or commerce for gain; and, be it further

Resolved, That the said committee be, and it hereby is, empowered and fully authorized, to take any and all steps that may be necessary to make full and complete investigation of the above specified matters; and in the doing of this, said committee is specially authorized and empowered, to summons before said committee as witnesses any and all persons who may, in the judgment of the committee be possessed of any information deemed valuable by said committee, this to include the power to summons by subpoena *duces tecum* all persons possessed of, or in any way in charge of books, documents and papers desired as evidence by said committee; and said committee shall have, and it hereby has, the same power or powers possessed by the General Assembly, to enforce its orders, and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents and papers; and, be it further

Resolved, That the said committee shall have the power to employ any assistants, a stenographer and clerks; and, be it further

Resolved, That the said committee shall continue its inquiry and investigation and report to the Forty-ninth General Assembly, and that the said committee shall receive no compensation, but shall be paid its actual expenses and that an appropriation be made for the sum of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000.00) to meet the actual expenses of the said committee, as well as such assistants that may be necessarily employed by it, and that an appropriation in said sum be made by the General Assembly, and that all expenses necessarily incurred shall be paid on voucher certified to by the chairman of the said committee and approved by either the Speaker of the House or the Lieutenant Governor.

Adopted by the House, June 4, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message was taken up and read, and, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A message from the House, by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 273.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon residence district within which the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited and for the abolition by like means of such district so created."

HOUSE BILL No. 215.

A bill for "An Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within four miles of the boundary line or lines of the main campus of any State University, owned or maintained, in whole or in part, by the State of Illinois, and which is endowed by the proceeds of the sale of public lands set apart for that purpose by the act of the congress of the United States of July 2, 1862, entitled, 'An Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.'"

Passed the House, June 4, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE FIRST TIME.

House Bill No. 215, a bill for "An Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within four miles of the boundary line or lines of the main campus of any State University owned or maintained, in whole or in part, by the State of Illinois, and which is endowed by the proceeds of the sale of public lands set apart for that purpose by the Act of Congress of the United States of July 2, 1862, entitled, 'An Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,'"

Was taken up for consideration.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the bill was read at large a first time, ordered to be printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 273, a bill for "An Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon residence district within which the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited and for the abolition by like means of such district so created,"

Was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Glackin moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on License and Miscellany, with instructions to report the same back to the Senate by tomorrow morning.

Mr. Cleary moved to lay the motion to refer on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31; nays, 17.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Barr,	Curtis,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Beall,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Harris,	Keller,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,				

Yeas—31.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Forst,	Haase,	Maclean,
Brady,	Dailey,	Glackin,	Hearn,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Ettelson,			

Nays—17.

Mr. Cleary moved that the bill be taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading without reference, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, 17.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Helm,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—30.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Forst,	Haase,	Maclean,
Brady,	Dailey,	Glackin,	Hearn,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Ettelson,			

Nays—17.

Thereupon, the bill was taken up, read at large a first time, ordered to be printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 102.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of wage loan corporations and to allow the loaning of money by such corporations secured by assignment of wages, and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid."

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In line one, section two, of the printed bill, strike out the figures "\$50,000.00," and insert in lieu thereof, "\$25,000.00."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In line two, section two, strike out the words and figures, "of over 250,000 inhabitants."

Concurred in by the House, June 6, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 7.

WHEREAS, The number of divorces throughout the United States has been increasing during the past fifty years at an alarming rate and under the present system there is no uniform law covering this subject in the several states; and,

WHEREAS, At the present time the several states are operating under laws so entirely divergent that the legitimacy of children is often made a serious question, and property rights are frequently uncertain; and,

WHEREAS, The question is one that strikes at the very foundation of our social organization and we deem it necessary and proper that the law in relation thereto should be uniform throughout the United States and that such law should be so safeguarded that fraudulent divorces cannot be secured; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That we instruct our Senators in Congress and request our Representatives at Washington to use their best endeavors to have Congress propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States, whereby the Congress may pass laws regulating the subject of marriage and divorce throughout the United States.

Concurred in by the House, June 5, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 288.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns,' approved April 29, 1887, in force July 1, 1887; as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 16, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force April 19, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

Together with the following amendments, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 288, as follows:

In lines 114½ to 116, both inclusive of the printed bill, strike out the following: "On the death of any person so retired, and receiving a pension, the widow, child or children under the age of sixteen years, of such deceased pensioner, shall receive the same pension heretofore received by such deceased husband or father," and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "On the death of any person so retired, the widow, child or children under the age of sixteen years, of such deceased pensioner, shall be paid the same pension herein provided for such retired husband or father; but nothing herein contained shall warrant the payment of any annuity to any such widow after she shall have re-married."

Passed the House, as amended, June 6, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the amendment contained in the foregoing message was ordered printed.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 843.

A bill for "An Act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges."

HOUSE BILL No. 895.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government until the expiration of the fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly."

HOUSE BILL No. 124.

A bill for "An Act making appropriations for the ordinary and other expenses of the State charitable institutions herein named."

HOUSE BILL No. 125.

A bill for "An Act making appropriations for the State charitable institutions herein named."

HOUSE BILL No. 850.

A bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the sale and conveyance of all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois in and to certain lands in the city of Chicago purchased by the State for an armory site for the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard.'"

HOUSE BILL No. 385.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars, to reimburse Ben. M. Giroux for money expended for the care and treatment of his son, Frank Robert Giroux, deceased."

Passed the House June 5, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 704.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the laws in relation to coal mines and subjects relating thereto, and providing for the health and safety of persons employed therein,' approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

HOUSE BILL No. 820.

A bill for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to construct and erect a joint pumping station or joint pumping stations, ditches, levees, or other works, to contract for the proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of the same to be paid by each, and providing for the approval of the same."

HOUSE BILL No. 161.

A bill for "An Act in relation to courts of record with general jurisdiction over causes in law and in equity, which are composed of ten or more judges, each having power to hold a different branch of said court at the same time."

HOUSE BILL No. 148.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the licensing of mason contractors and employing masons and to regulate the safe and proper construction of buildings.

Passed the House June 6, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 306.

A bill for "An Act enabling cities to exercise the right of eminent domain for public hospital purposes."

Passed the House, June 5, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House Bill No. 124, a bill for "An Act making appropriations for the ordinary and other expenses of the State charitable institutions herein named,"

Was taken up for consideration and ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and

Under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 125, a bill for "An Act making appropriations for the State charitable institutions herein named,"

Was taken up for consideration and ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and

Under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 148, a bill for "An Act to provide for the licensing of mason contractors and employing masons and to regulate the safe and proper construction of buildings,"

Was taken up for consideration and ordered to a first reading, and Under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 161, a bill for "An Act in relation to courts of record with general jurisdiction over causes in law and in equity, which are composed of ten or more judges each having power to hold a different branch of said court at the same time,"

Was taken up for consideration and ordered to a first reading, and

Under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 850, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the sale and conveyance of all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois in and to certain lands in the city of Chicago, purchased by the State for an armory site for the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard,'"

Was taken up for consideration and ordered to a first reading, and

Under the rules was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 895, a bill for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government until the expiration of the fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly,"

Was taken up for consideration and ordered to a first reading, and

Under the rules was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 385, for "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars to reimburse Ben M. Giroux for money expended for the care and treatment of his son, Frank Robert Giroux, deceased,"

Was taken up for consideration and, on motion of Mr. Forst, the bill was read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 704, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the laws in relation to coal mines and subjects relating thereto, and providing for the health and safety of persons employed therein,' approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

Was taken up for consideration and, on motion of Mr. Curtis, the bill was read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 820, for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to construct and erect a joint pumping station or joint pumping stations, ditches, levees or other works, to contract for the proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of the same to be paid by each, and providing for the approval of the same,"

Was taken up for consideration and, on motion of Mr. Landee, the bill was read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 843, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges,"

Was taken up for consideration and, on motion of Mr. Keller, the bill was read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

By unanimous consent it was ordered that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations be allowed to call up any appropriation bill on any order.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 674, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the employees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	Piercy,
Barr,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	Shaw,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Stewart,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	

Yeas—44.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and, having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 682, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco, Cal., in the year 1915,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Womack,
Compton,	Gray,	Jones,		

Yeas—43.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 675, for "An Act making appropriations for the University of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43 [42].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Johnson,	Manny,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Meeker,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hay,	Keller,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Womack,
Compton,	Gray,			

Yeas—43 [42].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE A SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 439, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument in Fort Edwards,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations June 4, 1913:

No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 439, by striking out of line three (3) of section one (1) of the printed copy of said bill, the following words, "five thousand" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "twenty-five hundred."

No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 439, by striking out of line two (2) of section three (3) of the printed copy of said bill, the words "five thousand" and insert in lieu thereof, the words, "twenty-five hundred."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 503, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations June 4, 1913:

Strike out all of section 2, and insert in lieu thereof two sections to be known as sections 2 and 3, to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Administration to pay the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) herein appropriated to the said William Baker in such manner and at such times and in such amounts as in its judgment will best serve the interests of the said William Baker: *Provided*, that the said Board of Administration, at the expiration of five (5)

years from July 1, 1913, shall pay to the said William Baker any unexpended balance of said sum in the possession of the said Board of Administration, or in the event of his decease the balance shall be paid to his estate. The said Board of Administration, when its duties under this Act shall have been fully discharged, shall make a full and detailed report to the Governor as to the manner in which said moneys have been distributed.

"Sec. 3. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants for the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), payable to the said Board of Administration on requisition signed by said Board and attested by its seal, and the State Treasurer is authorized to pay the same out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 607, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to the village of Naples, Ill., to widen, raise, strengthen, improve and repair the levees at said village of Naples,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Hearn offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 607, in line 3 of section 1, by striking out the word "six" and insert in lieu thereof "three," and strike out the figures "(6,000)" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "(3,000)."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 677, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for necessary expenses incurred and to be incurred under Senate Resolution No. 48,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 686, a bill for "An Act appropriating to the trustees of the University of Illinois the money granted in the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled, 'An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more perfect endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,' established under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the money granted by an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, entitled, 'An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908,'"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 348, a bill for "An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute,' approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations May 22, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 348, by striking out of line fifteen section six (6) of the original bill the following words and figures: "three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00)" and substituting in lieu thereof, the following words and figures: "two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00)."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 691, a bill for "An Act re-appropriating the appropriation made in an Act entitled, 'An Act for an appropriation for the relief of Berthrol C. B. Jorgensen,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 316, a bill for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement of streets in the city of Ottawa, Illinois, by paving; said improvement being abutted on real property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

House Bill No. 318, a bill for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement, consisting of a sewer in the city of Ottawa, Illinois; said improvement being made by special assessment,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 418, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Dairymen's Association,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 825, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of Robert R. Jackson, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, from the Third District, seated vice Henry M. Ashton,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 826, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery

and postage allowance of Edwin T. Farrar, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, from the Twenty-first District, seated vice H. W. Harris,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 362, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for county fairs or other agricultural societies of the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Juul, House Bill No. 34, a bill for "An Act for the purpose of requiring lessee, his, her or their heirs, representatives, successors or assigns to release of record coal and other mineral leases, when forfeited, and providing a penalty for failure, refusal or neglect so to do,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 788, for "An Act to provide for the emergency expenses of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve incurred in the protection of life and property in the flooded territories of the State,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 789, for "An Act to provide appropriation for the purpose of defraying the indebtedness incurred on the part of the State in furnishing relief to the people living in those sections of the State recently visited by the devastating floods,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 570.

A bill for an Act in relation to the approval, adoption, prices, sale, and use of text books in the public schools of the State.

SENATE BILL No. 659.

A bill for an Act to define "prohibition territory" and to provide for the more effective suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor within such territory.

SENATE BILL No. 675.

A bill for an Act making appropriations for the University of Illinois.

POINT OF ORDER.

Senator Manny—Mr. President, one day last week I raised a point of order which was not decided by the President at that time. The point of order was raised at the time of the introduction of bills one of which I raised a special objection to since it was apparently the same as a bill that was already in committee. I made the point of order that the second bill could not be introduced in the Senate and asked for a ruling by the President upon the point.

Governor O'Hara—The Chair will inform the gentleman from Brown that he is ready to rule upon the point of order.

Senator Jones—Did we not grant leave by vote of this Senate that the bill be introduced and sent to a committee? There is then nothing before this Senate, and I object to a ruling being made on that question at this time because the question has been disposed of.

Governor O'Hara—The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jones, raises an objection on the ruling upon the point of order at this time on the ground that it is not in order.

Senator Manny—I think it is in order.

Senator Jones—The Canaday bill was introduced by leave of the Senate and the bill sent to the Manufacturing Committee where it now is.

Senator Manny—This same point of order is called to my attention by reason of the fact that the Senator from Cook, Mr. Ettelson, is to introduce a bill the same as one previously introduced. The matter is a special order at this time.

Senator Jones—Then if a new point of order is raised we should have an opportunity to be heard on that before the Chair makes his decision.

Governor O'Hara—The Chair will make his ruling now and the ruling is that under Rule 54 of the Senate Rules, Cushing's Parliamentary Law is designated as an authority on all matters not covered by the Rules.

Cushing's Parliamentary Law, Chapter 19, Section 3, Paragraph 2317 states: "When a bill has been introduced, and is pending, no other of the same substance can be moved for or introduced." And under that ruling the Chair rules the point of order well taken and no bill can be introduced twice.

Senator Canaday—What affect will that ruling now have on the bill I have in the Manufacturing Committee and the License Committee?

Governor O'Hara—That raises another point of order upon which the Chair will ask time for consideration.

Senator Jones—Point of order, Mr. President! My point of order is according to the rules of this Senate when a bill is introduced before the time limit expires for the introduction of bills, it is to be referred

to the committee designated by the Chair, or if the majority of the Senate otherwise direct it, it will go to some other committee. I understand the majority of this body have the power to determine its proceedings and if a motion is made as Senator Canaday or Senator Ettelson made a motion for leave to introduce a bill and a majority grant that leave then the point of order that the Senator from Brown has referred to is not raised and even if the Chair should so hold an appeal could be taken from the decision of the Chair and a majority over-rule the Chair. If a motion is made for leave to introduce a bill and a majority support the motion that grants permission and the question never arises for the Chair to decide and as I understand it, it is only where a bill has been introduced and received action by the body, where it has been passed or rejected by the body, or where it has been placed upon the calendar by the body, but in this case the bill has been referred to a committee and is still in the committee and I understand the authorities, even the House of Lords or Congress do not go that far; none of the authorities hold that the House may not by its own vote grant leave to introduce a bill and I understand that is what the gentleman from Cumberland moved, moved for leave and leave was granted.

Governor O'Hara—In reply to the Senator the Chair will again read the rule from Cushing:

"When a bill is introduced and is pending no other of the same substance can be moved for or introduced." A bill is pending until it has been rejected and furthermore as to the power of appeal from the Chair's rule, where the appeal from the rule of the Chair is in conflict with the rules it requires a two-thirds vote.

A ruling on that established in a precedent in Michigan is: "The rules further provide that the president shall decide all questions arising under the rules and practice subject to an appeal, but as stated in the decision, an appeal will not lie when a refusal to sustain the chair will result in abrogating or changing the plain reading of the rules." This is simply read for information.

Mr. Ettelson moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of allowing him to introduce a bill, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 19. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Forst,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Piercy,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Cleary,	Gray,	Manny,	Waage,
Campbell,	Compton,	Haase,	Meeker,	Womack,
Canaday,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Clark,	Denvir,	Keller,	Tossey,	

Nays—19.

At 1:20 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Tossey, the Senate took a recess until 4:30 o'clock p. m.

4:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Piercy, from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to whom was referred the following:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 13.

WHEREAS, The provisions of the Constitution of this State are in many respects inadequate to the present and prospective needs of the people; and,

WHEREAS, The rapid increase in the wealth and population of our large cities and the vast amount of capital invested in commercial enterprises demand legislation which cannot be secured under the present Constitution; and,

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that it is impossible to secure a satisfactory revenue system with the present constitutional limitations; and,

WHEREAS, By its provisions it is not possible to submit to the people a proposition to amend more than one article of the Constitution at the same time; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein. That a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the Constitution of this State, and that the question of the calling of such convention shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the next general election, as provided for in Article XIV of the present Constitution.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that it be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, the consideration of the resolution was postponed to and made a special order for Thursday, June 12, 1913, immediately after the reading of the **Journal**.

Mr. Denvir, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 493, for "An Act to protect the rights and interests of children and of parents, and to designate, prescribe and regulate the means for securing these rights; also to insure the care, guardianship, education and sustenance by the State of all children bereft of parental care, guardianship and sustenance,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in and the bill, on motion of Mr. Denvir, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Denvir, from the Committee on Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 681, for "An Act to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Magill the following resolution offered by him June 5, 1913, was taken up for consideration :

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 48.

WHEREAS, November 19, 1913, will be the fiftieth anniversary of the delivery by Abraham Lincoln of his Gettysburg address; and,

WHEREAS, This address is universally recognized as one of the world's greatest masterpieces, reflecting the lofty character of its author, and the highest ideals of American patriotism; and,

WHEREAS, It is the privilege and the duty of every nation to impress upon the hearts of its people the unselfish devotion and sacrifice of its heroes, and the lofty sentiments of its statesmen; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of Illinois, assembled in Springfield, the home of Abraham Lincoln, that in the name of the people of this State we respectfully petition His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, to set apart by proclamation, Wednesday, November 19, 1913, as a day of national thanksgiving and dedication, to the end that we as a nation may dedicate ourselves more wholly to the great tasks remaining before us, and to the American principles of liberty and equality; that we may highly resolve that all who have nobly died in support of these principles shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God may even now have a new birth of freedom; that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth;

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and is hereby directed to transmit a copy of this resolution, approved by the Governor, to His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; and,

Resolved, further, That a copy thereof be transmitted to each of the Governors of the several states of the Union, and that their coöperation in the setting apart of November 19, of this year, as a national and State holiday be, and is, hereby requested.

The question being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted?" it was decided unanimously in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Manny the Senate proceeded to the order of

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

Senate Bill No. 524, for "An Act to amend section 74 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 23; nays, 12; answering present but not voting, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Beall,
Carroll,
Clark,
Compton,

Cornwell,
Ettelson,
Franklin,
Gray,
Hamilton,

Hay,
Hurburgh,
Johnson,
Jones,
Landee,

Lundberg,
Maclean,
Magill,
O'Connor,

Olson,
Stewart,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—23.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Barr,
Brady,
Canaday,

Chamberlin,
Denvir,
Forst,

Glackin,
Haase,

Harris,
Hearn,

Madigan,
Waage,

Nays—12.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Bailey,

Juul,

Total—2.

Mr. Chamberlin gave notice that he would, within the time prescribed, enter a motion to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the bill failed to pass.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 162, a bill for "An Act to regulate the civil service in counties containing one hundred and fifty thousand or more inhabitants,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

Mr. Waage moved that the bill be recalled to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Magill moved that the motion to recall lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 23.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Bailey,
Barr,
Beall,
Brady,
Chamberlin,

Clark,
Cornwell,
Curtis,
Dailey,
Ettelson,
Franklin,

Gray,
Hamilton,
Harris,
Hay,
Helm,

Hurburgh,
Johnson,
Jones,
Juul,
Landee,

Lundberg,
Maclean,
Magill,
Olson,
Stewart,

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Carroll,
Cleary,

Compton,
Denvir,
Forst,
Glackin,
Gorman,

Haase,
Hearn,
Hurley,
Keller,
Madigan,

Manny,
Meeker,
O'Connor,
Piercy,

Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Nays—23.

Mr. Waage, at this juncture, filed the following protest, which was ordered spread upon the Journal.

We, the undersigned members of the Senate do hereby respectfully protest against the action of the Senate in refusing to recall Senate Bill No. 162, as amended, to second reading, for the purpose of amendment, as follows:

Amend Senate Bill No. 162, as amended, by striking out all in section 3b, line 8, after the word "provided" and adding thereto the following: "that all persons who on a date four months immediately prior to the time when this Act takes effect, or shall have become applicable, held offices or places of employment, by reason of having passed a civil service examination, which this Act provides shall be classified, and who shall not within said period of four months have been removed for cause, shall be eligible, without the examination herein provided for, for the positions so held by them, respectively: *Provided*, that no person appointed after the passage of this Act shall be included in the classified service without examination."

And we do hereby assert for the reason stated, that we shall refuse to vote for the bill without the said bill being recalled and said amendment added.

W. I. MANNY,
M. H. CLEARY,
F. C. CAMPBELL,
D. T. WOODARD,
RAY D. MEEKER,
P. J. CARROLL,
F. A. HURLEY,
JNO. E. MADIGAN,
JOHN BRODERICK,
W. H. COMPTON,
W. DUFF PIERCY,
KENT E. KELLER,
JOHANN WAAGE,
JOHN M. O'CONNOR,
C. S. HEARN,
S. D. CANADAY,
E. J. FORST,
J. DENVIR,
J. A. WOMACK,
C. HAASE,
WILLIS R. SHAW,
AL. F. GORMAN,
EDWARD J. GLACKIN,
F. JEFF TOSSEY.

On motion of Mr. Magill, the previous question was ordered.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 5; answering present, but not voting, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Clark,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Canaday,	Manny,	Piercy,	Tossey,
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Nays—5.

Answering present, but not voting: Messrs.

Broderick,	Forst,	Waage,	Womack,	Woodard,
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Total—5.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 131, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same; for prescribing and defining the duties and limiting the powers of such corporations when

so organized; and authorizing the same and all railroad companies of this State to own and hold the stock and securities of railroad companies of other states owning connecting lines, as amended by Act approved June 2, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,' by providing for the extension of the term thereof; as amended by Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Womack,
Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Manny,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill. Before the bill was passed, the following opinion received from the Attorney General thereon, was read by the Secretary, and, on motion of Mr. Magill, was ordered spread upon the Journal:

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

P. J. Lucey,
Attorney General.

SPRINGFIELD, June 4, 1913.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 69.

To the Honorable Senate, Springfield, Illinois:

GENTLEMEN—Your Honorable Body has transmitted to me Senate Resolution No. 69, in which I am requested to furnish the Senate with an opinion with respect to Senate Bill No. 131, on the following points:

"One—Would the passage of this bill give the railroads of the State any undue or unfair advantage in the obtaining of new charters?

"Two—Could it be so amended so as to annul the attempted action taken by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for re-incorporation, without paying the full amount of fees required in case of original incorporation?"

In reply thereto, I would say, relative to the first inquiry, that upon a consideration of this bill, I am unable to see wherein any undue or any unfair advantage is given to the railroads of the State in the obtaining of new charters.

Replying to your second question, I would say that the General Assembly, in 1911, amended section 5 of what is commonly referred to as the "Railroad Act" in such a way that any railroad previously incorporated under a special Act of the Legislature might have its charter renewed and extended by complying with the terms of the enactment.

It is my understanding that, acting under the provisions of the amendatory Act of 1911, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of its compliance with said Act, and paid to the Secretary of State, under protest, the fees required of a new corporation. Before the fees so paid to the Secretary of State were

covered into the State treasury, an injunction was procured against the paying of such fees into the State treasury, which suit for injunction is now pending and undetermined in the Supreme Court of this State. The main question in the suit for injunction is as to whether or not the State is entitled to the fee, which was demanded by the Secretary of State and was paid under protest by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. The amendatory Act of 1911, provided that after a compliance with the terms of the Act relative to the meeting of the stockholders, a certificate, under the seal of the corporation,

"shall be filed with the Secretary of State within thirty days after the meeting and upon the filing of such certificate, the duration of such corporation shall thereby be extended in accordance with the vote of the stockholders, for an additional period not longer than fifty years."

If the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has complied with the terms of the amendatory Act of 1911 and if such amendatory Act is valid and constitutional, the amendatory Act of 1911 would constitute a contract between the railroad company and the State, which under the Constitution of the United States, cannot be impaired by any subsequent legislative enactment.

My conclusion, therefore, is that Senate Bill No. 131 cannot be so amended. "as to annul the attempted action taken by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for re-incorporation, without paying the full amount of fees required in case of original incorporation."

Very respectfully,

P. J. LUCEY,
Attorney General.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 570, for "An Act in relation to the approval, adoption, prices, sale, and use of text books in the public schools of the State,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Clary,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Barr,	Compton,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	

Yeas—31.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Ettelson, Hurley,

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 473, for "An Act in relation to the equipment of locomotive engines with headlights and providing penalty for violation of same,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	Manny,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Waage,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Gray, Olson,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 610, for "An Act to provide for and make an appropriation to pay Bailey D. Dawson, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars for services rendered by him as one of the assistant clerks of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Madigan, Woodard,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 655, for "An Act to amend section 119 and section 127 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hay,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,
Clark,	Haase,			

Yeas—42.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 50, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by adding an additional section thereto, to be known as section 79a,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Haase,	Hurley,	Madigan,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Keller,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gray,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 616, for "An Act to amend sections three and four of an Act entitled, "An Act fixing and providing for the payment of the salaries of State's attorneys and their assistants, defining their duties, providing for the appointment of assistants and to provide for the collection and disposition of the fees provided by law to be paid to the State's attorney, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith,' approved June 11, 1912, in force July 1, 1912, and to amend the title of said Act,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Madigan,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Hay,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Compton, Senate Bill No. 641, for "An Act to legalize certian corporations formed under the provisions of 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, or any Act amendatory thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33 [32].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Waage,
Clark,	Gray,	Juul,	Meeker,	Womack,
Cleary,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Compton,	Harris,			

Yeas—33 [32].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 633, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Madigan,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—28.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Clark,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 363, for "An Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for delinquent children committed by courts of competent jurisdiction,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Madigan,
Barr,	Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Denver,	Hay,	Keller,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Clark,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, Senate Bill No. 364, for "An Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for deaf and dumb, and blind,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Haase,	Johnson,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Keller,	Olson,
Brady,	Denver,	Hearn,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Gray,			

Yeas—42.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, Senate Bill No. 170, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, by adding thereto a certain section to be known as section twenty-two (22), providing in any uncontested divorce case for the appointment by the court of a disinterested solicitor and providing the compensation therefor,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Canaday,	Denver,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Clark,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Compton,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 667, a bill for "An Act in relation to nominations and elections to judicial offices," was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Barr the further consideration of the bill was postponed to and made a special order for Wednesday, June 11, 1913, immediately after the consideration of the appropriation bills.

By unanimous consent, On motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 558, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant, telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909; as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was recalled from the order of Third Reading to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of amendment.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Manny, the Senate proceeded to the order of

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. Manny, House Bill No. 416, a bill for "An Act in relation to the Municipal Court of the City of Chicago,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Manny offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

Amendments to House Bill 416 in Senate:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate, by striking from the title to said bill the words "the city of" where they appear immediately before the word "Chicago" in said title, and by striking out the same words "the city of" in both places where they appear in section 89 on page 84 of said bill as printed, between lines 5 and 6 of said bill as printed, so that said matter between lines 5 and 6 shall read as follows:

For consenting to the Act entitled, "An Act in relation to the municipal court of Chicago."	
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Against consenting to the Act entitled, "An Act in relation to the municipal court of Chicago."	
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AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate, by striking from section 36 the first line thereof of the bill as printed, and the words "in this section" in the second line thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following, to wit:

"If the plaintiff, his agent or attorney shall file in any attachment, replevin, distress for rent or forcible detainer suit an affidavit stating," and by inserting after the word "him" in line 4 of said section 36 of the bill as printed, the following, to wit: "and also stating the place of residence of the defendant, if known, and if not known, that upon diligent inquiry the affiant has not been able to ascertain the same."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate by inserting after section 48 on page 35 of said bill as printed, a section to be known as section 48a, as follows:

Sec. 48a. Whenever any writ of execution or attachment issued out of any court of record or any distress warrant shall be levied upon personal property within the city of Chicago, proceedings for the trial of the right of property therein may be instituted by the officer having such writ of execution or attachment in his possession, by the plaintiff in any such writ of execution, attachment or distress warrant, or by any person having any interest in said property, other than the defendant in such writ, or by such defendant when he claims that the property is exempt from execution, attachment or distress for rent, by virtue of the exemption laws of this State. The plaintiff in any such writ and the officer having the same in his possession, a claimant of ownership and lien holder or other person claiming under the same title, may join as plaintiffs in such proceedings, if they so desire. Said proceedings shall be instituted by the filing in the municipal court of a praecipe and statement of claim describing the property claimed and setting forth the names of all parties having any interest in or claim to said property, including the plaintiff in said writ and the officer having the same in his possession, all of whom shall be parties defendant to such cause if they be not joined as plaintiffs, and if there be persons interested in said property whose names are unknown, they shall be made parties defendant to said suit by the description of unknown owners of said property. If such proceedings be instituted by the plaintiff in said writ or the officer having the same in his possession, said statement of claim shall further state that the plaintiff has reasonable doubt as to the ownership of the property levied upon, or as to such officer's or other person's right to seize such property by virtue of said writ. Said statement of claim shall also state the places of residence of all defendants, if known, and if not known, that upon diligent inquiry the person that makes affidavit to said statement of claim has not been able to ascertain the same. Said statement of claim shall be verified by the affidavit of plaintiff, his agent or attorney. Upon the filing of such praecipe and statement of claim the clerk of said court shall issue a summons for service upon such defendants whose places of residence are stated in said statement of claim to be in the city of Chicago, which summons shall describe the property claimed and shall be made returnable within the same time and served upon the defendants in the same manner as in other cases, or if, in the opinion of the court, the emergency of the case requires it, and the interests of the parties will not be prejudiced, the court may order the parties to appear before the court for trial within such shorter time and upon such reasonable personal notice as to the court shall appear in accordance with justice. Unknown owners, defendants beyond the limits of the city of Chicago, and defendants whose places of residence cannot be ascertained, shall be given such notice of said proceedings as shall be ordered by the court. No pleadings shall be required on the part of the defendant. The proceedings in such case shall be conducted as emergency proceedings and shall be the same, as near as may be, as in cases of replevin, excepting that no bond shall be required of the plaintiff, nor shall there be any delivery

of property to him in any case until after final judgment; but if said property be in the hands of the plaintiff as officer, by virtue of a levy thereon, the same shall be retained by him until final judgment. But the court may order said property to be sold by virtue of said writ if said property be perishable or the retaining of the same until final judgment would be unduly expensive to any of the parties to the cause, and in such case the proceeds of such sale shall abide the result of the court's judgment. Upon the trial the rights of all the parties shall be determined and judgment shall be rendered accordingly, awarding the possession of the property according to the right. The court may compel the delivery of said property pursuant to such judgment by proceedings in contempt of court against any party before the court refusing to comply with the judgment thereof, or execution may be awarded for said property. The judgment in such case shall be a complete indemnity to such officer in selling or restoring such property. In case said cause be removed to a court of review the officer having such writ shall retain the property, unless the party claiming the same shall give bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by a judge of the municipal court, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, for the use of any party interested, for the delivery of such property, pursuant to the judgment of the court that shall finally pass upon said matter. The costs of said proceedings shall be taxed by the court according to the equities of the case.

AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Amend House Bill 416 in Senate by striking out all of section 52a (described as section 32a on page 39 of the bill as printed) and inserting in lieu thereof a section to be known as section 52a, as follows:

Sec. 52a. Whenever any person having an established residence or place of business within the city of Chicago shall be arrested in the city of Chicago for a violation within said city of any law in this State, or any ordinance of the city of Chicago, or of any Board of Public Park Commissioners whose territory is situated in whole or in part within said city, and the only offense charged or to be brought against said person shall be one growing out of the improper use of any motor or other vehicle, or animal attached to any vehicle, on any of the streets, boulevards or alleys within said city, if the person so arrested shall thereupon exhibit for inspection to the officer making such arrest his certificate of registration, or license to operate such vehicle, or in case he has no such certificate of registration, or chauffeur's or other license, he shall give his name and address and the name and address of the owner of such vehicle or animal, if the person so arrested is not the owner, the officer shall thereupon inspect the number plates or vehicle tax plates, or other means of identification submitted by the owner or driver of such vehicle and shall also take the name and address of the owner and driver of such vehicle, making proper note thereof, as well as of the number, if any, of the vehicle, and such officer shall thereupon give to the person so arrested (provided such person has an established residence or place of business within said city of Chicago) a written notice to be signed by such officer notifying said person arrested that a complaint or information for said offense will be filed against him in the municipal court of Chicago, and that said officer will have said complaint or information set for hearing before a certain branch of said court in the district where said arrest is made and where cases of like character are heard, naming the branch court and the hour and day of such hearing (which shall be at the hour of opening of court on the next succeeding court day after said arrest), and said officer shall, after the giving of said notice, release said person from custody and shall file a complaint or information in said court for said offense. Said court shall in such case take jurisdiction of said cause without the issuing of any warrant or *capias* against the defendant in such complaint or information. No warrant or *capias* shall issue against said defendant unless said defendant shall fail or refuse to appear in court at the time set for hearing. And in case said defendant shall fail or refuse to so appear, warrant, *capias* or summons shall issue against said

defendant according to law. The officer making such complaint shall state under oath, in said complaint or information the facts as to the giving of said notice, stating the time and place when said defendant was notified to appear as aforesaid: *Provided*, this section shall not apply to any case of an arrest growing out of the driving of any such motor or other vehicle or animal attached thereto whereby any person is killed or injured.

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate, on page 40 of the bill as printed, by striking from line 7 on said page, the number "53" and inserting in lieu thereof, the number "52."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate, on page 46 of the bill as printed, by striking from line 19 on said page, the word "entry," and substitute in lieu thereof, the word "rendition."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate by inserting after the words "Municipal court," in line 3 of section 81 of the bill as printed, the following:

"The expense of dieting prisoners in the custody of the bailiff shall be paid out of the city treasury of the city of Chicago, upon the certificate of the bailiff. The bailiff shall convey all persons convicted by the municipal court to the places of confinement specified in the judgments of the court, and for so doing shall receive such fees from the State as compensation therefor as is now fixed and designated for sheriffs in counties of the third class, which compensation, less the actual expense of conveying said convicts, shall be turned over by the bailiff to the city of Chicago."

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 335, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by Acts amendatory thereof, by adding thereto eleven sections, to be numbered and known as section 46a, section 46b, section 46c, section 46d, section 46e, section 46f, section 46g, section 46h, section 46i, section 46j and section 46k, respectively,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, House Bill No. 356, a bill for "An Act to legalize certain elections held under and by virtue of 'An Act to provide for the organization of park districts and the transfer of submerged lands to those bordering on navigable bodies of water,' approved June 24, 1895, and in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved April 22, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; and as amended by an Act approved June 9, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 322, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the amounts awarded by the court of claims to certain persons named therein,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 621, for "An Act appropriating to the armory commission the moneys paid into the State treasury by the city of Chicago on account of the purchase of a tract of land heretofore conveyed to the armory commission for an armory site for the use of the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 669, for "An Act making an appropriation to cover the unexpended balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute miners and the families and dependents of miners who lost their lives in the mine disaster at Cherry, Illinois, which lapsed and was covered back into the State treasury by the Board of Administration,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 257, for "An Act making an appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture to be used in the payment of outstanding notes given to secure funds to complete new sheep and swine pavilions, repairs to buildings damaged by storms, and deficiency in maintenance, repairs and care of the Illinois State Fair Grounds and buildings thereon,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 480, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the benefit, aid and maintenance of the Illinois Firemen's Association,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Waage offered the following resolution; and on his motion the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up for consideration and on his motion was adopted unanimously:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 51.

WHEREAS, By reason of an awful collision occurring this afternoon, Messrs A. E. Iverson, H. T. Gauer and R. J. Carroll, prominent business men from Chicago upon a visit here, were instantly killed;

Resolved, that the Senate of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring, deeply regret this untimely accident and convey to the widows and families of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their grief.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary of State be, and he is, hereby directed to forward copies of this resolution to the bereaved families.

Resolved, further, As a mark of our esteem, that the Senate do now adjourn.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 51.

WHEREAS, By reason of an awful collision occurring this afternoon, Messrs. A. E. Iverson, H. T. Gauer and R. J. Carroll, prominent business men from Chicago upon a visit here, were instantly killed;

Resolved, that the Senate of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring, deeply regret this untimely accident and convey to the widows and families of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their grief.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary of State be, and he is, hereby directed to forward copies of this resolution to the bereaved families.

Concurred in by the House, June 10, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 499.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the registration of nurses and to repeal a certain Act therein named. Illinois State Board of Nurse Examiners. Qualifications. Term of office. Vacancy on board. Oath of office."

HOUSE BILL No. 881.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the distribution from public moneys to the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

HOUSE BILL No. 882.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 152, 155, 156a, 156b and 157 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 2,

1911, in force July 1, 1911; as amended by Acts approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; and as amended by Acts approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

HOUSE BILL No. 583.

A bill for "An Act prohibiting blasting or use of powder, dynamite, nitroglycerine, nitro-chlorate or other explosive compound, fluid or substance of any kind for the purpose of blasting, breaking, mining, quarrying or removing earth, stone, minerals, or other substances of any kind, or for any like purposes, within the corporate limits of any city having a population of one hundred thousand (100,000) people or more, and declaring same to be a nuisance and fixing a penalty therefor."

Passed by the House, June 10, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 848.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation of additional sums for the completion of armories now under construction."

HOUSE BILL No. 851.

A bill for "An Act to re-appropriate the unexpended balance of appropriations made by an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve, and making an appropriation therefor,' approved June 9, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

HOUSE BILL No. 891.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of the building and lands, now owned by the State of Illinois, and used for an armory by the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard."

HOUSE BILL No. 849.

A bill for "An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard, and making an appropriation therefor."

HOUSE BILL No. 781.

A bill for "An Act to enable the commissioners of Lincoln Park to take, regulate, control, improve, locate, extend, diminish, widen, straighten and otherwise deal with the public street or boulevard known and to be known as Sheridan Road, now under the control of incorporated cities, towns, villages, park districts, townships and counties which leads from Lincoln Park, a public park in the city of Chicago, to the northern boundary of the State of Illinois and to provide for the power of eminent domain to carry out the authority herein granted and to provide the method of securing funds for the improvement and maintenance of said road."

HOUSE BILL No. 254.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the improvement and enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and for the necessary and extraordinary expenses thereof."

HOUSE BILL No. 225.

A bill for "An Act to make appropriations for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac."

HOUSE BILL No. 852.

A bill for "An Act to enlarge the corporate limits of the Sanitary District of Chicago."

HOUSE BILL No. 191.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages, or parts of the same, to cities, incorporated towns and villages,' approved and in force April 25, 1889, as amended by an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages, or parts of the same to cities, incorporated towns and villages,' approved and in force April 25, 1889, approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

HOUSE BILL No. 361.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883, as amended by Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

HOUSE BILL No. 755.

A bill for "An Act entitled, an Act to amend section forty-two (42) of an Act entitled, "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto by adding thereto Article XIII," approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved May 12, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911; and also to amend section forty-nine (49) of an Act entitled, "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto by adding thereto Article XIII, approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910."

HOUSE BILL No. 398.

A bill for "An Act making appropriations for the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester."

HOUSE BILL No. 641.

A bill for "An Act to make appropriation for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Penitentiary."

Passed the House June 10, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 756.

A bill for 'An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the expense of the Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration Commission of Illinois, and the participation of the State of Illinois in the erection of a con-

templated memorial at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on Lake Erie, and in the Centennial celebration thereof, in the State of Illinois."

Passed the House June 10, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

Bills of the following titles were taken up, read by title, ordered to a first reading and to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations by the President of the Senate, under the rules:

HOUSE BILL No. 225.

An Act to make appropriations for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac.

HOUSE BILL No. 254.

An Act making an appropriation for the improvement and enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and for the necessary and extraordinary expenses thereof.

HOUSE BILL No. 361.

An Act to amend section seven of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same," approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883, as amended by Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

HOUSE BILL No. 398.

An Act making appropriations for the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester.

HOUSE BILL No. 641.

An Act to make appropriation for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Penitentiary.

HOUSE BILL No. 848.

An Act making an appropriation of additional sums for the completion of armories now under construction.

HOUSE BILL No. 849.

An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard and making an appropriation therefor.

HOUSE BILL No. 851.

An Act to re-appropriate the unexpended balance of appropriations made by an Act entitled, "An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve, and making an appropriation therefor," approved June 9, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

HOUSE BILL No. 891.

An Act making an appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of the building and lands, now owned by the State of Illinois, and used for an armory by the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard.

House Bill No. 191, "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages, or parts of the same, to cities, incorporated towns and villages,' approved and in force April 25, 1889; as amended by an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages, or parts of the same, to cities, incorporated towns and villages," approved and in force April 25, 1889,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up for consideration and ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and, under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

House Bill No. 583, "An Act prohibiting the blasting or use of powder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, nitro-chlorate or other explosive compound, fluid or substance of any kind for the purpose of blasting, breaking, mining, quarrying or removing earth, stone, minerals or other substances of any kind, or for any like purposes, within the corporate limits of any city having a population of one hundred thousand (100,000) people or more, and declaring same to be a nuisance, and fixing a penalty therefor,"

Was taken up for consideration and ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and, under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Manufactures.

House Bill No. 852, "An Act to enlarge the corporate limits of the Sanitary District of Chicago,"

Was taken up for consideration and ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and, under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Sanitary District Affairs.

House Bill No. 755, an Act entitled, "An Act to amend section forty-two (42) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto by adding thereto Article XIII, approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910; as amended by an Act approved May 12, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911;" and also to amend section forty-nine (49) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto, by adding thereto Article XIII, approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Was taken up for consideration and ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and, under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

House Bill No. 499, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the registration of nurses and to repeal a certain Act therein named,'"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. Clark, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 756, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Perry Victory Centennial Celebration Commission of Illinois and the participation of the State of Illinois in

the erection of a contemplated memorial at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on Lake Erie, and in the centennial celebration thereof, in the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. Glackin, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 781, a bill for "An Act to enable the commissioners of Lincoln Park to take, regulate, control, improve, locate, extend, diminish, widen, straighten and otherwise deal with the public street or boulevard known and to be known as Sheridan Road, now under the control of incorporated cities, towns, villages, park districts, townships and counties which leads from Lincoln Park, a public park in the city of Chicago, to the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, and to provide for the power of eminent domain to carry out the authority herein granted, and to provide the method of securing funds for the improvement and maintenance of said road,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. Cornwell, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 881, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. Glackin, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 882, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 152, 155, 156a, 156b and 157 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 2, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; as amended by Acts approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; and as amended by Acts approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Glackin, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 348.

A bill for an Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, "An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute," approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by subsequent Acts.

SENATE BILL No. 439.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument in Fort Edwards.

SENATE BILL No. 503.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker.

SENATE BILL No. 607.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation to the village of Naples, Illinois, to widen, raise, strengthen, improve and repair the levees at said village of Naples.

SENATE BILL No. 677.

A bill for an Act making an appropriation for necessary expenses incurred and to be incurred under Senate Resolution No. 48.

SENATE BILL No. 686.

A bill for an Act appropriating to the trustees of the University of Illinois the money granted in an Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled, "An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more perfect endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," established under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the money granted by an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, entitled, "An Act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908."

SENATE BILL No. 691.

A bill for an Act reappropriating the appropriation made in Act entitled, "An Act for the relief of Berthrol C. B. Jorgenson," approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 161, for "An Act in relation to courts of record with general jurisdiction over causes in law and in equity, which are composed of ten or more judges each having power to hold a different branch of said court at the same time,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Madigan, from the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 690, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to judgments and decrees and the manner of enforcing the same by execution and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution or decree,' approved March 22, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by Act approved June 3, 1889, in force July 1, 1889."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 643, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois State Poultry Association,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 523, for "An Act to amend section 112 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to the administration of estates,' approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to lie on the table.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE MESSAGES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, House message on Senate Bill No. 288, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns,' approved April 29, 1887, in force July 1, 1887; as amended by an Act approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 16, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force April 19, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the following amendment to the bill (which amendment has been printed by the Senate):

In lines 114½ to 116, both inclusive, of the printed bill, strike out the following: "On the death of any person so retired, and receiving a pension, the widow, child or children under the age of sixteen years of such deceased pensioner, shall receive the same pension heretofore received by such deceased husband or father," and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "On the death of any person so retired, the widow, child or children under the age of sixteen years, of such deceased pensioner, shall be paid the same pension herein provided for such retired husband or father; but nothing herein contained shall warrant the payment of any annuity to any such widow after she shall have remarried."

And the yeas and nays being called, the Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the amendment by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Magill,
Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Jones,	Manny,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Meeker,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Clark,				

Yeas—41.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Barr offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 52.

WHEREAS, The Sanitary District of Chicago, in the construction of its channel erected retaining walls at and near and in the vicinity of the city of Lockport and the city of Joliet, in Will County; and,

WHEREAS, Some of the walls thus constructed bear and exhibit marked evidences of weakness; and,

WHEREAS, There is contained within said walls, a large volume of water, which, if liberated by the giving way of the walls, would undoubtedly result in the destruction of life and property in and about the cities of Joliet and Lockport; and,

WHEREAS, The Sanitary District of Chicago, in the construction of the channel erected retaining walls at and near and in the vicinity of Lockport and city of Joliet, in Will County; and,

WHEREAS, Some of the walls thus constructed exhibit marked evidences of weakness; and,

WHEREAS, In the construction of said channel the course of the Chicago River was changed so that flood waters that formerly went to Lake Michigan through the Chicago River are now sent down the DesPlaines River through said city of Joliet, which said flood waters together with the waters from the main channel of said Sanitary District increases greatly the flow of water in the DesPlaines River through said city of Joliet; and,

WHEREAS, Eminent engineers have given warning that there is an impending danger which menaces the safety of life and property in said city; and,

WHEREAS, Because of the recent floods in the various parts of the country, and in the State of Illinois, the people of the vicinities herein mentioned, have become very much exercised and alarmed on account of the obvious dangers from the breaking of any of said retaining walls; and,

WHEREAS, A preliminary investigation has been made by a committee of Senators, who made a tentative report in respect to the subject matter herein contained; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a committee of five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, be appointed from the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the State of Illinois, to investigate the condition of the said retaining walls, and the probable dangers from said flood waters and report their findings to the General Assembly with all convenient speed; and, be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall have the power to administer oaths, take evidence, subpoena witnesses and compel them to testify, compel the production of books, papers and documents, and to do any and all other lawful acts to carry out the foregoing purposes; and, be it further

Resolved, That said committee may appoint and employ such engineers and other assistants in the premises as it may deem necessary; and, be it further

Resolved, That such expenses connected with this investigation as shall be necessary, shall be certified to by the chairman of said committee, and shall be payable out of the fund for committee expenses, or out of an appropriation to be made therefor.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Barr, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and, on his motion, was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill, Senate Bill No. 695, for "An Act making an appropriation for the building of a new Illinois State Penitentiary and a new Illinois Asylum for the Insane Criminals and matters incidental and pertaining thereto, at or near the city of Joliet."

On motion of Mr. Barr the rules were suspended and the bill was read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading and to be printed without reference.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh the Senate proceeded to the order of

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Compton, Senate Bill No. 439, for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument in Fort Edwards,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Clark,	Forst,	Hurley,	Olson,
Beall,	Compton,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Piercy,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Jones,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Haase,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Womack,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—36.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

O'Connor,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 503, for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,
Barr,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Manny,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Waage,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Forst,			

Yeas—37.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell, Madigan, Woodard,

Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 607, for "An Act making an appropriation to the village of Naples, Illinois, to widen, raise, strengthen, improve and repair the levees at said village of Naples,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Juul,	Piercy,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Manny,	

Yeas—39.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell, O'Connor,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 686, for "An Act appropriating to the Trustees of the University of Illinois the money granted in an Act of Congress, approved August 30, 1890, entitled, 'An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more perfect endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,' established under the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and the money granted by an Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1907, entitled, 'An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908,'"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43 [42].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gorman,			

Yeas—43 [42].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 691, for "An Act re-appropriating the appropriation made in an Act entitled, 'An Act for an appropriation for the relief of Berthrol C. B. Jorgensen,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: MESSRS.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Hay,	Keller,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Forst,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 683, a bill for "An Act for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of a former Governor, Thomas Carlin, at Carrollton, Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 788, a bill for "An Act to provide for the emergency expenses of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve incurred in the protection of life and property in the flooded territories of the State,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 789, a bill for "An Act to provide appropriation for the purpose of defraying the indebtedness incurred on the part of the State in furnishing relief to the people living in those sections of the State recently visited by devastating floods,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 322, a bill for "An Act making appropriation for the payment of the amounts awarded by the court of claims to certain persons named therein,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 621, a bill for "An Act appropriating to the armory commission the moneys paid into the State treasury by the city of Chicago on account of the purchase of a tract of land heretofore conveyed to the armory commission for an armory site for the use of the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 257, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture to be used in the payment of outstanding notes given to secure funds to complete new sheep and swine pavilions, repairs to buildings damaged by storms, and deficiency in maintenance, repairs and care of the Illinois State Fair Grounds and buildings thereon,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 480, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the benefit, aid and maintenance of the Illinois Firemen's Association,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

House Bill No. 669, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to cover the unexpended balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute miners and the families and dependents of miners who lost their lives in the mine disaster at Cherry, Ill., which lapsed and was converted back into the State treasury by the Board of Administration,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 825, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of Robert R. Jackson, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly from the Third District, seated vice Henry M. Ashton,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Clark,	Forst,	Johnson,	Magill,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Juul,	Manny,	Womack,
Compton,	Gorman,	Keller,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Haase,			

Yeas—37.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 826, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of Edwin T. Farrar, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly from the Twenty-first District, seated vice H. W. Harris,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,
Clark,				

Yeas—41.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 362, for "An Act making an appropriation for county fairs or other agricultural societies of the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 694, a bill for "An Act making appropriations for the five State Normal Schools of Illinois," Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendment to the bill:

No. 1.

On page 4 of printed bill strike out lines "8" and "9."

No. 2.

On page 2 strike out lines "14" and "15."

Mr. Compton moved that the amendments lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 23; nays, 11.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Curtis,	Hurley,	Piercy,
Barr,	Chamberlin,	Dailey,	Maclean,	Waage,
Beall,	Clark,	Denvir,	Manny,	Womack,
Brady,	Compton,	Forst,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Broderick,	Cornwell,	Franklin,		

Yeas—23.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Gray,	Helm,	Jones,	Landee,	Madigan,
Haase,	Hurburgh,	Juul,	Lundberg,	O'Connor,
Hay,				

Nays—11.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 677, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for necessary expenses incurred and to be incurred under Senate Resolution No. 48."

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Barr, the bill was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for amendment.

Mr. Barr offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

In the title, after the word "Senate" insert the word "joint" and in the title, strike out the number "48" and insert in lieu thereof, the number "52."

No. 2.

In section 1, line 6, strike out the words "Illinois State Senate" and insert in lieu thereof, the words "Senate and House of Representatives."

No. 3.

In section 1, line 6, after the words "under Senate," insert the word "joint."

No. 4.

In section 1, line 7, strike out the number "48" and insert in lieu thereof, the number "52."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 348, for "An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute,' approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hearn,	Landee,	Oison,
Brady,	Dailey,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Johnson,	Magill,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Jones,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof, and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Meeker, Senate Bill No. 534, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and regulate the maximum rate of charges for transportation of passengers by corporations or companies operating or controlling railroads in part or in whole in this State, and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith," approved May 27, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cleary,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Oison,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Meeker, Senate Bill No. 651, for "An Act relating to professional nurses providing for their examination and registration, and repealing an Act therein named,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 15; nays, 25.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Carroll,	Forst,	Keller,	Waage,
Beall,	Cleary,	Haase,	Madigan,	Womack,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Juul,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—15.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Barr,
Brady,
Broderick,
Clark,

Cornwell,
Dailey,
Ettelson,
Franklin,
Glackin,

Gray,
Hamilton,
Harris,
Hay,
Hearn,

Helm,
Johnson,
Jones,
Landee,
Lundberg,

Maclean,
Meeker,
O'Connor,
Olson,
Stewart,

Nays—25.

Mr. Meeker gave notice that he would within the time prescribed by the rules enter a motion to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the bill failed to pass.

At 1:05 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Tossey, the Senate took a recess until 4:00 o'clock p. m.

4:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

Mr. Canaday moved to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 570, a bill for "An Act in relation to the approval, adoption, prices, sale, and use of text books in the public schools of the State,"

Was passed on yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed to and made a special order for Thursday, June 12, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME WAS RESUMED.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 650, for "An Act to amend sections 40 and 41 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by Act approved May 24, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by Act approved June 8, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; nays, 12.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Bailey,
Broderick,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Carroll,

Clark,
Compton,
Curtis,
Denvir,
Ettelson,
Forst,

Glackin,
Gorman,
Haase,
Hamilton,
Harris,
Hearn,

Hurley,
Madigan,
Manny,
Meeker,
O'Connor,

Piercy,
Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—28.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Barr,
Chamberlin,
Cornwell,

Dailey,
Gray,
Hay,

Helm,
Hurburgh,

Landee,
Lundberg,

Magill,
Olson,

Nays—12.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Gray, Senate Bill No. 659, for "An Act to define 'prohibition territory' and to provide for the more effective suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor within such territory,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

On motion of Mr. Cleary, the previous question was ordered.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Clark,	Gray,	Jones,	Magill,	Womack,
Cleary,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Manny,	Woodard,
Compton,	Harris,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Ettelson,	Haase,	Juul,
Beall,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hay,	Maclean,
Brady,	Dailey,	Glackin,	Hearn,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Waage,
Canada,				

Nays—21.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

Mr. Gray moved to reconsider the foregoing vote.

On motion of Mr. Cleary, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Manny, House Bill No. 416, for "An Act in relation to the Municipal Court of the city of Chicago,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canada,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Womack,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Forst,			

Yeas—42.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Madigan,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

RECALL OF BILLS FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING FOR
AMENDMENT BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 677, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for necessary expenses incurred or to be incurred under Senate Resolution No. 452, was recalled from the order of Third Reading to the order of Second Reading for amendment.

Mr. Barr offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

In section 2, line 4 of said bill, strike out the word "Senate."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Denvir, Senate Bill No. 414, a bill for "An Act to prevent the issuance, transmission or circulation of false statements, either orally or otherwise, as to banking institutions and providing for a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Was recalled from the order of Third Reading to the order of Second Reading for amendment.

Mr. Denvir offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

In section 1, line 3, strike out the words "wilfully and knowingly."

No. 2.

In section 1, line 3, after the word "others" insert the following: "With intent to defraud."

No. 3.

In section 1, line 8, strike out the word "knowingly" and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "With intent to defraud."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 558, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carriers or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees, to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Which was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading on yesterday for amendment, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Bailey offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend by striking out of line 25, the words "six days" and insert in lieu thereof, the words and figures "seventy (70) hours."

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendment to the bill, which was lost:

Add to bill "*And provided further*, that the period of exemption above provided for shall not be for a longer time than six weeks during any one year."

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to the bill, which was lost:

Add to bill "nor more than twelve hours in any day."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 7:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal for Tuesday, June 10, 1913, and the Journal for yesterday, and found no correction or changes to be made in either of them, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, both of the Journals would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the two Journals were ordered to stand approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 608.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State."

HOUSE BILL No. 710.

A bill for 'An Act to establish the Mining Investigating Commission of the State of Illinois, and prescribing its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor.'

HOUSE BILL No. 841.

A bill for "An Act to promote the general welfare of the people of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment within this State; providing for the enforcement and administering thereof, and a penalty for its violation, and repealing an Act entitled, 'An Act to promote the general welfare of the people of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment,' approved June 10, 1911, in force May 1, 1912."

HOUSE BILL No. 346.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the making and placing of a bronze tablet to the memory of the Illinois soldiers of the war of 1812 in Memorial Hall at Springfield, Ill."

HOUSE BILL No. 411.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907, and as further amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911."

HOUSE BILL No. 884.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872."

Passed the House June 11, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 216.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1, section 7, and section 21 of an Act to revise the law in relation to mechanics' liens, to whom, what for, and when lien is given; who is a contractor; area covered by and extent of lien; when the lien attaches, approved May 18, 1903, in force July 1, 1903. L. 1903."

SENATE BILL No. 666.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois, for the purpose of widening, raising, strengthening, improving, repairing, building and constructing levees in or around certain cities in the State of Illinois."

Passed the House June 11, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 588.

A bill for "An Act in relation to suits and proceedings against receivers appointed by any court of the State of Illinois."

Passed the House June 11, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

House Bill No. 346, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the making and placing of a bronze tablet to the memory of the Illinois Soldiers of the War of 1812 in Memorial Hall at Springfield, Illinois,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading and ordered printed, and,

Under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 608, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the building and maintaining of State Aid roads in the several counties of the State,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading and ordered printed, and,

Under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 588, a bill for "An Act in relation to suits and proceedings against receivers appointed by any court of the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading and ordered printed, and,

Under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 710, a bill for "An Act to establish the Mining Investigating Commission of the State of Illinois, and prescribing its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading and ordered printed, and,

Under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 884, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading and ordered printed, and,

Under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 841, a bill for "An Act to promote the general welfare of the people of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment within this State; providing for the enforcement and administering thereof, and a penalty for its violation, and repealing an Act entitled, 'An Act to promote the general welfare of the people of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment,' approved June 10, 1911, in force May 1, 1912,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading and ordered printed, and,

Under the rules, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 411, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907; and as further amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. Glackin, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following preamble and joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 37.

WHEREAS, By reason of an awful collision occurring yesterday afternoon near Riverton, Ill., between a Wabash passenger train and his automobile, George Bartell, a respected citizen of Springfield, met an untimely death; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, deeply regret this untimely accident and convey to the sorrowing parents and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their grief; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby directed to forward copies of this resolution to the bereaved relatives.

Adopted by the House, June 11, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message was taken up for consideration,

And the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, it was ordered that it is the sense of the Senate that a session of the Senate be held on Friday forenoon and Friday afternoon, June 13, 1913, and on Monday evening, June 16, 1913, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the following:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 35.

WHEREAS, Two score and ten years ago, there was dedicated a portion of a field as a final resting place in Gettysburg, for those who gave their lives that this great nation may live; and,

WHEREAS, There will be commemorated the semi-centennial of such dedication in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in consecration of the brave who struggled on the battlefield to advance a cause as their principles dictated; and,

WHEREAS, The line of demarcation, which caused the conflict, has been forever obliterated and the north and the south and the east and the west are a unity under one flag of freedom; and,

WHEREAS, Among the brave who in the days of war, carried arms for the nation, there are surviving in the House of Representatives in the State of Illinois, the Hon. James H. Farrell, the Hon. Joseph Carter, the Hon. R. D. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. Thomas Campbell; and,

WHEREAS, In the Senate there are surviving two veterans now linked by the strong tie of brotherhood, and associated but former rivals on the battlefield, the Hon. Campbell S. Hearn and the Hon. Edmond Beall; and,

WHEREAS, It is commensurate that the State of Illinois, the home of the martyred Lincoln, at that time President of the United States, should be fittingly represented at such commemoration to show our sincere devotion for those who sacrificed their lives for our country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of six, composed of the aforesaid Hon. James H. Farrell, Hon. Joseph Carter, Hon. R. D. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Thomas Campbell, Hon. Campbell S. Hearn and Hon. Edmond Beall, be appointed to represent the State of Illinois at the said semi-centennial in Philadelphia, in July, 1913; and, be it further

Resolved, That all necessary expenses incurred by such committee be paid out of the contingent fund of the House and Senate, respectively, upon proper vouchers certified to by the respective presiding officer of either branch of the General Assembly and the chairman of the respective Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution,

And the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. O'Connor, for the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the following:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 36.

WHEREAS, On April 3, 1913, the House of Representatives adopted House Resolution No. 46 pursuant to the request of the Governor of the State of Illinois, and because of other good and substantial reasons set forth in said resolution, that certain charitable organizations licensed to handle wards of the State were organized for financial gain, and not to carry out the charitable purposes for which they were organized and have been found guilty of obtaining surrender acts from parents of children and deporting them beyond the jurisdiction of the court and even into foreign lands; and,

WHEREAS, The committee appointed under such House resolution entered upon the discharge of their duties and have made a tentative report of their acts and doings; and,

WHEREAS, The committee believe that it is essential and expedient in the interests of the public and in the furtherance of the good government of this State to continue a most researching, scrutinizing and careful examination and investigation, and that the same be conducted by a committee of both the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Illinois; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a joint committee of five Representatives and three Senators be appointed, respectively, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Executive Committee of the Senate to continue the investigation and inquiry into the methods and actions of such charitable institutions and organizations licensed by the State of Illinois, and of all societies and organizations licensed by the State to handle and dispose of children under the juvenile law, and to investigate their accounts of receipts and expenditures for the purpose of determining whether all moneys received by them are dispensed with proper regard for the authority given by the State to such institutions and societies, and to ascertain if these societies and institutions and organizations incorporated, not for profit, are engaged in the name of charity and by virtue of standing of the organization to traffic or commerce for gain; and, be it further

Resolved, That the said committee be, and it hereby is, empowered and fully authorized, to take any and all steps that may be necessary to make full and complete investigation of the above specified matters; and in the doing of this, said committee is specially authorized and empowered, to summons before said committee as witnesses any and all persons who may, in the judgment of the committee be possessed of any information deemed valuable by said committee, this to include the power to summons by sub-

pœna duces tecum all persons possessed of, or in any way in charge of books, documents and papers desired as evidence by said committee; and said committee shall have, and it hereby has the same power or powers possessed by the General Assembly, to enforce its orders, and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents and papers; and, be it further

Resolved, That the said committee shall have the power to employ any assistants, a stenographer and clerks; and, be it further

Resolved, That the said committee shall continue its inquiry and investigation and report to the Forty-ninth General Assembly, and that the said committee shall receive no compensation, but shall be paid its actual expenses and that an appropriation be made for the sum of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000.00) to meet the actual expenses of the said committee, as well as such assistants that may be necessarily employed by it, and that an appropriation in said sum be made by the General Assembly, and that all expenses necessarily incurred shall be paid on voucher certified to by the chairman of the said committee and approved by either the Speaker of the House or the Lieutenant Governor.

Reported the same back with the following amendments thereto:

Amend House Resolution No. 36 by striking out all after the word "organized" in line 7 except the word "and" and all of lines 8 and 9 except the word "and" in line 9 of the first whereas.

Also amend line 20 by striking out "three" and insert in lieu thereof "five."

With the recommendation that the amendments be adopted and that the resolution, as amended, be concurred in by the Senate.

The question being, "Shall the amendments be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution, as amended, be concurred in by the Senate?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 148, for "An Act to provide for the licensing of mason contractors and employing masons and to regulate the safe and proper construction of buildings,"

Reported the same back, without recommendation, it having been referred to the Appropriation Committee by error.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, the bill was taken up, read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Barr, from the Committee on Elections, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 505, for "An Act to regulate election expenses and to define and prevent corrupt and illegal practices at elections, and to provide penalties for the violation of this Act,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Forst, from the Committee on Civil Service, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 204, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to a municipal court in the city of Chicago,' approved May 18, 1905, and all Acts amendatory thereto, and to secure for said municipal court the benefit of the provisions of law regulating the civil service of the city of Chicago,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto and recommended that the amendments be adopted and that the bill, as amended, do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Forst, from the Committee on Civil Service, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 215, for "An Act to regulate the civil service of sanitary districts by amending 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by amending section 4 and by adding thereto twelve new sections to be known as section 4a, section 4b, section 4c, section 4d, section 4e, section 4f, section 4g, section 4h, section 4i, section 4j, section 4k and section 4l,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto and recommended that the amendments be adopted and that the bill, as amended, do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Forst, from the Committee on Civil Service, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 410, for "An Act to provide for the retirement on pensions of persons who have been in the employ of the State for a period of twenty-five years,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Maclean, from the Committee on Sanitary District Affairs, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 685, for an Act entitled, "An Act authorizing the Sanitary District of Chicago to lease from the State certain water power rights, appurtenances and real estate at Joliet,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Maclean, from the Committee on Sanitary District Affairs, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 852, for "An Act to enlarge the corporate limits of the Sanitary District of Chicago,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 183, for "An Act to promote the health and welfare of the people of this State by limiting the hours of service of employees in certain employments and providing for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the Committee was concurred in and the bill, on motion of Mr. Shaw, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 449, for "An Act to provide for the protection, safety and number of men to be employed in the business of operating railroad switch engines engaged in switching railroad cars and to provide for the enforcement thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in and the bill, on motion of Mr. Shaw, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 414.

A bill for "An Act to prevent the issuance, transmission or circulation of false statements, either orally or otherwise, as to banking institutions and providing for a penalty for the violation thereof."

SENATE BILL No. 558.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females, in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

SENATE BILL No. 677.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for necessary expenses incurred and to be incurred under Senate Joint Resolution No. 52."

SENATE BILL No. 683.

A bill for "An Act for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of a former Governor, Thomas Carlin, at Carrollton, Illinois."

SENATE BILL No. 694.

A bill for "An Act making appropriations for the five State Normal Schools of Illinois."

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 77, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages organized under any general or special law to regulate, license and control wagons and other vehicles,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted and that the bill, as amended, do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 191, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages, or parts of the same, to cities, incorporated towns and villages,' approved and in force April 25, 1889; as amended by an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages, or parts of the same, to cities, incorporated towns and villages," approved and in force April 25, 1889,' approved June 5, 1910, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Keller, from the Committee on Roads, Highways and Bridges, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 548, for "An Act to regulate the running, operating and moving of traction engines over highways that are gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads and to provide remedies against and punishment therefor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Brady, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 583, for "An Act prohibiting blasting or use of powder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, nitro-chlorate or other explosive compound, fluid or substance of any kind for the purpose of blasting, breaking, mining, quarrying or removing earth, stone, minerals or other substances of any kind, or for any like purposes, within the corporate limits of any city having a population of one hundred thousand (100,000) people or more, and declaring same to be a nuisance and fixing a penalty therefor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Mr. Harris called up for consideration a bill of the following title, which was made a special order for this time:

SENATE BILL No. 237.

A bill for "An Act to establish the Minimum Wage Commission and to provide for the creation of wage boards and for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors and apprentices and for the publication of the findings of said commission and of said wage boards."

The bill was taken up and read at large a second time, and Mr. Juul offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 237 by striking out of the printed bill the present section 21 and substituting the following:

"Section 21. For the purpose of advising the Minimum Wage Commission it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners in counties having such board or the board of supervisors in counties governed by such board, as the case may be, to meet on the first Monday in August in the year 1913 and on the same day each year thereafter to ascertain the minimum cost of living of any female worker or minor. Said board of county commissioners or board of supervisors, as the case may be, shall base its findings upon current cost of board for such female worker or minor, such board to consist of twenty-one (21) meals per week. Also the cost of decent lodging per week and the average cost of clothing, car fare and other indispensable necessities for the decent housing and living of such female workers or minors. Having ascertained the cost of living as aforesaid, said board of county commissioners or board of supervisors, as the case may be, shall forward a certified copy of its findings to the commission herein provided for and shall file with the Secretary of State one copy of such finding and shall file a further copy with the county clerk of the county of said board or county commissioners or supervisors, as the case may be. Failure or neglect by such county board or board of supervisors, as the case may be, to comply with the provisions of this section shall subject the members of such board of county commissioners or board of supervisors, as the case may be, to the penalties of section seventeen (17) of this Act."

No. 2.

Amend section 1 by inserting in line 4 after "woman," "and not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Barr called up the special order on Senate Bill No. 667, a bill for "An Act in relation to nominations and elections to judicial offices."

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Barr, the bill was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading, for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Curtis called up for consideration the special order for this hour, being the consideration of the following resolution, offered by him January 30, 1913:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 13.

WHEREAS, The provisions of the Constitution of this State are in many respects inadequate to the present and prospective needs of the people; and,

WHEREAS, The rapid increase in the wealth and population of our large cities and the vast amount of capital invested in commercial enterprises demand legislation which cannot be secured under the present Constitution; and,

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that it is impossible to secure a satisfactory revenue system with the present constitutional limitations; and,

WHEREAS, By its provisions it is not possible to submit to the people a proposition to amend more than one article of the Constitution at the same time; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the Constitution of this State, and that the question of the calling of such convention shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the next general election, as provided for in Article XIV of the present Constitution.

The question being, "Shall the foregoing resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (two-thirds of the Senators elected voting in the affirmative): Yeas, 39 [38]; nays, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gray,	Jones,		

Yeas—39 [38].

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Glackin,	Hay,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Forst,				

Nays—6.

Mr. Curtis moved to reconsider the foregoing vote, whereby the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Clark called up for consideration special order for this time, being the consideration of:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 50.

WHEREAS, In the session of the Forty-eighth General Assembly there have been introduced in the Senate about seven hundred bills and in the House more than nine hundred bills.

WHEREAS, Hundreds of bills are on the calendars of both Senate and House for action and hundreds of bills are in committees unacted upon.

WHEREAS, These bills are of vital importance in the interest of good government to the people of Illinois, and in view of Senate Joint Resolution adopted by Senate, May 29, 1913, providing for a *sine die* adjournment June 28, 1913, it would be practically impossible to enact legislation which is demanded by the public and imperative in the conduct of good government;

WHEREAS, Inasmuch as the General Assembly has now been in session for more than one hundred forty days at an enormous expense, not only to the government, but to the members as well, and needed legislation cannot be accomplished, if adjournment is insisted on June 28, 1913;

WHEREAS, It is believed that the members of the General Assembly have in good faith endeavored to give their best efforts in the furtherance and fulfillment of their duties and obligations as legislators, but because of contingencies that have arisen, could not have avoided the delays occasioned;

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives that each of them should be accorded opportunity on behalf of the public to accomplish such legislation which is deemed essential, therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein. That when the two Houses adjourn Monday, June 18, 1913, a recess be taken until 12:00 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 28,

1913, for the purpose of considering only messages from the Governor, and that when the General Assembly adjourns on June 28, 1913, a recess be taken to Tuesday, November 11, 1913; further

Resolved, That a respective message be sent to the House requesting the recall of Senate Joint Resolution No. 47, and that this resolution stand in its stead.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed to and made a special order for Tuesday, June 17, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 677, for "An Act making an appropriation for necessary expenses incurred and to be incurred under Senate Joint Resolution No. 52,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 683, for "An Act for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of a former Governor, Thomas Carlin, at Carrollton, Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Piercy,
Barr,	Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Stewart,
Brady,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Womack,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,		

Yeas—33.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Hurburgh, O'Connor,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 694, for "An Act making appropriations for the five State Normal Schools of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Olson,
Barr,	Cleary,	Gray,	Juul,	Piercy,
Beall,	Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Womack,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Forst,			

Yeas—42.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 385, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation in the sum of five thousand dollars, to reimburse Ben. M. Giroux for money expended for the care and treatment of his son, Frank Robert Giroux, deceased,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Hurburgh moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Forst, the motion to postpone was laid on the table.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 643, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois State Poultry Association,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendment thereto (which has been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations June 11, 1913:

Amend section 1, line 4 of the original bill by striking out the figures "\$2,000.00" and insert in lieu thereof, the figures "\$1,000.00."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 788, for "An Act to provide for the emergency expenses of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve incurred in the protection of life and property in the flooded territories of the State,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44 [43].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Clark,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cleary,	Haase,	Juul,	Piercy,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Shaw,
Brady,	Curtis,	Harris,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,		

Yeas—44 [43].

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 789, for "An Act to provide appropriation for the purpose of defraying the indebtedness incurred on the part of the State in furnishing relief to the people living in those sections of the State recently visited by devastating floods,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,				

Yeas—41.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 322, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the amounts awarded by the court of claims to certain persons named therein,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Tossey,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	Meeker,	Womack,
Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Haase,			

Yeas—42.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 257, for "An Act making an appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture to be used in the payment of outstanding notes given to secure funds to complete new sheep and swine pavilions, repairs to buildings damaged by storms, and deficiency in maintenance, repairs and care of the Illinois State Fair Grounds and buildings thereon."

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Carroll,	Denvir,	Harris,	Maclean,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Clark,	Forst,	Hearn,		

Yeas—38.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 480, for "An Act to make an appropriation for the benefit, aid and maintenance of the Illinois Firemen's Association,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,
Barr,	Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Beall,	Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	Waage,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Womack,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Madigan,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 669, for "An Act making an appropriation to cover the unexpended balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute miners and the families and dependents of miners who lost their lives in the mine disaster at Cherry, Ill., which lapsed and was covered back into the State treasury by the Board of Administration,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,
Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny.
Barr,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker.
Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Waage,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Womack,

Yeas—45.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 316, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement of streets in the city of Ottawa, Illinois, by paving; said improvement being abtuted on real property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

House Bill No. 318, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement consisting of a sewer in the city of Ottawa, Illinois, said improvement being made by special assessment,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Haase,	Juul,	Piercy,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Shaw,
Barr,	Compton,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 418, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Dairymen's Association,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Haase,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Harris,	Maclean,	Womack,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, Senate Bill No. 490, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40 [41].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Jones,	Meeker,	Womack,
Clark,	Gray,	Juul,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—40 [41].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

At 1:00 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 5:00 o'clock p. m.

5:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, House Bill No. 722, a bill for "An Act relating to fire escapes in hotels, inns and public lodging houses, and providing that such buildings shall be equipped with appliances for the safety of guests in case of fire and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Landee, House Bill No. 820, a bill for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to construct and erect a joint pumping station or joint pumping stations, ditches, levees, or other works, to contract for the proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of the same to be paid by each, and providing for the approval of the same,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Helm, House Bill No. 382, a bill for "An Act to provide for constructing pumping plants and maintaining the same in operation, in drainage and levee districts and special drainage districts heretofore or hereafter organized and to legalize and validate former proceedings, assessments, bond issues, indebtedness and expenditures in regard to or on account of, the erection, maintenance and operation of pumping plants, and to repeal an Act therein named,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, House Bill No. 204, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns, in the State of Illinois, having a population of not less than 20,000 and not more than 50,000 inhabitants,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to amend the title of said Act,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, House Bill No. 781, a bill for "An Act to enable the commissioners of Lincoln Park to take, regulate, control, improve, locate, extend, diminish, widen, straighten and otherwise deal with the public street or boulevard known and to be known as Sheridan Road, now under the control of incorporated cities, towns, villages, park districts, townships and counties which leads from Lincoln Park a public park in the city of Chicago, to the northern boundary of the State of Illinois and to provide for the power of eminent domain to carry out the authority herein granted and to provide the method of securing funds for the improvement and maintenance of said road,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hay, House Bill No. 843, a bill for "An Act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, House Bill No. 704, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the laws in relation to coal mines and subjects relating thereto, and providing for the health and safety of persons employed therein,' approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, House Bill No. 287, a bill for "An Act to protect chauffeurs in their employment from dust, wind and inclement weather,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Olson, House Bill No. 419, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 14 and 20 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to provide for sewage disposal,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to further amend said Act by repealing sections 17 and 19 thereof,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Clark, House Bill No. 499, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the registration of nurses and to repeal a certain Act therein named,'"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 161, a bill for "An Act in relation to courts of record with general jurisdiction over causes in law and in equity, which are composed of ten or more judges each having power to hold different branch of said court at the same time,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Olson, House Bill No. 273, a bill for "An Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon residence district within which the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited and for the abolition by like means of such district so created,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Gorman offered the following amendment to the bill:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 17 by adding, after the twenty-seventh line thereof, the following:

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed to forbid or prevent the sale or delivery of intoxicating liquor in quantities of one gallon or more, to any resident of an anti-saloon residence district, for his own personal use or the use of his family."

Mr. Cleary moved that the foregoing amendment lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 18; nays, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Compton,	Harris,	Jones,	Olson,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Hay,	Landee,		

Yeas—18.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Brady,	Dailey,	Gray,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Womack,
Carroll,				

Nays—31.

The question then being, "Shall the amendment offered by Mr. Gorman be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,
Beall,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Gray,	Juul,	Waage,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Haase,	Keller,	Womack,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Maclean,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Barr,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Cleary,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,	Tossey,
Compton,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,	Woodard,
Cornwell,				

Nays—21.

Mr. Ettelson offered the following amendment to the bill:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 1 of printed House Bill No. 273 in Senate, by striking out the words "or wholesale" in line 26 and by striking out all of said section 1, after the words, "All the territory within any municipality, for the purposes of this Act, shall be classified as follows," and by inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

"(1) Premises, the building or buildings of which have the ground floor foot frontage occupied for or devoted to mercantile, manufacturing, commercial, transportation, hotel, saloon or other business purposes, shall be counted business territory.

"(2) Premises, the building or buildings of which have the ground floor foot frontage occupied for or devoted to dwelling, educational, library, religious, church, hospital or charitable purposes, shall be counted residence territory.

"(3) Vacant premises and all parks and cemeteries shall not be counted as either business or residence territory."

The question then being, "Shall the foregoing amendment be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 20; nays, 28.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,
Brady,	Dailey,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Gorman,	Juul,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Haase,	Keller,	Waage,

Yeas—20.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Barr,	Curtis,	Helm,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Beall,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Olson,	Woodard,
Compton,	Harris,	Landee,		

Nays—28.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered to a third reading and the amendment printed?" it was decided, in the affirmative.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Mr. Canaday called up the special order on Senate Bill No. 570, a bill for "An Act in relation to the approval, adoption, prices, sale and use of text books in the public schools of the State,"

The pending question being, "Shall the vote whereby the bill passed on June 10, 1913, be reconsidered?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 17; nays, 28.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Bailey,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Piercy,	Womack,
Compton,	Gorman,			

Yeas—17.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Barr,	Cleary,	Harris,	Juul,	Madigan,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Keller,	Magill,
Brady,	Curtis,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Johnson,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Clark,	Hamilton,	Jones,		

Nays—28.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Cleary, House Bill No. 215, a bill for "An Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within four miles of the boundary line or lines of the main campus of any State university owned, or maintained, in whole or in part, by the State of Illinois, and which is endowed by the proceeds of the sale of public lands set apart for that purpose by the Act of the congress of the United States of July 2, 1862, entitled, 'An Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,'"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, House Bill No. 881, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, House Bill No. 882, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 152, 155, 156a, 156b and 157 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909; as amended by Act approved June 2, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; as amended by Acts approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; and as amended by Acts approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

RECALL OF BILL FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING BY
UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Keller, House Bill No. 843, a bill for "An Act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges,"

Which was ordered to a third reading today, was recalled to a second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Keller offered the following amendments to the bill:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Strike out the word "standard" in line 2, of section 73, of the printed bill and insert before the word "forty" in said line the words "not less than."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Insert before the word "forty" in line 3 of section 74, of the printed bill, the words "not less than."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Strike out all of section 74, after the word "district" in line 5 of said section as the same appears in the printed bill and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "Whenever a public road is reduced in width under the provisions of this section such reduction in width shall be subject [to] the right of the public authorities in charge of said roads to reclaim without compensation for any part of the land lying outside the reduced limits of said road whenever in their judgment such part or whole is required for road purposes."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend by adding at the end of section 23, the following: "The county board is authorized to accept absolute or conditional donations to the county funds to be used in the construction of State roads, and the said funds so donated shall be held as a separate fund to be used only in accordance with the terms upon which the donation was made and the same when the terms of the donation permit, shall be held to be the same as if raised by taxation for the purpose of permitting the county to receive State aid in the construction of State aid roads under the provisions of this Act."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Strike out after the word "authorized" in line 3, section 107, and insert in lieu thereof, the word "required."

Mr. Hay moved that the amendments lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 24.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Curtis,	Harris,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	Waage,
Canada,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Carroll,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,	

Nays—24.

On motion of Mr. Hay, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to and made a special order for Friday, June 13, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 755, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section forty-two (42) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto by adding thereto article XIII,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved May 12, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911; and also to amend section forty-nine (49) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto by adding thereto article XIII,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Ettelson, from the Committee on License and Miscellany, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 587, for "An Act to provide for licensing and regulating the business of making small loans in cities and villages of this State, prescribing rates of interest thereon and penalties for violation of the provisions thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 124, for "An Act making appropriations for the ordinary and other expenses of the State charitable institutions herein named,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 225, for "An Act to make appropriations for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 254, for "An Act making an appropriation for the improvement and enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and for the necessary and extraordinary expenses thereof,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 361, for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs and to provide for reports of the same,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883, as amended by Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 398, for "An Act making appropriations for the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 409, for "An Act making an appropriation for rebuilding, repairing, equipping and furnishing, the bakery building at the Kankakee State Hospital, destroyed by fire on April 4, 1913,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 619, for "An Act to provide for the care, repair, preservation and maintenance of uniforms, arms and equipment of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 622, for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 641, for "An Act to make appropriation for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Penitentiary,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 850, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the sale and conveyance of all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois in and to certain lands in the city of Chicago purchased by the State for an armory site for the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard.'"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 851, for "An Act to reappropriate the unexpended balance of appropriations made by an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve, and making an appropriation therefor,' approved June 9, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 891, for "An Act making an appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of the building and lands, now owned by the State of Illinois, and used for an armory by the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 661, for "An Act making an appropriation for the benefit of Charles Balsley, Corporal Bat. A., Ill. Lt. Art.,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 660, for "An Act making an appropriation for the benefit of Jesse Rupert, Q. M. Sergt., Bat. A, Ill. Lt. Art.,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 687, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 3 and 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the inspection of equipment and operation of safety appliances on railroads engaged in moving traffic between points in the State of Illinois,'"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 119, for "An Act to pay off and for the relief of certain creditors of "The State Trustee" of the Illinois and Michigan Canal,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to ~~lie on~~ the table.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 15.

A bill for "An Act to enlarge the power of cities and villages in relation to harbors, canals, slips, wharves, docks, levees, piers, quay walls, breakwaters and all harbor structures, facilities, connections, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith and for the purpose of carrying out such power to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and to authorize the use, occupation, recovery and acquisition of artificially made or reclaimed lands of the State, and the reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, wharves, docks, piers, slips and other harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith, to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and the use, occupation, reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State in carrying out such power, and to repeal all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith,' approved June 10, 1911, and to repeal all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith."

Together with the following amendments, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 15 in House, on page 4 of the printed bill, by inserting in line 15, section 5, after the comma following the word "village," the following words, "except as in this Act or under the terms of any other law of this State may be provided."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 15 in the House by striking out all of section 23 of said bill.

Passed the House, as amended, June 12, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, the amendment contained in the foregoing message was ordered printed.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Woodard, Senate Bill No. 506, a bill for "An Act to enable cities, villages and incorporated towns subject to or threatened with overflow or inundation to construct, widen, raise, strengthen, improve, repair and maintain levees, protective embankments and structures, to levy and collect an annual tax therefor and to acquire real estate and materials for such purposes,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Municipalities, June 5, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 506, by inserting after section 3 of the printed bill, a new section, as follows:

"Section 4. *Provided, however,* that the said levee tax herein provided for shall not be levied and collected for any year until the question of levying the tax for such year shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the city council at either a regular or special election and shall receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the electors voting on the question. At least twenty days' notice shall be given of the submission of the question at a regular city election, and at least thirty days' notice of any special election for submitting said question, which notice shall be given by publication for the time mentioned herein in a newspaper published in the city, and if there is no newspaper published in such city, then by posting the notices required by this Act in five prominent places in the city."

Renumber sections to correspond with this amendment.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 695, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the building of a new Illinois State Penitentiary and a new Illinois Asylum for the Insane Criminals and matters incidental and pertaining thereto, at or near the city of Joliet,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Waage, House Bill No. 388, for "An Act to provide for and regulate the publication and distribution of the decisions of the appellate courts of this State, to provide for a reporter thereof, and to fix his compensation,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,
Clark,	Glackin,			

Yeas—42.

Those voting in the negative are: Mr.

Cornwell,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

When his name was called, Mr. Jones of Cook asked unanimous consent to explain his vote and leave having been granted said:

"I am personally interested in the subject matter of this bill. For some years I was, but am not now, one of the editors of the Appellate Court Reports of Illinois. A bill similar to this has been before the Senate in previous sessions. I have always taken the view that my position was similar to that of a judge upon the bench before whom should come a case in which the judge had been an attorney or a party, or had an interest in the subject matter in litigation. In such a case the judge is disqualified to Act, and I have held that for like reason I should take no part in the consideration of a bill in which I was personally interested. Accordingly in this and former sessions I have assumed a position of non-interference with respect to this and similar bills and have requested members of the General Assembly not to discuss these bills with me or in my presence, and this request has been uniformly respected.

"Some statement or insinuation has been made that in the last or some former session I throttled or helped defeat one of these bills. Such statement is contrary to the facts and is based either upon inexcusable ignorance of the facts or is a deliberate falsification of the facts. I have never exerted any influence whatever to defeat any such bill. My attitude has continuously and consistently been one of non-interference and absolute refusal to have anything whatever to do with the subject matter either in committee or otherwise. I therefore request that the record may show that I am present and not voting."

Mr. Juul, of Cook, and Mr. Bailey of Vermilion, then made statements corroborative of the statements of Mr. Jones, whereupon, Mr. Waage of Cook made the following statement:

"Mr. President—In view of the statement of the Senator from Cook, Mr. Jones, I think it only fair to him, upon the situation, that an expression be had from the Senate.

"I therefore move you, Mr. President, that the Senate express a vote of confidence in Senator Jones upon this subject and in that connection I call for a rising vote."

The motion was thereupon put by the President and was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

At 7:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 9:00 o'clock p. m.

9:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 814.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the branding of articles, goods, wares and merchandise manufactured and produced in the penal and reformatory institutions."

HOUSE BILL No. 390.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for paying the State's part in building a hard road from the southeast corner of the State Fair grounds to the State Biological Laboratory."

HOUSE BILL No. 324.

A bill for "An Act to make an appropriation to reimburse the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 12, for moneys advanced County Miner Examining Board of the State of Illinois."

HOUSE BILL No. 437.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Farmers' Institute for encouraging the work of agricultural demonstration."

Passed the House June 12, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

Bills of the following titles were taken up and ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and, under the rules, were referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE BILL No. 324.

A bill for "An Act to make an appropriation to reimburse the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 12, for moneys advanced County Miner's Examining Board of the State of Illinois."

HOUSE BILL No. 390.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for paying the State's part in building a hard road from the southeast corner of the State Fair grounds to the State Biological Laboratory."

HOUSE BILL No. 437.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Farmers' Institute for encouraging the work of agricultural demonstration."

House Bill No. 814, a bill for "An Act to provide for the branding of articles, goods, wares and merchandise manufactured and produced in the penal and reformatory institutions,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Gorman, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, Senate Bill No. 127, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 6 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Elections, May 15, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Strike out all after words "A bill" in the title and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "For an Act to amend sections 1, 6, 9, 10 and 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, and Acts amendatory thereto."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all of said bill after the enacting clause thereof and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "That sections 1, 6, 9, 10 and 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, and Acts amendatory thereto, be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The nomination of all candidates for all elective State, congressional, county, city and village (including officers of the municipal court of Chicago), town and judicial officers, members of the State Board of Equalization, clerks of the appellate courts, trustees of sanitary districts, United States Senators, and for the election of precinct and State central committeemen, by all political parties, as defined by section 2 of this Act, shall be made in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise: *Provided*, this Act shall not apply to the nomination of candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and trustees of the University of Illinois: *And, provided, further*, that this Act shall not apply to township and school elections.

The name of no person, nominated by a party required hereunder to make nominations of candidates, shall be placed upon the official ballot to be voted at the election to be held the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D. 1914, as a candidate for any office, when provision is made herein for nominating candidates for such office, except President and Vice President of the United States, unless such person shall have been nominated for such office under the provisions of this Act, and all nominations made prior to July 1, A. D. 1913, of candidates for any such office to be voted for at said election are hereby declared of no effect and no nomination for any such office made prior to July 1, A. D. 1913, shall entitle any person, so nominated, to have his name placed upon the official ballot to be voted at said election.

Sec. 6. A primary shall be held on the third Tuesday in August in every year in which officers are to be voted for on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year for the nomination of candidates for such offices as are to be voted for at such November election: *Provided, however*, that in any year in which delegates and alternates are to be selected to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, there shall be held a primary for the election of such delegates and alternates to such national convention on the second Tuesday in April in any such year, such primary shall be held and conducted in the manner provided for in this Act, relative to congressional offices and State offices.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in any year in which judges of the Supreme Court, judges of the circuit court, and judges of the superior court of Cook County, or any of them, are to be elected at an election to be held on the first Monday of June of such year for the nomination of candidates for such offices respectively.

A primary shall be held on the last Tuesday in February in each year for the nomination of such offices as are to be voted for on the first Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in March in each year for the nomination of such offices as are to be voted for on the third Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary for the nomination for all other officers, nominations for which are required to be made under the provisions of this Act, shall be held three weeks preceding the date of the general election for such offices respectively.

The polls shall be open from 6:00 o'clock a. m. to 5:00 o'clock p. m.

Sec. 9. (1) The State Central Committee shall be composed of one member from each congressional district in the State and shall be elected as follows:

At the August primary held in the year A. D. 1914, and at the August primary held every two years thereafter, each primary elector may vote for one candidate of his party for member of the State Central Committee for the congressional district in which he resides. The State Central Committee of each political party shall be composed of members elected from the several congressional districts of the State as herein provided, and of no other person or persons whomsoever. The members of the State Central Committee shall, within thirty days after their election, meet in the city of Springfield and organize by electing from among their number a chairman, and may at such time elect such other officers from among their own number, or otherwise, as they may deem necessary or expedient. The outgoing chairman of the State Central Committee of the party shall, ten days before the meeting, notify each member of the State Central Committee elected at the primary of the time and place of such meeting.

(2) At the August primary held in August, A. D. 1914, and at the primary held every two years thereafter, each primary elector may write or attach in the space left on the primary ballot for that purpose the name of one qualified primary elector of his party in the precinct for member of his political party precinct committee. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such committeeman of such party for such precinct. In case of a tie the primary judges shall cast lots. The official returns of the primary judges shall show the name and address of the committeeman of each political party.

(3) The county central committee of each political party shall consist of the members of the various precinct committees of such party in the county.

(4) The congressional committee of each political party shall be composed of the chairman of the county central committee of the counties composing the congressional district, excepting that in congressional districts wholly within the territorial limits of one county, or partly within the territorial limits of one county, and partly within the territorial limits of another county, then the members of the precinct committees of the party residing within the limits of the congressional district shall compose the congressional committee.

(5) The city central committee of each political party shall be composed of the precinct committeemen of such party residing in such city.

(6) Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees and by the officers thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. The several committees herein provided for shall not have power to delegate any of their powers or functions to any other person, officer or committee, but this shall not be construed to prevent a committee from appointing from its own membership, proper and necessary sub-committees, and particularly defining, by resolution, the duties of such sub-committees.

(7) The various political party committees now in existence are hereby recognized and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed until committeemen are chosen, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 10. (a) On the first Monday next succeeding the August primary, the county central committee of each political party shall meet at the county seat of the proper county and proceed to organize by electing from among its own number a chairman, and either from among its own number, or otherwise,

such other officers as said committee may deem necessary or expedient. Such meeting of the county central committee shall be known as the county convention. The county convention of each political party shall choose delegates to the congressional and State convention of its party: *Provided*, only precinct committeemen residing within the limits of a congressional district shall participate in the selection of delegates to a congressional convention: *And, provided, further*, that in the county convention that each delegate to the county convention shall have one vote and one additional vote for each fifty or major fraction thereof of his party as cast in his precinct at the last general election.

(b) All congressional conventions shall be held on the first Wednesday after the first Monday next succeeding the August primary.

Except in such years when delegates and alternates are to be selected to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, for the selection of such delegates and alternates only, the primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April. The congressional convention of each political party shall have power to choose and select delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions and to recommend to the State convention of its party the nomination of candidate or candidates from such congressional district for elector or electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

(c) All State conventions shall be held on the first Friday after the first Monday next succeeding the August primary. The State convention of each political party shall have power to make nominations of candidates for the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and for trustees of the University of Illinois, and to adopt any party platform, and to choose and select in accordance with the rules and regulations of its party delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions.

(d) Each convention may perform all other functions inherent to such political organization and not inconsistent with this Act.

(e) At least thirty-three (33) days before the August primary the State and congressional committee respectively of each political party shall file in the office of the county clerk in each county of the State, or in each county of the congressional district a call for the State and congressional conventions. Said call shall state, among other things, the time and place (designating the building or hall) for holding the State and congressional conventions, respectively, the total number of the delegates which shall compose each of said conventions, and the call for State conventions shall state, among other things, the number of delegates to which each county is entitled in the State convention; and the call for the congressional convention shall state, among other things, the number of delegates to which each county or political subdivision of any county, as the case may be, is entitled in the congressional convention. Such call shall be signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary of the respective committees.

Sec. 29. Any candidate for President of the United States may have his name printed upon the primary ballot of his political party by filing in the office of [the] Secretary of State, not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date of the April primary, provided for in section 6 of this Act, a petition signed by not less than three thousand (3,000) primary electors, nor more than five thousand (5,000) members of and affiliated with the party of which he is a candidate, and no candidate for President of the United States who fails to comply with the provisions of this Act shall have his name printed upon any primary ballot: *Provided*, that the vote for President of the United States as herein provided for, shall be for the sole purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for said office, and the vote of the State at large shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates at large to the national conventions of the respective political parties; and the vote of the respective congressional district shall

be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates of said congressional districts to the national convention of the respective political parties.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Curtis offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

Strike out in line 20 of the printed amendments after the word "office" the words "except President and Vice President of the United States."

No. 2.

Strike out in line 23 after the letter "D" the figures "1913" and insert in lieu thereof "1914."

No. 3.

Strike out in line 25 of the printed amendments after the letter "D" the figures "1913" and insert in lieu thereof "1914."

No. 4.

Strike out in line 118 of the printed amendments after the word "April" the words "The Congressional Convention of each;" also strike out lines 119, 120, 121, 122 and 123.

No. 5.

Strike out in line 128, after the word "platform," the words, "and to choose and select in accordance with the rules and regulations of its party delegates and alternate delegates to National Nominating Conventions."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, Senate Bill No. 128, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 4 and 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of senatorial committeemen,'"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Primary Elections, May 25, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Strike out all in the title after the words "A Bill" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For an Act to amend sections 4 and 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of Senatorial committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all of said bill after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That sections 4 and 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of Senatorial committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 4. A primary shall be held on the third Tuesday in August in every year, in which officers are to be voted for on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year, for the nomination of candidates for members of the General Assembly, and shall be known as the April primary.

"Section 5. There shall be constituted a Senatorial committee for each Senatorial District: *Provided, however,* that nothing herein contained shall prevent a political party from electing or appointing in accordance with its practice any other committees.

"The Senatorial committee of each political party shall be elected as follows:

"(a) In Senatorial Districts comprised of three or more counties, the Senatorial committee shall be composed of one member elected from each county of such Senatorial District.

"At the August primary held in the year A. D. 1914, and at the August primary held every two years thereafter, each primary elector may vote for one candidate of his party residing in his county for member of the Senatorial committee of his party.

"(b) In Senatorial Districts comprised of two counties the Senatorial committee shall be composed of three members, two of whom shall be elected from the county in which such political party, at the general election for State and county officers then next preceding a primary, polled the larger number of votes in such Senatorial district, and one of whom shall be elected from the other county of such Senatorial District.

"At the August primary held in the year A. D. 1914, and at the August primary held every two years thereafter, each primary elector, residing in a county in which such political party at the general election for State and county officers then next preceding a primary polled the larger number of votes in such Senatorial District, may vote for two candidates of his party, residing in his county, for members of the Senatorial committee of his party (and at such primary in the other county of such Senatorial District, each primary elector may vote for one candidate of his party) residing in his county for member of the Senatorial committee of his party.

"(c) In Senatorial Districts composed of one county, and in Senatorial Districts wholly within the territorial limits of one county, or partly within the territorial limits of one county and partly within the territorial limits of another county, the Senatorial committee shall be composed of three members elected from such Senatorial District.

"At the August primary held in the year A. D. 1914, and at the August primary held every two years thereafter, each primary elector may vote for three candidates of his party, residing in such Senatorial District, for members of the Senatorial committee of his party.

"Within thirty days after its election the Senatorial committee shall meet and proceed to organize by electing from among its own number a chairman, and either from its own number, or otherwise, such other officers as said committee may deem necessary or expedient. The outgoing chairman of the Senatorial committee of the party shall notify the members elected of the time and place (which shall be in the limits of such Senatorial District) of such meeting."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committees be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Curtis offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Strike out in line 11 of the printed amendment after the second word "the" in said line the word "April" and insert in lieu thereof the word "August."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

RECALL OF BILLS FROM THIRD READING TO SECOND READING BY
UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 558, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was recalled from the order of Third Reading to the order of Second Reading for amendment.

Mr. Bailey offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 558 by inserting the words "employed in occupations thus exempted" after the word "female" in line twenty-five (25).

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 475, a bill for "An Act to permit the use of school buildings for public meeting places,"

Was recalled from the order of Third Reading to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Waage offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend Senate Bill No. 475 by striking out in line 5 of section 1 the word "non-partisan."

Also amend by striking out in lines 1 and 2 of section 2 the words "non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-exclusive."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 705, for "An Act to amend sections 2 and 6 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to require fire-fighting equipment and other means for the prevention and controlling of fires and the prevention of loss of life from fires in coal mines,' approved and in force March 8, 1910; as amended by Act approved and in force June 7, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 707, for "An Act to promote the safety of persons and property in coal mines by regulating the character of permissible explosives sold to be used in coal mines,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 729, for "An Act to amend and revise section 36 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this State, with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; and as amended by Act approved May 24, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Piercy, from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to which was referred the following:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That an amendment to Article IX of the Constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed as follows:

Resolved, That Article IX of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto a section to be numbered and known as section 14 and reading as follows:

Sec. 14. From and after the date when this section shall be in force the powers of the General Assembly over the subject matter of the taxation of personal property shall be as complete and unrestricted as they would be if sections one (1), three (3), nine (9) and ten (10) of this article of the Constitution did not exist: *Provided, however,* that any tax levied upon personal property must be uniform as to persons and property of the same class within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and all exemptions from taxation shall be by general law and shall be revocable by the General Assembly at any time.

Resolved, further, That the said proposed amendment to Article IX of the Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly in the manner now provided by law.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that it be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Juul the further consideration of the resolution was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, Senate Bill No. 84, a bill for "An Act to enable county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement associations of their several counties,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, Senate Bill No. 656, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to mortgages of real and personal property,' approved March 26, 1874, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 613, a bill for "An Act providing for the granting of additional time to inmates of the State Penitentiary who may be engaged in any public work outside of the prison wall directed by the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Woodard, Senate Bill No. 673, a bill for "An Act to amend section ninety-eight (98) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 241, a bill for "An Act to prevent the adulteration or misbranding of drugs, and to regulate the sale and distribution thereof,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Judiciary May 14, 1913:

Amend Senate Bill No. 241 by adding after the word "institutions" in line 32 of section 9 of the printed bill the following:

"Provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with or to prevent a licensed physician, licensed dentist, or licensed veterinarian from dispensing or administering any remedy that may be required in the legitimate discharge of his professional duties."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Senate Bill No. 563, a bill for "An Act to amend Article III of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 20,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Keller, Senate Bill No. 679, a bill for "An Act permitting the bringing of an action for injury or wrongful death occurring in any foreign state or territory in the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 335, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Acts amendatory thereof, by adding thereto eleven sections to be numbered and known as section 46a, section 46b, section 46c, section 46d, section 46e, section 46f, section 46g, section 46h, section 46i, section 46j and section 46k, respectively,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Compton,	Gorman,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Haase,	Landee,	Waage,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	

Yeas—44.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Meeker, who gave notice on yesterday, moved to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 651, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act relating to professional nurses providing for their examination and registration,' and repealing an Act therein named,"

Failed to pass, June 11, 1913.

On motion of Mr. Meeker, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed to and made a special order for Friday, June 13, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

At 10:40 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 84.

A bill for "An Act to enable the county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement associations of their several counties."

SENATE BILL No. 127.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 6, 9, 10 and 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, and Acts amendatory thereto."

SENATE BILL No. 128.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 4 and 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of Senatorial committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910."

SENATE BILL No. 237.

A bill for "An Act to establish the minimum wage commission and to provide for the creation of wage boards and for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors and apprentices and for the publication of the findings of said commission and of said wage boards."

SENATE BILL No. 475.

A bill for "An Act to permit the use of school buildings for public meeting places."

SENATE BILL No. 506.

A bill for "An Act to enable cities, villages and incorporated towns subject to or threatened with overflow or inundation to construct, widen, raise, strengthen, improve, repair and maintain levees, protective embankments and structures, to levy and collect an annual tax therefor and to acquire real estate and materials for such purposes."

SENATE BILL No. 558.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909; as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

SENATE BILL No. 563.

A bill for "An Act to amend Article III of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 20."

SENATE BILL No. 613.

A bill for "An Act providing for the granting of additional time to inmates of the State Penitentiary who may be engaged in any public work outside of the prison wall directed by the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners."

SENATE BILL No. 656.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to mortgages of real and personal property,' approved March 26, 1874, as amended by subsequent Act."

SENATE BILL No. 673.

A bill for "An Act to amend section ninety-eight of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891."

SENATE BILL No. 679.

A bill for "An Act permitting the bringing of an action for injury or wrongful death occurring in any foreign state or territory in the State of Illinois."

SENATE BILL No. 695.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the building of a new Illinois State Penitentiary and a new Illinois Asylum for the Insane Criminals and matters incidental and pertaining thereto at or near the city of Joliet."

SENATE BILL No. 241.

A bill for "An Act to prevent the adulteration or misbranding of drugs and to regulate the sale and distribution thereof."

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 848, for "An Act making an appropriation of additional sums for the completion of armories now under construction,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 849, for "An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard, and making an appropriation therefor,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 125, for "An Act making appropriations for the State charitable institutions herein named,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 841, for "An Act to promote the general welfare of the people of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment within this State; providing for the enforcement and administering thereof, and a penalty for its violation and repealing an Act entitled, 'An Act to promote the general welfare of the people of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment,' approved June 10, 1911, in force May 1, 1912,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 895, for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government until the expiration of the fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 710, for "An Act to establish the Mining Investigating Commission of the State of Illinois, and prescribing its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE A THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Compton, Senate Bill No. 414, for "An Act to prevent the issuance, transmission or circulation of false statements, either orally or otherwise, as to banking institutions and providing for a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,
Barr,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Keller,	Womack,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Compton, Senate Bill No. 671, for "An Act to amend section 133 of an Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes, approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Madigan,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Olson,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Carroll,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 383, for "An Act to amend section 72 of an Act in relation to the administration of estates approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Jones,	Manny,	Womack,
Carroll,	Gray,	Juul,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Haase,	Keller,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, Senate Bill No. 639, for "An Act to prohibit advertising, printing, publishing, distribution, circulation or exposition of views, drawings, photographs or moving pictures and otherwise depicting legal execution, lynching or rioting,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Barr,	Clark,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Brady,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Jones,		

Yeas—28.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Woodard, Senate Bill No. 506, for "An Act to enable cities, villages and incorporated towns subject to or threatened with overflow or inundation to construct, widen, raise, strengthen, improve, repair and maintain levees, protective embankments and structures, to levy and collect an annual tax therefor and to acquire real estate and materials for such purposes,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Juul,	Meeker,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Gray,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Haase,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Cleary,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Woodard, Senate Bill No. 673, for "An Act to amend section ninety-eight (98) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 362, for "An Act to amend section 22 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the organization and management of mutual corporations for the purpose of furnishing insurance and indemnity against loss to members in consequence of accidents or casualties to any employee, person or persons occurring in or connected with the business of members thereof, and to control such corporations of this State and other states doing business in this State and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof,' approved May 16, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1912, in force July 1, 1912,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Keller,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Helm,	Madigan,	Womack,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Canada,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, Senate Bill No. 635, for "An Act to amend 'An Act to revise the law in relation to liens,' approved March 25, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Keller,	Meeker,
Barr,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gray,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canada,	Carroll,	Haase,	Jones,	Womack,
				Nays—5.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, Senate Bill No. 512, for "An Act to amend section 16 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce,' approved March 10, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 16a,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 9; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Denvir,	Gray,	Meeker,
Canada,	Curtis,	Gorman,	Keller,	

Yeas—9.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Barr,	Chamberlin,	Haase,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Jones,	Madigan,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Carroll,				

Nays—21.

Mr. Madigan moved to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the bill was lost.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed to and made a special order for Monday, June 16, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Senate Bill No. 502, for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect all provisions of this Act,' approved June 7, 1911, in force June 7, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Madigan,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Landee,	Piercy,
Eroderick,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 27, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 29, 31 and 56 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, and by adding thereto five sections to be known as sections 29a, 29b, 29c, 29d and 29e,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Manny,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Clark,	Forst,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 25, for "An Act to create a legislative and administrative reference bureau, to define its location, powers and duties,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Keller,	Meeker,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Cleary,	Gray,	Jones,	Magill,	Waage,
Compton,	Haase,	Juul,	Manny,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 90, for "An Act to amend section 11 of Division XIII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence,' approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 7; nays, 19.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Hay,	Keller,	Madigan,	O'Connor,
Cleary,	Jones,			

Yeas—7.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Carroll,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Meeker,
Broderick,	Compton,	Forst,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Glackin,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Manny,	

Nays—19.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, Senate Bill No. 84, for "An Act to enable the county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement associations of their several counties,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Forst,	Juul,	Manny,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cleary,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Compton,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Jones,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Denvir,			

Yeas—27.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, Senate Bill No. 127, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 6, 9, 10 and 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, and Acts amendatory thereto,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31; nays, 4.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Magill,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Denvir,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cleary,	Forst,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Compton,	Glackin,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Canaday,				

Yeas—31.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Ettelson, Helm, Landee, Manny,

Nays—4.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, Senate Bill No. 128, for "An Act to amend sections 4 and 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of Senatorial committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Forst,	Jones,	Magill,
Barr,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Juul,	Meeker,
Beall,	Compton,	Gorman,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Carroll,				

Yeas—31.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Ettelson, Manny,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 554, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Illinois State Museum of Natural History,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Beall,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Campbell,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Curtis,	Gray,	Landee,	Piercy,
Carroll,	Dailey,	Hay,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Denvir,	Helm,	Magill,	Stewart,
Clark,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 405, for "An Act to amend sections 11 and 12 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879, as amended by Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackip,	Helm,	Magill,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—31.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cleary, Keller,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 406, for "An Act to amend section 11 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to maintain and improve county ditches heretofore constructed to drain certain swamp and overflowed lands,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Magill,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Manny,	Waage,
Canaday,	Glackin,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Madigan,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 105, for "An Act in relation to masters in chancery,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Juul,	Manny,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 241, for "An Act to prevent the adulteration or misbranding of drugs, and to regulate the sale and distribution thereof,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Forst,	Hurley,	Magill,
Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Landee,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, Senate Bill No. 656, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to mortgages of real and personal property,' approved March 26, 1874, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Campbell,	Dailey,	Hay,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Carroll,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Piercy,
Beall,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Shaw,
Brady,	Clark,	Gorman,	Keller,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Maclean,	Waage,

Yeas—30.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 329, for "An Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000), to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Forst,	Hurley,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 109, for "An Act to allow per diem fees to clerks of the circuit, county and probate courts in counties of the first and second class and to repeal certain Acts therein named,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,	Waage,
Compton,				

Yeas—26.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Barr called up Senate Bill No. 667, a bill for "An Act in relation to nominations and elections to judicial offices,"

For consideration.

This bill, on June 12, 1913, was recalled from third reading to second reading for amendment.

Mr. Barr stated that there was no amendment to be submitted, and on his motion, the bill was ordered to a third reading, and,

Senate Bill No. 667, for "An Act in relation to nominations and elections to judicial offices,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 21; nays, 11.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Barr,	Clark,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Meeker,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Broderick,				

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Ettelson,	Keller,	Piercy,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Shaw,	Waage,
Compton,				

Nays—11.

Mr. Ettelson moved that the foregoing vote whereby the bill failed to pass be reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed to and made a special order for Monday, June 16, 1913, immediately after the preceding special order.

CONSIDERATION OF MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Message on Senate Bill No. 15, a bill for "An Act to enlarge the powers of cities and villages in relation to harbors, canals, slips, wharves, docks, levees, piers, quay walls, breakwaters and all harbor structures, facilities, connections, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith and for the purpose of carrying out such power to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and to authorize the use, occupation, recovery and acquisition of artificially made or reclaimed lands of the State and the reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, wharves, docks, piers, slips and other harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and the use, occupation, reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the State in carrying out such power, and to repeal all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith,' approved June 10, 1911, and to repeal all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith,"

Was taken up for consideration.

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the following amendments to the bill?" (which amendments have been printed by the Senate):

No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 15 in House on page 4 of the printed bill by inserting in line 15, section 5, after the comma following the word "village," the following words, "except as in this Act or under the terms of any other law of this State may be provided."

No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 15, in the House by striking out all of section 23 of said bill.

And the yeas and nays being called, the Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the amendments by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Hay,	Juul,	Meeker,
Barr,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Tossey,
Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	Manny,	Waage,

Yeas—30.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 838.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) or so much thereof as is necessary to the Legislative Insurance Committee of the State of Illinois."

Passed the House June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 900.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 11, 12, 16 and 17, of an Act entitled, 'An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritances, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain Acts therein named,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to repeal section 18 of said Act."

Passed the House June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

House Bill No. 838, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), or so much thereof as is necessary to the Legislative Insurance Committee of the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading, ordered printed, and,

Under the rules of the Senate, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 900, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 11, 12, 16 and 17, of an Act entitled, 'An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritances, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain Acts therein named,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to repeal section 18 of said Act,"

Was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Barr, the bill was read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading, without reference.

At 12:45 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Bailey, the Senate took a recess until 4:00 o'clock p. m.

4:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 324, for "An Act to make an appropriation to reimburse the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 12, for moneys advanced County Miners' Examining Board of the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 346, for "An Act making an appropriation for the making and placing of a bronze tablet to the memory of the Illinois Soldiers of the War of 1812, in Memorial Hall, at Springfield, Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 390, for "An Act making an appropriation for paying the State's part in building a hard road from the south-east corner of the State Fair Grounds to the State Biological Laboratory,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 437, for "An Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Farmers' Institute for encouraging the work of agricultural demonstration,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 434, for "An Act making an appropriation for salaries and expenses of the State Tax Commission,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 435, for "An Act making an appropriation for salaries and expenses of the State Public Utilities Commission,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 665, for "An Act to provide for the purchase and remodeling of a steamer to be assigned to the Tenth Division, Illinois Naval Reserve, located at Quincy, Illinois, to be used for the relief of the citizens of Illinois in time of flood and other emergencies, and for the training of the Illinois Naval Reserve, when not in use as above,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 588, for "An Act in relation to suits and proceedings against receivers appointed by any court of the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 884, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 401.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of the lot, remodeling the old Logan Home bldg., and for care of grounds surrounding same, in memory of General John A. Logan, at Benton, Ill."

HOUSE BILL No. 717.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association."

HOUSE BILL No. 679.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation from the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State."

HOUSE BILL No. 894.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation from the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State."

HOUSE BILL No. 438.

A bill for "An Act appropriating six hundred dollars for the relief of M. E. Spafford, of Joliet, Ill., and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury."

HOUSE BILL No. 350.

A bill for "An Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000) to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums."

Passed the House June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

Bills of the following titles, were taken up and ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and,

Under the rules, were referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE BILL No. 401.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of the lot, remodeling the old Logan Home bldg., and for care of grounds surrounding same, in memory of General John A. Logan, at Benton, Ill."

HOUSE BILL No. 717.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association."

HOUSE BILL No. 679.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation from the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State."

HOUSE BILL No. 894.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation from the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State."

HOUSE BILL No. 438.

A bill for "An Act appropriating six hundred dollars for the relief of M. E. Spafford, of Joliet, Ill., and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury."

HOUSE BILL No. 350.

A bill for "An Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000) to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums."

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Barr, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 124, a bill for "An Act making appropriations for the ordinary and other expenses of the State charitable institutions herein named,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 225, a bill for "An Act to make appropriations for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 254, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the improvement and enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and for the necessary and extraordinary expenses thereof,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 398, a bill for "An Act making appropriations for the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 409, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for rebuilding, repairing, equipping and furnishing the bakery building at the Kankakee State Hospital, destroyed by fire on April 4, 1913,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 622, a bill for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 641, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Penitentiary,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 850, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the sale and conveyance of all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois in and to certain lands in the city of Chicago, purchased by the State for an armory site for the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard,'"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 851, a bill for "An Act to reappropriate the unexpended balance of appropriations made by an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve, and making an appropriation therefor,' approved June 9, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 891, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of the building and lands, now owned by the State of Illinois, and used for an armory by the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, House Bill No. 729, a bill for "An Act to amend and revise section 36 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this State, with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and as amended by Act approved May 24, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, House Bill No. 705, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 2 and 6 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to require fire fighting equipment and other means for the prevention and controlling of fires and the prevention of loss of life from fires in coal mines,' approved and in force March 8, 1910, as amended by Act approved and in force June 7, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, House Bill No. 707, a bill for "An Act to promote the safety of persons and property in coal mines by regulating the character of permissible explosives sold to be used in coal mines,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 47.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday, June 18, 1913, a recess be taken until 12:00 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 28, 1913, for the purpose of considering only messages from the Governor on bills passed by the General Assembly and that when the General Assembly adjourns upon June 28, 1913, it stands adjourned *sine die*; and, be it further

Resolved, That on June 18, 1913, all bills on the order of first or second reading on the calendar of either House, or in committee, lie on the table.

Together with the following amendment, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Joint Resolution No. 47 so as to read as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, June 20, 1913, a recess be taken until 12:00 o'clock noon on Monday, June 30, 1913, for the purpose of considering only messages from the Governor on bills passed by the General Assembly and that when the General Assembly adjourns upon June 30, 1913, it stands adjourned *sine die*; and, be it further

Resolved, That on June 20, 1913, all bills on the order of first or second reading on the calendars of either House, or in committee, lie on the table.

Concurred in by the House, as amended, June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration and, on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in their amendment to the resolution.

Mr. Hurburgh moved that the vote whereby the Senate concurred be reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Magill, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed to and made a special order for Tuesday, June 17, 1913, immediately after the preceding special order.

At 5:00 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate adjourned until Monday, June 16, 1913, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1913, 7:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of the Senate of Friday, June 13, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

At 7:35 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Glackin, the Senate took a recess until 8:30 o'clock p. m.

8:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 63.

A bill for "An Act granting women the right to vote for presidential electors and certain other officers, and to participate and vote in certain matters and elections."

Passed the House June 11, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to the following resolution, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 36.

WHEREAS, On April 3, 1913, the House of Representatives adopted House Resolution No. 46 pursuant to the request of the Governor of the State of Illinois, and because of other good and substantial reasons set forth in said resolution, that certain charitable organizations licensed to handle wards of the State were organized for financial gain, and not to carry out the charitable purposes for which they were organized and have been found guilty of obtaining surrender acts from parents of children and deporting them beyond the jurisdiction of the court and even into foreign lands; and,

WHEREAS, The committee appointed under such House resolution entered upon the discharge of their duties and have made a tentative report of their acts and doings; and,

WHEREAS, The committee believe that it is essential and expedient in the interests of the public and in the furtherance of the good government of this State to continue a most researching, scrutinizing and careful examination and investigation, and that the same be conducted by a committee of both the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Illinois; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a joint committee of five Representatives and three Senators be appointed, respectively, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Executive Committee of the Senate to continue the investigation and inquiry into the methods and actions of such charitable institutions and organizations licensed by the State of Illinois, and of all societies and organizations licensed by the State to handle and dispose of children under the juvenile law, and to investigate their accounts of receipts and expenditures for the purpose of determining whether all moneys received by them are dispensed with proper regards for the authority given by the State to such institutions and societies, and to ascertain if these societies and institutions and organizations incorporated, not for profit, are engaged in the name of charity and by virtue of standing of the organization to traffic or commerce for gain; and, be it further

Resolved, That the said committee be, and it hereby is, empowered and fully authorized, to take any and all steps that may be necessary to make full and complete investigation of the above specified matters; and in the doing of this, said committee is specially authorized and empowered, to summons before said committee as witnesses any and all persons who may, in the judgment of the committee be possessed of any information deemed valuable by said committee, this to include the power to summons by subpoena *duces tecum* all persons possessed of, or in any way in charge of books, documents and papers desired as evidence by said committee; and said committee shall have, and it hereby has, the same power or powers possessed by the General Assembly, to enforce its orders, and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents and papers; and, be it further

Resolved, That the said committee shall have the power to employ any assistants, a stenographer and clerks; and, be it further

Resolved, That the said committee shall continue its inquiry and investigation and report to the Forty-ninth General Assembly, and that the said committee shall receive no compensation, but shall be paid its actual expenses and that an appropriation be made for the sum of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000.00) to meet the actual expenses of the said committee, as well as such assistants that may be necessarily employed by it, and that an appropriation in said sum be made by the General Assembly, and that all expenses necessarily incurred shall be paid on voucher certified to by the chairman of the said committee and approved by either the Speaker of the House or the Lieutenant Governor.

Which amendments are as follows:

Amend House Joint Resolution No. 36 by striking out all after the word "organized" in line 7, except the word "and" and all of lines 8 and 9 except the word "and" in line 9 of the first whereas.

Also amend line 20 by striking out "three" and insert in lieu thereof "five."

Concurred in by the House June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 274.

A bill for "An Act to establish a joint legislative commission, and to define the powers and duties thereof."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 274 in the House by striking out in section 7, lines 20, 21, 22, page 4, of the printed bill:

"Re-letter sub-section 'E' in section 7, as sub-section 'D.'"

"Re-letter sub-section 'F' in section 7, as sub-section 'E.'"

And insert at the end of line (8), section (7), the following:

"The State Legislative Reference Bureau shall afford to any member of the General Assembly, upon his request, such legal assistance and information as may be practicable in the preparation of bills proposed to be introduced into the General Assembly by such member."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 274 by striking out all after the word "commission" in line 3 of section 1 of the printed bill, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "composed of the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House, the chairmen of the Committees on Judiciary of the Senate and House, four other Senators and four other members of the House of Representatives. The Governor shall be *ex officio* chairman of said commission."

Sec. 2. Immediately after the passage and approval of this Act, and thereafter at the beginning of each regular session of the General Assembly, the Governor shall designate four Senators and four members of the House of Representatives as members of said commission.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall serve as a member of the commission during the term of office for which he shall have been elected, and the members from either House, including those serving on said commission by virtue of being chairmen of committees of either House or as Speaker of the House of Representatives or President *pro tempore* of the Senate, shall serve until the convening of the next General Assembly after their appointment.

Sec. 4. The commission shall meet during the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly, and during the intervals between the regular sessions, and at such times and places as it may determine. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services as members thereof, but shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses, incurred in the performance of their official duties, out of any money appropriated for the use of the commission.

Sec. 5. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and shall follow no other gainful profession, occupation or employment. The commission shall also appoint such other officers, agents and employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and shall fix the compensation of each of its appointees: *Provided*, the salary of the secretary be fixed at a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) per annum.

Sec. 6. The commission shall have power, when requested by the Governor, the General Assembly, or either House thereof:

(a) To examine and report upon the operation of laws of this and other states and countries.

(b) To investigate the expenditure of any appropriation made by the General Assembly.

(c) To prepare drafts of bills.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of said commission:

(a) To establish in the State Capitol a legislative reference bureau which shall be open daily, excepting Sundays and legal holidays, in which shall be collected and kept in such manner as may make the same readily accessible, such laws, reports, books, periodicals, documents, catalogues, check lists, digests, summaries of the laws of other states upon current legislation and such other printed or written matter as may aid the members of the General Assembly in the performance of their official duties.

The Legislative Reference Bureau shall collect, catalogue, classify, index, completely digest, topically index, check list, and summarize all bills, memorials, resolutions and orders, as well as substitutes and amendments and changes, if any, introduced in each branch of the General Assembly, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been printed, and shall furnish copies of the digest, indexed and topically indexed, to each member of the General Assembly on Monday of each week during the session of the General Assembly.

The said Legislative Reference Bureau shall afford to any member of the General Assembly upon his request such legal assistance and information as may be practicable in the preparation of bills, memorials, resolutions and orders and amendments, alterations, changes thereto, and revisions and substitutes thereof, proposed to be introduced into the General Assembly by such member.

(b) To cause to be prepared, printed and distributed for the use of the members of the General Assembly, before the convening of the regular session of the General Assembly, a detailed budget of the appropriations which the officers of the several departments of the State government report to it are required of the several departments for the biennium for which appropriations are to be made by the next General Assembly, together with a comparative statement of the sums appropriated by the preceding General Assembly for the same purposes.

(c) To investigate and report upon such matters as it may have been directed so to do by the Governor, by the General Assembly or either House thereof.

(d) To keep a full and correct record of its proceedings and of all investigations conducted by it, to afford public access to the record of its proceedings and investigations and to report the same or parts thereof to the General Assembly at its convening.

(e) To furnish to either House of the General Assembly, upon request of such House, any file or record in the possession of said commission, or a copy thereof.

Sec. 8. Every department of the State government or officer thereof when so requested by said commission, shall cooperate with said commission in any inquiry being conducted by said commission.

Sec. 9. The officers of the several departments of the State government shall make duplicate reports by the first day of November next preceding the convening of the regular session of the General Assembly of the appropriations which are required for their several departments for the biennium for which appropriations are to be made by such General Assembly. One of the said duplicate reports shall be filed with the Governor and the other with the secretary of the commission.

Sec. 10. The Secretary of State shall provide said commission with suitable offices in the State Capitol convenient to the place of meeting of the General Assembly, and shall further provide said commission with the necessary furniture, stationery and supplies.

Sec. 11. The board of commissioners for the management of the State Library shall cooperate with the said commission and shall make the facilities of said library accessible, so far as practicable, for the use of said commission, and are hereby authorized to loan to said commission any books, periodicals, documents, reports or other printed or written matter belonging to said library.

Sec. 12. All proper expenses incurred by said commission shall be paid out of the appropriations made for its use upon itemized vouchers drawn by the secretary and approved by the Governor.

Passed the House as amended June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Magill, the amendments contained in the foregoing message, were ordered printed.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 617.

A bill for "An Act for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds and fish in the State of Illinois, for the appointment of a commission and staff for the enforcement thereof, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto."

Together with the following amendments, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the word "appointed" in the sixth line of section 1 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the word "designated."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out after the first word "commission" in line 8 of section 1 of the printed bill and up to and including the words "and game" in line 11 of said section.

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by adding to section 2 at the end thereof the following: In addition to the wardens, and deputy wardens herein provided for, all constables in this State shall be *ex officio* special deputy wardens who shall receive no salary per diem or expenses as such, but who shall receive in addition to the fees and mileage provided by law, one-half of all the fines recovered for violation of this Act in case where they have filed the complaint.

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by inserting in line 1 of section 3 of the printed bill a hyphen between the word "salary" and the word "expense."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the figures "18" in line 5 of section 4 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "25."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the figures "11" in line 6 of section 4 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "10."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out in line 13 of section 4 the word "June" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "July."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the word "Crow" when it precedes the word "Black Bird" in line 3 in section 6 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 9.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by inserting after the word "any" in line 2 of section 8 of the printed bill the words "wild goose, wild duck, brant, rail, or other water fowl."

AMENDMENT No. 10.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by inserting after the word "provided" in line 4 of section 8 of the printed bill, the following: "And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to bait or feed any of said birds or water fowls with any kind of seeds or grain for the purpose of trapping, shooting or ensnaring them."

AMENDMENT No. 11.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the semicolon (;) in line 6 of section 11 of the printed bill, after the figure 1st, insert in lieu thereof a period.

AMENDMENT No. 12.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out after the period in line 6 of section 11 of the printed bill, all up to and including the word "partridge" in line 13 and insert in lieu thereof the words "and it shall be unlawful for any person for and during the period of ten years from the passage of this Act to injure, take, kill, expose or offer for sale or have in possession except for breeding purposes any wild turkey, or any kind of pheasant, sand grouse or partridges."

AMENDMENT No. 13.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out all of section 7 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 14.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by inserting after the word "wild" in line 2 of section 13 of the printed bill the word "birds."

AMENDMENT No. 15.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out all after the word "turkey" in line 33 of section 22 of the printed bill, up to and including the word "pheasants" in line 38 of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or any kind of pheasants."

AMENDMENT No. 16.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out in section 23 of the printed bill all of lines 31, 32, 33 and 34 up to and including the word "dollar."

AMENDMENT No. 17.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the word "covered" in line 2 of section 26 of the printed bill, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "paid."

AMENDMENT No. 19.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617, section 22, by inserting after the word "applicant" in line 9 of said section 22 of the printed bill the following: "Place of birth, if a naturalized citizen, the date of the naturalization papers and the court by which issued, if a minor born beyond the jurisdiction of the

United States, the date of the naturalization papers of the parent or parents and the court by which issued, if any; the fact of having declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, with the date of such declaration and the court in which such declaration is filed;" and by inserting after the word "clerk" in line 11 of section 22 of the printed bill the following: "and any applicant who shall wilfully and corruptly swear falsely shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly." And by inserting after the word "Illinois" in line 15 of section 22 of said printed bill the following: "or if not a citizen of the United States or not having declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, whether a resident of the State of Illinois or not;" and by inserting after the word "Illinois" in line 18 of section 22 of the printed bill the following: "and a citizen of the United States."

AMENDMENT No. 20.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out after the word "time" in line 2 of section 34 the comma and inserting in lieu thereof a period, and by striking out all after the word "time" in line 2 up to and including the word "year" in line 5 of section 34.

AMENDMENT No. 26.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out of line 9, section 4, the words "or mourning dove" and by striking out in line 10, section 4, the words, "or mourning dove" and by inserting in line 17, section 4, between the words "year" and "nor" the following, "or any mourning dove from November 1st of any year to August 15 of the succeeding year."

AMENDMENT No. 27.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 in the House, in section 42, page 23, line 6, by striking out the word "fifteen" and insert in lieu thereof, the word "twelve," and also strike out in line 7 of the same section the word "fifteen" and insert in lieu thereof, the word "twelve."

Passed the House, as amended, June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, the amendments contained in the foregoing message were ordered printed.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 22.

A bill for "An Act relating to hotels, inns and public lodging houses in cities, villages and incorporated towns in the State of Illinois, having a population of not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, creating the office of State Hotel Inspector, and providing penalties for the violation thereof."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 22, by striking out in the title thereof, all after the word "Illinois" in the second line.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 22, by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "Every building or structure kept, used or maintained as, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be an inn,

hotel or public lodging house or place where sleeping accommodations are furnished for hire to transient guests, whether with or without meals in which ten (10) or more rooms are used for the accommodation of guests shall, for the purpose of this Act, be defined to be a hotel and whenever the word hotel shall occur in this Act it shall be construed to mean every such structure as is described in this section.

Sec. 2. All beds for the accommodation of guests in any hotel shall be provided with a sufficient supply of clean bedding and with clean sheets, each of which shall be at least eighty-one inches wide and ninety-nine inches long. All beds shall be provided with clean sheets as often as the same shall be assigned to different persons.

Sec. 3. Each and every hotel having a public washroom shall keep therein at all times a sufficient supply of individual clean towels in a place in sight of, and easy of access to guests. Also, at least two clean towels in each room, each day.

Sec. 4. Whenever any room in any hotel shall have been occupied by any person having a contagious or infectious disease, the said room shall be thoroughly fumigated and all bedding therein thoroughly disinfected before said room shall be occupied by any other person, but in any event, such room shall not be let to any person for at least forty-eight hours after such fumigation or disinfection.

Sec. 5. Every hotel shall be well drained, constructed and plumbed, according to sanitary rules to be established by the State Board of Health and shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition and free from effluvia arising from any sewer, drain, privy or other source within the control of the owner, manager, agent or other person in charge; and shall be provided with water closets or privies properly screened for the separate use of males and females, which water closets or privies shall be disinfected as often as may be necessary to keep them, at all times, in a sanitary condition.

Sec. 6. Every owner, manager, agent or person in charge of a hotel, who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00), nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days, nor more than three months, or both, and every day that such hotel is carried on in violation of this Act, shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 7. The State Board of Health shall cause to be printed and shall forward to each hotel, inn and public lodging house coming under the provisions of this Act, a sufficient number of copies of this Act, so as to enable the management of the said hotel, inn or public lodging house to post one notice in a conspicuous place in each room used for lodging purposes, and the said management shall cause the said notices so sent to be posted as provided for in this section.

Sec. 8. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Passed the House, as amended, June 12, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the amendments contained in the foregoing message, were ordered printed.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 213.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 189 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 213 as printed in the House, by inserting after the word "force" in line 22 of the printed bill, the words "by which no tax limit is imposed."

Passed the House, as amended, June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Juul, the amendment contained in the foregoing message, was ordered printed.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 911.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the officers and members of the next General Assembly, and for salaries of the officers of the State government."

HOUSE BILL No. 913.

A bill for "An Act in relation to the adjustment and settlement of suits and claims growing out of the failure of Charles W. Spalding, late treasurer of the University of Illinois, to account for certain moneys and securities of the said University of Illinois, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act."

Passed the House, June 12, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 916.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of George B. Boardman, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, from the Forty-first District, seated vice Michael F. Hennebry."

Passed the House, June 13, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 842.

A bill for "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules, regulating the use, and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named."

HOUSE BILL No. 286.

A bill for "An Act to authorize cities to open streets through parks."

HOUSE BILL No. 706.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain in the coal fields of Illinois mine fire fighting and rescue stations,' approved March 4, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, title as amended by Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

HOUSE BILL No. 752.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker."

HOUSE BILL No. 708.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 2 and 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act providing that operators of mines shall furnish shot firers in mines where shooting and blasting is done,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by Act approved May 20, 1907, in force July 1, 1907."

HOUSE BILL No. 919.

A bill for "An Act providing for an exhibition and celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro, creating a commission to conduct same and making an appropriation therefor."

Passed the House, June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 400.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of rebuilding and preserving the walls of ancient Ft. Chartres, of preserving and strengthening its old powder magazine, and for the purpose of making and creating a State Park upon the site of this ancient fort."

Passed the House, June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 757.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning compensation of trustees.' Approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891."

Passed the House, June 16, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 715.

A bill for "An Act to enable cities and counties in this State to contribute towards erecting, building, maintaining and supporting non-sectarian public hospitals located within their respective limits, and to repeal a certain Act therein named."

HOUSE BILL No. 682.

A bill for "An Act making it a misdemeanor to sell, trade or give away any toy pistol so made or constructed that it can be used to shoot blank cartridges, and to fix the punishment therefor."

HOUSE BILL No. 905.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of the paving of the north approach to the Illinois River, with vitrified brick, 48 ft. in width, from the bridge to the headrace, said approach being abutted on each side, by property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois, and located in the city of Ottawa, Illinois."

Passed the House, June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 401, for "An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of the lot, remodeling the old Logan Home building and for care of grounds surrounding same, in memory of General John A. Logan, at Benton, Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 608, for "An Act making an appropriation for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 679, for "An Act making an appropriation for the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 894, for "An Act making an appropriation from the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 717, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, Senate Bill No. 668, for "An Act to provide for a Woman's Reformatory Commission,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 438, for "An Act appropriating six hundred dollars for the relief of M. E. Spafford, of Joliet, Illinois, and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do not pass.

The report of the committee was concurred in and the bill, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to lie on the table, and on motion of Mr. O'Connor the bill was referred to the court of claims.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE A SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 687, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 3 and 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the inspection of equipment and operation of safety appliances on railroads engaged in moving traffic between points in the State of Illinois,'"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 660, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the benefit of Jesse Rupert, Q. M. Sergt., Bat. A, Illinois Lt. Art.,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 661, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the benefit of Charles Balsley, Corporal Bat. A, Ill. Lt. Art.,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate Bill No. 182, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation," approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,' and to add an additional section thereto to be known as section 5 and to amend the title of said Act,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Labor June 4, 1913

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title, after the word "A Bill," strike out all thereafter and insert in lieu thereof the following: "For an Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females, in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, or factory or laundry, hotel or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated in this State in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' approved June 19, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution incorporated or unincorporated in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' approved June 19, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That no female shall be employed in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, or factory, or laundry, or hotel, or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any person, firm or corporation engaged in any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier, or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated in this State, more than ten hours during any one day, or more than fifty-four hours in any one week. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than ten hours during the twenty-four hours of any day, or fifty-four hours during any week.

Sec. 2. Any employer who shall require or permit or suffer any female to work in any of the places mentioned in section 1 of this Act more than the number of hours provided for in this Act, during any day of twenty-four hours, or during any week, or who shall fail, neglect or refuse to so arrange the work of females in his employ that they shall not work more than the numbers of hours provided for in this Act, during any one day, or during any one week, or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent or other agent of any such employer to violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than \$25.00 or more than \$100.00.

Mr. Olson moved that the amendments reported from the committee lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 19; nays, 12.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Landee,	Olson,	Woodard,
Campbell,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,	

Yeas—19.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Beall,	Cornwell,	Jones,	Madigan,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Keller,	Manny,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Hurburgh,			

Nays—12.

Mr. Waage moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until tomorrow, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 16; nays, 17.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Olson.
Brady,	Dailey,	Jones,	Madigan,	Waage,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Keller,	Meeker,	Womack,
Campbell,				

Yeas—16.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Beall,	Denvir,	Hurley,	Manny,	Tossey.
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Landee,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Compton,	Helm,	Magill,	Piercy,	Mr. President,
Cornwell,	Hurburgh,			

Nays—17.

Mr. Waage offered the following amendments to the bill:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title, after the word "A bill," strike out all thereafter and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "For an Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females, in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, or factory or laundry, hotel or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated in this State in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' approved June 19, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "That sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement,

or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution incorporated or unincorporated in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' approved June 19, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That no female shall be employed in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, or factory, or laundry, or hotel, or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any person, firm or corporation engaged in any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier, or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated in this State, more than ten hours during any one day, or more than sixty hours in any one week. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than ten hours during the twenty-four hours of any day, or sixty hours during any week.

Sec. 2. Any employer who shall require or permit or suffer any female to work in any of the places mentioned in section 1 of this Act more than the number of hours provided for in this Act, during any day of twenty-four hours, or during any week, or who shall fail, neglect or refuse to so arrange the work of females in his employ that they shall not work more than the numbers of hours provided for in this Act, during any one day, or during any one week, or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent or other agent of any such employer to violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than \$25.00 or more than \$100.00.

The question then being, "Shall the amendments offered by Mr. Waage be adopted, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Canaday,	Hearn,		O'Connor,
Beall,	Compton,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Jones,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cleary,	Franklin,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Ettelson,				

Nays—6.

Mr. Olson offered the following amendment:

After the word "factory" insert the words "or residence."

Mr. Jones moved that the amendment lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Beall,	Compton,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Keller,	Piercy,	

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Lundberg,	Olson,
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Nays—2.

Mr. Hurburgh moved that the bill be advanced to third reading.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the previous question was ordered, and the question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: MESSRS.

Bailey,	Cleary,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Compton,	Helm,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Womack,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Jones,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Meeker, Waage,

Nays—2.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE A SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 361, a bill for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883; as amended by Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 710, a bill for "An Act to establish the Mining Investigating Commission of the State of Illinois, and prescribing its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 324, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation to reimburse the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 12, for moneys advanced County Miners' Examining Board of the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 346, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the making and placing of a bronze tablet to the memory of the Illinois soldiers of the War of 1812 in Memorial Hall at Springfield, Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 390, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for paying the State's part in building a hard road from the southeast corner of the State Fair Grounds to the State Biological Laboratory,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,
And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?"
it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 437, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Farmers' Institute for encouraging the work of agricultural demonstration,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?"
it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 756, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration Commission of Illinois, and the participation of the State of Illinois in the erection of a contemplated memorial at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on Lake Erie and in the centennial celebration thereof in the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?"
it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 619, a bill for "An Act to provide for the care, repair, preservation and maintenance of uniforms, arms and equipment of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?"
it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 848, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation of additional sums for the completion of armories now under construction,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations June 13, 1913:

After the figures "20,000" in line 11 of section 1 of said printed bill, insert the following: "Woodstock Armory, 5,000; Aurora Armory, 10,000; total, 135,000."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 125, a bill for "An Act making appropriations for the State charitable institutions herein named,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations June 13, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend original House Bill No. 125 in the Senate in section 1 of said bill, after the words "for the erection of buildings, other improvements, supervision and care of property" by striking out "\$500,000.00" and inserting in lieu thereof, "\$205,000.00."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

After section 5 insert the following section to be known as section 6: "Section 6. There is reappropriated to the Board of Administration for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of 'An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Surgical Institution for Children in the State of Illinois,' approved June 6, 1911, the sum of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) for the purpose of constructing a suitable hospital building, and also the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) for furnishing said building, the appropriations to be payable from the State treasury in accordance with the provisions of said Act."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 841, a bill for "An Act to promote the general welfare of the People of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment within this State; providing for the enforcement and administering thereof, and a penalty for its violation, and repealing an Act entitled, 'An Act to promote the general welfare of the People of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment,' approved June 10, 1911, in force May 1, 1912,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations June 13, 1913:

Amend section 14 of the original bill by striking out twenty-five hundred dollars and insert in lieu thereof, four thousand dollars.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 895, a bill for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government until the expiration of the fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations June 13, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 895, by striking out in line 29 in the amended printed bill, the words "the sum of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000)," and insert in lieu thereof "the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000)."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend line 35, in the amended printed bill by striking out the words "Charles S. Deneen and William H. Stead," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Edward F. Dunne and P. J. Lucey."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend the amended printed bill by inserting after the word "annum," in line 50, "For three foreign corporation investigators, at \$1,200 each per annum, \$3,600 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend the amended printed bill by striking out in line 53, the figures "\$1,000," and insert in lieu thereof, the figures "\$1,200."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend the amended printed bill by striking out the figures "\$1,500" and insert the figures "\$1,800," in line 55.

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend the amended printed bill and insert in line 56, after the word "annum" the words, symbol and figures, "For one anti-trust clerk, \$1,100 per annum; for one anti-trust clerk, \$1,100 per annum; (for three clerks, \$900), each per annum, \$2,700 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

In line 56 for the symbol and figures "\$1,600," substitute the symbol and figures "\$1,800."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

In line 67, for the symbol and figures "\$1,800," substitute the symbol and figures "\$2,100."

AMENDMENT No. 9.

In line 68, for the symbol and figures "\$1,500" substitute the figures and symbol "\$1,800."

AMENDMENT No. 10.

In line 70, for the figures and symbol "\$1,800" and "\$900," respectively, substitute the symbol and figures "\$2,000" and "\$1,020," respectively.

AMENDMENT No. 11.

In line 71, for the figures and symbol "\$2,700" substitute the symbol and figures "\$3,060."

AMENDMENT No. 12.

In line 72, for the symbol and figures "\$2,100" substitute the symbol and figures "\$3,300."

AMENDMENT No. 13.

In line 73, for the symbol and figures "\$1,600," substitute the symbol and figures "\$1,800."

AMENDMENT No. 14.

In line 74 strike out the following: "For six policemen, \$800 each per annum, \$4,800 per annum," and insert in lieu thereof "For nine policemen, \$800 each per annum, \$7,200 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 15.

In line 79, after the symbol, figures and words "\$3,100 per annum" insert the words, symbol and figures "For one weigher, \$1,000 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 16.

In line 80 for the word "two" substitute the word "three" and in said line for the symbol and figures "\$2,400" substitute the symbol and figures "\$3,600."

AMENDMENT No. 17.

In line 83 for the symbol and figures "\$1,500" substitute the symbol and figures "\$2,500."

AMENDMENT No. 18.

In line 93 for the symbol and figures "\$10,000" substitute the symbol and figures "\$12,000."

AMENDMENT No. 19.

In line 95 for the symbol and figures "\$1,000" substitute the symbol and figures "\$2,000."

AMENDMENT No. 20.

In line 96 for the symbol and figures "\$1,000" substitute the symbol and figures "\$2,000."

AMENDMENT No. 21.

Amend line 111 by striking out figures "720" and inserting in lieu thereof "900."

AMENDMENT No. 22.

Strike out all after the word "Thirteenth" in lines 115, 116, 117 and 118, and insert the following: "To the Secretary of State for the purchase of automobile supplies, consisting of number tags, certificates of registration, aluminum tags, chauffeur licenses, plate numbers, badges, discs, etc., the sum of \$75,000 per annum, no part of which is to be used for the payment of salaries. And to the Secretary of State, the sum of \$20,000 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary for freight, drayage, postage, expressage and parcel post postage, for the delivering, mailing and shipment of automobile supplies, plates, badges, printed matter, etc., in connection with the automobile department."

AMENDMENT No. 22½.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 125, after the figures "\$1,000" insert "to the Secretary of State for the improvements of the interiors and lavatories and closets connected with the Senate Chamber and hall of the House of Representatives; also ladies' toilet on second floor of the State House, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

AMENDMENT No. 23.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 120, after the word "department" insert "\$2,500 per annum;" one clerk. In line 121, after the word "fee" insert "\$1,000 per annum," and strike out the figures \$2,250.

AMENDMENT No. 24.

In line 124, after the words, symbol and figures "\$1,000" by adding "To the Secretary of State for the purpose of refurnishing his offices in the State House, the sum of \$5,000; for the purpose of installing three modern electric

elevators in the State House, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and for the purpose of a new dynamo and generator in the Power House, the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

AMENDMENT No. 25.

Amend line 156 of section 1 of the printed amended bill by striking out the figures "\$5,000" and substituting therefor the figures "\$10,000."

AMENDMENT No 26.

Amend line 262 of section 1 of the printed amended bill by striking out "1911" and substituting therefor "1913."

AMENDMENT No. 27.

Amend by striking out in line 266 of the amended printed bill the figures "\$25,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$27,500."

AMENDMENT No. 27½.

Amend House Bill No. 895 in Senate, by inserting after the word "following" in line 270 of section 1 of the printed bill the following: "One assistant Attorney General in charge of the inheritance tax office of counties of the third class, \$5,000 per annum; one assistant, \$3,500 per annum; two other assistants, \$3,000 each per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 28.

Amend line 295 of the amended bill by striking out the figures "\$12,500" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$25,000."

AMENDMENT No 29.

Amend line 308 of the amended printed bill by striking out the figures "\$1,100" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,200."

AMENDMENT No. 30.

Amend paragraph 31 of the amended printed bill by inserting on line 311 after "per annum," "For conducting the medical and State teachers' examination, \$1,500 per annum." For medical examinations from July 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913, "\$600."

AMENDMENT No. 31.

Amend line 349 of the amended printed bill by inserting after the first "per annum," for salary of stenographer and court reporter, \$1,500 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 32.

Amend paragraph 9 of the amended printed bill by striking out the word "printing" out of line 415.

AMENDMENT No. 33.

Amend paragraph 10 of the amended printed bill by striking out the word "printing" out of line 419."

AMENDMENT No. 34.

Amend paragraph 11 of the amended printed bill by striking out line 426.

AMENDMENT No. 35.

Amend by striking out in lines 448 and 449 of the amended printed bill, "two stenographers, \$1,200 each per annum, \$2,400 per annum," and insert the following in lieu thereof: "One stenographer and secretary to the chief inspector, \$1,200 per annum;" "one stenographer, \$1,200 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 37.

Amend printed House Bill No. 895, as amended, by adding after the word "annum," line 472, as follows: "Also hereby appropriated for the use of the Chicago district of the grain inspection department to pay balance of clerk hire for the month of June, 1913, the sum of \$552.59, and the sum of \$705.01 to pay balance of salaries of deputy inspectors for the month of June, 1913."

AMENDMENT No. 38.

Amend printed House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out line 477 and line 478 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "incidental expenses of East St. Louis office, \$1,200 per annum." Making paragraph for East St. Louis district read as follows: "East St. Louis District: One deputy chief inspector, \$2,400 per annum; one registrar, \$1,800 per annum; one clerk, \$1,500 per annum; one supervising inspector, \$1,800 per annum; four assistant inspectors, \$1,500 each per annum, \$6,000 per annum; three helpers, \$1,080 per annum each, \$3,240 per annum; for incidental expenses of East St. Louis office, \$1,200 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 39.

Amend printed House Bill No. 895, as amended, by adding after the word "annum" in line 478 of the printed bill, the following: "Joliet District, one deputy grain inspector, \$900 per annum;" Kankakee District, one deputy grain inspector, \$1,200 per annum; Decatur District, one deputy grain inspector, \$1,800 per annum; one grain helper, \$720 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 40.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by adding after the words "per annum" in line 494, the following: "for additional stenographic and clerical hire, \$500 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 41.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out in line 497 the figures "200" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures, "400."

AMENDMENT No. 42.

Amend lines 504 and 505 of the amended bill by striking out the words "for expenses of 12 mine inspectors, \$12,000 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

AMENDMENT No. 43.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out "\$500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,200" in line 541.

AMENDMENT No. 44.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out "\$2,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,400" in line 542.

AMENDMENT No. 45.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, line 548, by striking out the figures "\$3,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$4,000."

AMENDMENT No. 46.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 556, by striking out the figures "\$500" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,000."

AMENDMENT No. 47.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 557, by striking out "\$300" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000."

AMENDMENT No. 47½.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 567, after the word "clerk," by inserting "and assistant examiner, \$2,200 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 48.

Amend line 589 of the printed amended bill by striking out the words "to steam plant."

AMENDMENT No. 49.

Amend Line 598 of the printed amended Bill No. 895 by striking out the words, "for the librarian."

AMENDMENT No. 50.

Amend line 625 of the printed amended Bill No. 895 by striking out the figures "\$1,800" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$2,000."

AMENDMENT No. 51.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by inserting in line 671, after the first per annum, the words, "for registrar and chief clerk, \$1,500 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 52.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 672, by striking out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight;" also in same line strike out the figures "\$6,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$9,600."

AMENDMENT No. 53.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 676, after the word "expenses," strike out the figures "\$100" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$200."

AMENDMENT No. 54.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out all in paragraph No. 64 and inserting in lieu thereof "to the Board of Prison Industries for salary of the clerk to the president, \$1,800 per annum, for an assistant clerk and stenographer, \$900 per annum, for traveling and other expenses of the members, \$500 per annum, for express, postage and other miscellaneous expenses of office, \$1,000 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 55.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 751, by striking out the figures "\$2,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$5,000."

AMENDMENT No. 55½.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by inserting in line 727, of the printed bill, after the word "Commission," the words "for salary of secretary, \$3,500 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 56.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by inserting "the amount to be appropriated," in line 763, after the words "chemical bacteriological examinations, \$2,000."

AMENDMENT No. 57.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 791, by striking out the figures "\$1,500" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,800;" also strike out the words "one clerk" and insert in lieu thereof the words "one male clerk."

AMENDMENT No. 58.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 827, after the figures "\$500" insert for "investigation and prosecution, \$2,400 per annum: *Provided*, that the total expenditure shall not exceed the amount collected and paid into the treasury of the State by this department."

AMENDMENT No. 59.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 829, by striking out "\$50" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$75;" also strike out in line 830 "\$600" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$900."

AMENDMENT No. 60.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 831, by striking out the figures "\$1,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,000;" also strike out figures in line No. 831, "\$1,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,250;" also add to 74th paragraph after "per annum," in line 834, "Monitors, \$100 per annum; inspector, \$900 per annum; expense for inspector, \$500 per annum. Deficiency to July 1, 1913, members per diem, \$650; members' expenses, \$1,500; contingent fund, \$250; inspector, \$300; total, \$2,700: *Provided*, that the total expenditures shall not exceed the amount collected and paid into the treasury of the State by the department.

AMENDMENT No. 61.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 846, by striking out the figures "\$1,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$900."

AMENDMENT No. 62.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 848, by striking out the figures "\$1,750" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$2,500."

AMENDMENT No. 63.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 854, after the words "per annum," insert "deficiency to the chief clerk, \$600."

AMENDMENT No. 64.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 862, by striking out the figures "\$1,300" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$2,000."

AMENDMENT No. 65.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 891, by striking out the figures "\$1,600" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000."

AMENDMENT No. 66.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 893, by striking out the figures "\$1,200" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,400."

AMENDMENT No. 67.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 893, by inserting next after the words "\$1,200 per annum," the words and figures "traveling expenses of secretary or other members of the board while acting as inspector, visiting schools for nurses throughout the State, \$400 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 68.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 936, by striking out the figures "\$5,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$6,000."

AMENDMENT No. 69.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 907, for the symbol and figures "\$1,000," after the words "clerk hire," insert the symbol and figures "\$1,800."

AMENDMENT No. 70.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 909, after the words "board members," insert the words "and assistant field superintendent," and for the symbol and figures "\$1,000" insert the symbol and figures "\$1,800."

AMENDMENT No. 71.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 910, for the symbol and figures "\$1,000" insert the symbol and figures "\$1,500."

AMENDMENT No. 72.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 910, after the words "per annum" at the end of the line add the following: "for miscellaneous, the sum of \$400 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 73.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, paragraph 85, "To the Fort Massac trustees, the sum of \$600 per annum for the purpose of paying the salary of the custodian; for general improvements and other necessary expenses, \$2,500 per annum; for extension of retaining walls, \$1,500."

AMENDMENT No. 74.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out all of lines 916 and 917 of section 1 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 75.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out all after the words and figures "July 1, 1913 and 1914" in line 943 of section 1 of the printed amended bill, and also strike out all of lines 944 and 951, inclusive, and substitute therefor, the following: "The president and secretary of each County Farmers' Institute shall file annually with the secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute a sworn statement in duplicate, which shall show that said Farmers' Institute has held one or more duly advertised public sessions annually in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the board of directors of the Illinois Farmers' Institute. One copy of such sworn statement, together with proper itemized bills certified by the president and secretary of the County Institute, covering the necessary expenses for holding the County Institute, accompanied by receipted voucher showing the expenditure of moneys named in the itemized bills, shall be filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts by the secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, and the Auditor shall issue his warrant on the State Treasurer in payment of said expenses payable to the treasurer of the County Farmers' Institute: *Provided*, that if the necessary expenses of a County Farmers' Institute shall not equal the sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00), said warrant shall only be drawn for the sum actually expended. Total for 102 counties, \$15,300."

AMENDMENT No. 76.

Amend by striking out all of lines 952 and 959, inclusive, of section 1 of the printed amended bill.

AMENDMENT No. 76½.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out in line 997 the figures "\$50,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$60,000."

AMENDMENT No. 77.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 1,000 by striking out the figures "\$10,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$25,000."

AMENDMENT No. 77½.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out in line 1,001 the figures "\$25,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$40,000."

AMENDMENT No. 78.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, "*Ninety-fifth*—For payment of expenses concurred by the joint committee, appointed by virtue of House Joint Resolution No. 24 of the House and Senate of the Forty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of making an investigation of the question of public utilities."

2. Expense Hotel LaSalle, meals, rooms and service for commissioners, \$296.44; M. J. Stein, legal service, \$100.00; John T. Denvir, expense, \$175.00; R. J. Barr, \$175.00; Edward J. Glackin, \$175.00; W. O. Potter, \$125.00; Chester W. Church, \$175.00; George W. Alschuler, \$125.00; William Holaday, \$175.00; William Scanlan, \$175.00; T. B. Scouten, salary as sergeant-at-arms and expenses, \$1,566.77; W. L. Corris, fees and stenographer, \$4,000.00; Will Colvin, salary as clerk and expense, \$1,200.00; John Dailey, expenditures for committee, \$4,049.43; Geo. A. Schmidt, attorneys' fees and typewriting, \$585.00.

3. The above items shall be certified by the chairman of said joint committee and the chairman, respectively, of the committees on appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois."

AMENDMENT No. 79.

Ninety-sixth—To the commission to investigate home finding societies, House Joint Resolution No. 35, the sum of \$7,000.

AMENDMENT No. 80.

Ninety-seventh—To the commission to investigate old age pensions, the sum of \$10,000.

AMENDMENT No. 81.

Amend lines 15 and 16 of section 2 of the printed amended bill by striking out the words "to board of commissioners, trustees, heads of departments and officers appointed by the Governor," and insert in lieu thereof, the word "herein."

AMENDMENT No. 82.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 37 of section 2, by striking out the words "pay rolls for commissioners, trustees and officers appointed by the Governor" and insert in lieu thereof "pay rolls for all boards, board of commissioners, board of trustees and all officers appointed by the Governor;" also amend line 39 of section 2 by substituting the word "said" for these.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

Amend printed amendments to House Bill No. 895 in the Senate by striking out in the ninety-sixth paragraph of the seventy-ninth amendment, page 15 of said printed amendments the figures "35," and insert in lieu thereof the figures "36."

No. 2.

Amend printed House Bill No. 895, in the Senate by inserting after line 911, the following: "To Edna Little, services as telephone operator from January 8 to June 20, 1913, the sum of \$250.00.

No. 3.

In line 792 in the amended printed bill strike out the word "three" and insert in lieu thereof the word "two;" also amend line 793 by striking out the figures "three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00)" and substitute the figures "two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00)" in lieu thereof; also after the words "per annum" in line 793 in the amended printed bill insert the words "one female stenographer at \$1,200.00 per annum."

No. 4.

Amend printed House Bill No. 895 in the Senate, as amended, as follows: Amend line 786 of section 1 of the printed amended bill after the words "per annum" by inserting the following: "for support of and maintenance of State Game Farm, \$12,000.00 per annum."

No. 5.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended in the Senate by adding after the word "per annum" in line 772 of the printed bill by inserting, "for additional land the sum of \$45,000.00."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 849, a bill for "An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard and making an appropriation therefor,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations June 13, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend title of said bill by striking out the period after the word "therefore" and by inserting the following: "and for the purchase of sites and armory buildings at Kewanee and Morrison, Ill."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend said printed bill No. 849 in Senate, by inserting after the word "Ottawa" in line 6 of section 3 of said bill, the following:

Sixth Infantry, Galesburg.

Sixth Infantry, Moline.

Third Infantry, Kankakee.

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Insert an additional section after section 4, as follows:

"Sec. 5. The said commission shall be empowered to purchase sites and armory buildings at Kewanee and Morrison, Ill., and to secure title therefor in the name of the State of Illinois."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend said printed bill by striking out the figure "5" in line one (1) of section 5 of said bill, and insert in lieu therefor the figure "6." Also change "section 6" to "section 7."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend section 5 of said printed bill, as printed, by inserting after line 5, the following:

Sixth Infantry, Galesburg	\$50,000 00
Sixth Infantry, Moline	50,000 00
Third Infantry, Kankakee	40,000 00
For the purchase of sites and armory bldg. at Kewanee, Ill.....	20,000 00
For the purchase of sites and armory bldg. at Morrison, Ill.....	20,000 00

And by striking out in line 6 thereof, the following: "255,000" and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "435,000."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, House Bill No. 411, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907, and as further amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Compton, House Bill No. 588, a bill for "An Act in relation to suits and proceedings against receivers appointed by any court of the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hearn, House Bill No. 191, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages, or parts of the same, to cities, incorporated towns and villages,' approved and in force April 25, 1889; as amended by an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages, or parts of the same, to cities, incorporated towns and villages," approved and in force April 25, 1889,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, House Bill No. 350, a bill for "An Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000) to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, House Bill No. 77, a bill for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages organized under any general or special law to regulate, license and control wagons and other vehicles,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Municipalities June 12, 1913:

No. 1.

Amend the title to said bill by striking out the words "general or" where they appear in the title.

No. 2.

Amend section 1 of said bill as printed in the Senate, by striking out the words "whether" and "general or" where they appear in the third line of said bill as printed in the Senate.

No. 3.

Amend section 1 of said bill by adding thereto the following:

"Provided, that no owner of a motor vehicle, except motor trucks and motor driven commercial vehicles, or motor bicycle who shall have obtained a certificate from the Secretary of State and paid the registration fees as hereinbefore provided, shall be required to pay any tax for vehicles carrying loads or any other tax upon the use of any such motor vehicle or motor bicycle in excess of the sum of \$10.00 per annum for motor vehicles of thirty-five horse power or less used for the transportation of persons or more than twenty dollars (\$20.00) per annum for motor vehicles of more than thirty-five (35) horse power used for the transportation of persons.

"And, provided, further, that no person shall be required to pay any such vehicle license tax by any municipality in this State, except the municipality in which he resides; and no firm or corporation shall be required to pay any such vehicle license tax in any municipality in this State except the one on which said firm or corporation maintains and conducts its principal place of business in this State."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS
CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, Senate Bill No. 505, a bill for "An Act to regulate election expenses and to define and prevent corrupt and illegal practices at elections, and to provide penalties for the violation of this Act."

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Piercy offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 505, by striking out the words and figures "25,000 population" wherever the same may occur in the printed bill and insert in lieu thereof the words and figures "10,000 population."

No. 2.

Strike out the word "unexpected" in line 16 of section 6 of the printed bill, and insert in lieu thereof the word "unexpended."

No. 3.

Strike out the words "\$20,000" in lines 5 and 6 of section 11 of the printed bill and insert in lieu thereof in each line the words "\$10,000."

No. 4.

Strike out the words "amounting to more than \$1,000 a year" from line 8, section 11 of the printed bill.

No. 5.

Strike out of line 10 of section 11 of the printed bill all words after the word "elected" and insert period (.) after the word "elected."

No. 6.

Strike out lines 20, 21, 22, 23, and that part of line 24 preceding the word "such" of section 6 of the printed bill and insert in lieu thereof the following: "such sworn statements shall be filed by all candidates with the respective officials with whom said candidates file primary nomination petitions."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

Bills of the following titles were taken up, read by title, ordered to a first reading, ordered printed and, under the rules of the Senate, were referred to [by] the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE BILL No. 400.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of rebuilding and preserving the walls of ancient Fort Chartres, of preserving and strengthening its old powder magazine, and for the purpose of making and creating a State Park upon the site of this ancient fort."

HOUSE BILL No. 752.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker."

HOUSE BILL No. 905.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of the paving of the north approach to the Illinois River, with vitrified brick, 48 feet in width, from the bridge to the headrace, said approach being abutted on each side by property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois, and located in the city of Ottawa, Illinois."

HOUSE BILL No. 911.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the officers and members of the next General Assembly, and for salaries of the officers of the State government."

HOUSE BILL No. 913.

A bill for "An Act in relation to the adjustment and settlement of suits and claims growing out of failure of Charles W. Spalding, late treasurer of the University of Illinois, to account for certain moneys and securities of the said University of Illinois, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act."

HOUSE BILL No. 919.

A bill for "An Act providing for an exhibition and celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro, creating a commission to conduct same and making an appropriation therefor."

House Bill No. 286, a bill for "An Act to authorize cities to open streets through parks,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed and, on motion of Mr. Ettelson, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 757, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning compensation of trustees,' approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. Lundberg, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 706, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain in the coal fields of Illinois mine fire-fighting and rescue stations,' approved March 4, 1910, in force July 1, 1910: title as amended by Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. Tossey, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 708, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 2 and 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act providing that operators of mines shall furnish shot firers in mines where shooting and blasting is done,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1910; as amended by Act approved May 20, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. Tossey, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 842, a bill for "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules, regulating the use and speed thereof, prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. Cornwell, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 916, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of George B. Boardman, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, from the Forty-first District, seated vice Michael F. Hennebry,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

Bills of the following titles were taken up, read by title, ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and, under the rules of the Senate, were referred by the President of the Senate to the committees as indicated:

HOUSE BILL No. 682.

A bill for "An Act making it a misdemeanor to sell, trade or give away any toy pistol so made or constructed that it can be used to shoot blank cartridges, and to fix the punishment therefor."

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

HOUSE BILL No. 715.

A bill for "An Act to enable cities and counties in this State to contribute towards erecting, building, maintaining and supporting non-sectarian public hospitals located within their respective limits, and to repeal a certain Act therein named."

Referred to the Committee on Municipality.

At 11:05 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Tossey, the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday, and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 854.

A bill for "An Act to create a State Tax Commission, to define its powers and duties, and to abolish the State Board of Equalization."

Passed the House June 12, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 219.

A bill for "An Act to enable the county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement association of their several counties."

HOUSE BILL No. 903.

A bill for "An Act creating the office of State Deportation Agent for the Board of Administration of the State of Illinois, fixing his compensation and providing for assistants and fixing their compensation."

HOUSE BILL No. 442.

A bill for "An Act to fix the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court and to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury."

HOUSE BILL No. 63.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the construction of the Statutes,' approved March 5, 1874, in force July 1, 1874."

HOUSE BILL No. 339.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute,' approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by subsequent Acts."

HOUSE BILL No. 252.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 12 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fire and Police Commissioners in all cities of this State having a population of not less than seven thousand nor more than one hundred thousand and prescribing the powers and duties of such board,' approved and in force April 2, 1903."

HOUSE BILL No. 471.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909."

Passed the House June 16, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 414.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.'"

HOUSE BILL No. 473.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars for the payment of damages for injuries suffered by and as compensation for the injury to Walter Kaak to the guardian of Walter Kaak."

HOUSE BILL No. 303.

A bill for "An Act appropriating three thousand dollars for the relief of Earl D. Fouts, of Centralia, Illinois, and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury."

HOUSE BILL No. 915.

A bill for "An Act for the relief of Henry Pryor."

Passed the House, June 16, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 818.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the manner of issuing warrants upon the treasurer of the State or of any county, township, city, village or other municipal corporation and jurors' certificates."

Passed by the House, June 16, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 907.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the regulation of public utilities."

Passed the House, June 12, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 349.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to oil inspection,' approved March 12, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

Passed the House June 16, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 20.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, the Senate concurring therein, That there be, and hereby is, created a commission of nine (9) members; three (3) to be selected by the House; three (3) to be selected by the Senate, and three (3) to be appointed by the Governor, and one (1) of the three (3) appointed by the Governor [and one (1) of the three (3) appointed by the Governor] shall be a representative of labor; one (1) of the farming interests, and one (1) of the manufacturing interests of the State;

And that said commission be instructed diligently to inquire into the social and economic aspects of old age pensions, payable, wholly or in part, out of the treasury of the State of Illinois; and that said commission shall report to the Governor and to the General Assembly not later than twelve (12) months from the adoption of this resolution; and be it

Resolved, That a sum not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars and 00/100 (\$25,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to defray the expenses of said commission.

Adopted by the House June 13, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

Bills of the following title received from the House of Representatives today, were taken up, read by title, ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and, under the rules of the Senate, were referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE BILL No. 303.

A bill for "An Act appropriating three thousand dollars for the relief of Earl D. Fouts of Centralia, Ill., and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury."

HOUSE BILL No. 414.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,' approved June 7, 1911."

HOUSE BILL No. 442.

A bill for "An Act to fix the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court and to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury."

HOUSE BILL No. 473.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) for the payment of damages for injuries suffered by and as compensation for the injury to Walter Kaak to the guardian of Walter Kaak."

HOUSE BILL No. 903.

A bill for "An Act creating the office of State Deportation Agent for the Board of Administration of the State of Illinois, fixing his compensation and providing for assistants and fixing their compensation."

HOUSE BILL No. 915.

A bill for "An Act for the relief of Henry Pryor."

House Bill No. 854, a bill for "An Act to create a State Tax Commission, to define its powers and duties, and to abolish the State Board of Equalization,"

Was taken up, ordered printed, ordered to a first reading, and, on motion of Mr. Ettelson, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

House Bill No. 63, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the construction of the statutes,' approved March 5, 1874, in force July 1, 1874."

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading, and to be printed, and, under the rules of the Senate, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 219, a bill for "An Act to enable the county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement association of their several counties,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading, and to be printed, and, under the rules of the Senate, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on County and Township Organization.

House Bill No. 339, a bill for "An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute,' approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading, and to be printed, and, under the rules of the Senate, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Agriculture.

House Bill No. 471, a bill for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading, and to be printed, and, under the rules of the Senate, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 818, a bill for "An Act to provide for the manner of issuing warrants upon the Treasurer of the State, or of any county, township, city, village, or other municipal corporation and jurors' certificates,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading, and to be printed, and, under the rules of the Senate, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 252, a bill for "An Act to amend section 12 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the appointment of a board of fire and police commissioners in all cities of this State having a population of not less than seven thousand nor more than one hundred thousand and prescribing the powers and duties of such board,' approved and in force April 2, 1903,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading and to be printed, and, under the rules of the Senate, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Municipalities.

House Bill No. 907, a bill for "An Act to provide for the regulation of public utilities,"

Was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Barr, the rules were suspended and the bill was read at large a first time, ordered printed and ordered to a second reading without reference.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Beall offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 71.

WHEREAS, The rapid growth of East St. Louis and vicinity will soon encroach upon these tracts of land whereon are situated the famous monuments of the prehistoric mound-builders' work; and,

WHEREAS, The world-famed Cahokia Mound, covering 16 acres and 100 feet in height, constituting the greatest archaeological monument of its kind in the world, is one of the group; and,

WHEREAS, The preservation of these mounds to posterity is assuredly a public duty, from an educational and historical standpoint, and is being strongly urged by leading authorities throughout the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The destruction of these mounds, in the onward march of commerce, or their exploitation at the hands of private parties, would be a disgrace to the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Illinois Park Commission is hereby authorized and directed to conduct negotiations with the owners of the tracts whereon these mounds are situated, in St. Clair and Madison counties, and to report their findings to the Forty-eighth General Assembly, on or before February 1, 1915, stating the opinion of said commission as to the adaptability of portions of this territory for State Park purposes, the price at which the State can acquire the property, and giving such other information, suggestions and recommendations as said commission may deem advisable.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Beall, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and on his motion was adopted.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution, which, under the rules, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 72.

Resolved, That House Bill No. 854 in Senate be, and the same hereby is, recalled from the Committee on Elections and placed on the order of first reading.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the Republican Club of Illinois inviting the members of the Senate to attend a picnic to be held by the club on August 9, 1913, which invitation was accepted.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Mr. Ettelson called up as the special order for this hour the motion made by him to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 667, a bill for "An Act in relation to nominations and elections to judicial offices," failed to pass June 13, 1913,

And the question being, "Shall the vote whereby the bill failed to pass be reconsidered?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 21; nays, 17; a majority of the Senators elected not voting in the affirmative.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus, .	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Lundberg,
Barr.	Ettelson,	Harris,	Jones,	Meeker,
Beall,	Franklin,	Helm,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Gorman.	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Olson,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,
Broderick,
Campbell,
Canaday,

Carroll,
Compton,
Denvir,
Haase,

Hearn,
Keller,
Madigan,

Piercy,
Shaw,
Tossey,

Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Nays—17.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 182.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females, in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, or factory or laundry, hotel or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated in this State in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' approved June 19, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

SENATE BILL No. 505.

A bill for "An Act to regulate election expenses and to define and prevent corrupt and illegal practices at elections, and to provide penalties for the violation of this Act."

SENATE BILL No. 660.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the benefit of Jesse Rupert, Q. M. Sergeant, Bat. A., Illinois Light Artillery."

SENATE BILL No. 661.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the benefit of Charles Balsley, Corporal, Bat. A., Illinois Light Artillery."

SENATE BILL No. 687.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 3 and 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the inspection of equipment and operation of safety appliances on railroads engaged in moving traffic between points in the State of Illinois.'"

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 838, for "An Act making an appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), or so much thereof as is necessary, to the Legislative Insurance Committee of the State of Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS
CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 687, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 3 and 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the inspection of equipment and operation of safety appliances on railroads engaged in moving traffic between points in the State of Illinois,'"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Juul,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Hamilton,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Brady,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Campbell,	Forst,	Jones,	Magill,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Franklin,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Senate Bill No. 695, for "An Act making an appropriation for the building of a new Illinois State Penitentiary and a new Illinois Asylum for the Insane Criminals and matters incidental and pertaining thereto at or near the city of Joliet,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Waage,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Canaday,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Carroll,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Harris, Senate Bill No. 237, for "An Act to establish the minimum wage commission and to provide for the creation of wage boards and for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors and apprentices and for the publication of the findings of said commission and of said wage boards,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Womack,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Gray,	Olson,
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Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 42, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for fees of clerks of probate courts in counties of the second class having a population of seventy thousand or more,' approved June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909."

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Juul,	Shaw,
Brady,	Denvir,	Helm,	Keller,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Lundberg,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, Senate Bill No. 558, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909; as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 12.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Olson,
Bailey,	Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Piercy,
Barr,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Stewart,
Brady,	Clary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Compton,	Haase,	Maclean,	Womack,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Meeker,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Beall,	Harris,	Keller,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Gorman,	Jones,			

Nays—12.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Mr. Hurburgh called up as the special order for this hour the consideration of the motion made by him on Friday, June 13, 1913, to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendment to Senate Resolution No. 47.

Mr. Magill moved to further postpone the consideration of the motion to reconsider to and make it a special order for Friday, June 20, 1913, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Waage moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 20; nays, 25.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Brady,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hamilton,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Gorman,	Harris,	Meeker,	Waage,
Carroll,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,	Womack,

Yeas—20.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Helm,	Keller,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Tossey,
Clary,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Lundberg,	Woodard,

Nays—25.

The question then being, "Shall the motion to reconsider be postponed, it was decided in the affirmative.

At 12:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Madigan, the Senate took a recess until 3:00 p. m.

3:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Landee, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 471, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 303, for "An Act appropriating three thousand dollars for the relief of Earl D. Fouts, of Centralia, Illinois, and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 400 in Senate, for "An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of rebuilding and preserving the walls of ancient Fort Chartres, of preserving and strengthening its old powder magazine, and for the purpose of making and creating a State Park upon the site of this ancient fort,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 905 in Senate, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of the paving of the north approach to the Illinois River, with vitrified [brick], forty-eight feet in width, from the bridge to the headrace; said approach being abutted on each side by property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois, and located in the city of Ottawa, Illinois,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 913, for "An Act in relation to the adjustment and settlement of suits and claims growing out of the failure of Charles W. Spalding, late treasurer of the University of

Illinois, to account for certain moneys and securities of the said University of Illinois, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 911, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the officers and members of the next General Assembly, and for salaries of the officers of the State government,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 919, for "An Act providing for an exhibition and celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro, creating a commission to conduct same and making an appropriation therefor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 752, for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker,"

Reported the same back without recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Landee the bill was taken up, read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 414, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State Parks and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,' approved June 7, 1911,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, he was allowed to withdraw the report made by him on yesterday whereby House Bill

No. 438, a bill for "An Act appropriating six hundred dollars for the relief of M. E. Spafford, of Joliet, Ill., and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury,"

Was laid upon the table and in place thereof he reported the bill back from the Committee on Appropriations with the recommendation that it pass.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Canals and Rivers, to which was referred the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 19.

WHEREAS, For many years past the Illinois and Michigan Canal; from Lockport, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois, has been used but very little, and in its present condition is of no commercial value to the people of the State of Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, On account of the shallow water in the canal it has become a public nuisance and a menace to the health of the people in the vicinity of the canal; and,

WHEREAS, Locks could be built at Lockport, Illinois, connecting the Illinois and Michigan Canal with the Sanitary District Canal; and,

WHEREAS, By the use of convict labor, the canal could be filled in at very little cost to the State of Illinois, and a State road could be built thereon two hundred and forty (240) feet in width and thirty-five (35) miles long; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, and the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a committee of ten (10) members be appointed, five (5) by the Senate and five (5) by the House of Representatives, to investigate the feasibility of locking the Illinois and Michigan Canal with the Sanitary District Canal, at Lockport, Illinois; the filling in of the canal from Lockport, Illinois to Chicago, Illinois, and also the drafting of a bill to be presented to Congress authorizing the State of Illinois to fill in the canal from Lockport, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois, and using the same for a public highway; and that the committee be authorized to employ such assistance as is necessary; and shall report to the General Assembly at as early a date as possible, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable.

Reported the same back with the following amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted and the resolution, as amended, be adopted:

No. 1.

In line 9 after the word "WHEREAS," strike out the words and comma "By the use of convict labor." Also in line 9, capitalize the letter "t" in the word "the."

No. 2.

In line 10 after the word "cost" insert the words "if any."

No. 3.

In line 13, after the word "therein" strike out the words "that a committee of ten (10) members" and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "that the Governor of the State of Illinois and three (3) citizens to;" also in said lines 14 and 15, after the word and comma "appointed," strike out the words "five (5) by the Senate and five (5) by the House of Representatives," and in-

sert in lieu thereof the following words: "by the Governor to act in conjunction with the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners, and the Trustees of the Sanitary District."

No. 4.

In line 22, after the word "the" insert the words "Forty-ninth;" also in said line 22, after the word "Assembly," strike out the words "at as early a date as possible."

The question being, "Shall the amendments be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution, as amended, be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The President of the Senate announced that as it was necessary for him to be absent from the Senate Chamber for a short period that he would call to the Chair to act during his absence, Senator Beall, who thereupon assumed the duties of the office.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 682, for "An Act making it a misdemeanor to sell, trade or give away any toy pistol so made or constructed that it can be used to shoot blank cartridges, and to fix the punishment therefor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 818, for "An Act to provide for the manner of issuing warrants upon the Treasurer of the State or of any county, township, city, village or other municipal corporation and jurors' certificates,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 715, for "An Act to enable cities and counties in this State to contribute towards erecting, building, maintaining and supporting non-sectarian public hospitals located within their respective limits, and to repeal a certain Act therein named,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 339, for "An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute,' approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS
CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 411, a bill for "An Act to authorize communities to establish vocational schools,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 685, a bill for an Act entitled, "An Act authorizing the Sanitary District of Chicago to lease from the State certain water power rights, appurtenances and real estate at Joliet,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 220, a bill for "An Act to authorize the appointment of assistants to probate judges and provide for their compensation,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 410, a bill for "An Act to provide for the retirement on pensions of persons who have been in the employ of the State for a period of twenty-five years,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, Senate Bill No. 587, a bill for "An Act to provide for licensing and regulating the business of making small loans in cities and villages of this State, prescribing rates of interest thereon, and penalties for violation of the provisions thereof.

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, Senate Bill No. 510, a bill for "An Act to amend section 10 of an Act in regard to judgments and decrees and the manner of enforcing the same by execution and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution or decree, approved March 22, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, Senate Bill No. 581, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'Oil or gas wells, in the vicinity of coal mines,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 8."

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time, And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Meeker, Senate Bill No. 662, a bill for "An Act to amend section 20 of Chapter 53 of 'An Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by Act approved April 22, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Forst, Senate Bill No. 204, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to a municipal court in the city of Chicago,' approved May 18, 1905, and all Acts amendatory thereto, and to secure for said municipal court the benefit of the provisions of law regulating the civil service of the city of Chicago,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Civil Service, June 12, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Strike out all after the words "A Bill" in the title and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For an Act to secure for the municipal court of Chicago the benefit of the provisions of the law regulating the civil service of the city of Chicago."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That all offices and places of employment, except the offices which are filled by election and those offices and places of employment hereinafter specifically exempted, in the municipal court of the city of Chicago, shall be deemed to be offices and places of employment in such city within the meaning of section 3 of the Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the civil service of cities," approved and in force March 20, 1895, hereinafter called the city civil service Act, and subject to the provisions of such city civil service Act so far as the same can be made applicable and to all future amendments thereof, and for the purpose of applying said city civil service Act to the service of the municipal court hereby intended to be covered, its provisions, whenever not literally applicable to such service, shall be applied to such service by analogy according to the spirit and purpose thereof, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained: *Provided*, that the clerk and bailiff of the municipal court of Chicago shall not be liable for any misfeasance or malfeasance in office of any deputy clerk or deputy bailiff who shall become such under the provisions of this Act."

Sec. 2. That within ninety days after the adoption of this Act in the manner hereinafter provided, the civil service commissioners of the city of Chicago shall classify all the offices and places of employment in the service of the municipal court, other than the offices which are filled by election, and all persons who on the date when this Act shall have been adopted shall hold office or employment in the services so directed to be classified shall be deemed to be members of such classified service as though they had been appointed in accordance with the provisions of said city Civil Service Act and after examination. The chief justice, the clerk and the bailiff of the municipal court shall be deemed to be heads of the departments within the meaning of said city civil service Act.

Sec. 3. That for positions requiring similar duties and responsibilities, as determined by the classification of the civil service commission of the city of Chicago, salaries shall be uniform.

Sec. 4. All offices of the municipal court of Chicago which are filled by election and the offices and places of employment of; one chief deputy clerk; five assistant deputy clerks, one of whom shall act as auditor to the clerk, one as secretary to the clerk, and one as stenographer to the clerk; one chief deputy bailiff; two assistant chief deputy bailiffs; four deputy bailiffs, one of whom shall act as secretary to the bailiff; and the positions of attorney for the clerk and for the bailiff; shall be exempt from the provisions of said city civil service Act.

Sec. 5. That this Act shall be submitted to a vote of the legal voters of the city of Chicago at the first regular municipal, judicial, general or special election which shall occur in said city of Chicago after the first day of July, A. D., 1913. The ballots to be used in said election in voting upon this Act shall be substantially the following form:

For consenting to an Act, entitled "An Act to secure for the Municipal Court of Chicago the benefit of the provisions of law regulating the civil service of the city of Chicago."	
Against consenting to an Act, entitled "An Act to secure for the Municipal Court of Chicago the benefit of the provisions of law regulating the civil service of the city of Chicago."	

If a majority of the legal voters of said city voting on the question of said election shall vote in favor of consenting to this Act, the same shall thereupon take effect and become operative.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 215, a bill for "An Act to regulate the civil service of sanitary districts by amending 'An Act to create sanitary districts, and to remove obstructions in the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by amending section 4 and by adding thereto twelve new sections to be known as section 4a, section 4b, section 4c, section 4d, section 4e, section 4f, section 4g, section 4h, section 4i, section 4j, section 4k and section 4l,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Civil Service, June 12, 1913:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That section four (4) of an Act entitled, "An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers," approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an

Act approved May 13, 1897, in force July 1, 1897; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905; as amended by an Act approved and in force Feb. 27, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909; as amended by an Act approved May 27, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, be and the same is hereby amended, and that said Act be and it is hereby further amended by adding thereto twelve new additional sections to be known as section 4a, section 4b, section 4c, section 4d, section 4e, section 4f, section 4g, section 4h, section 4i, section 4j, section 4k, section 4l, which said section as amended and said additional sections shall read as follows:

Sec. 4. The trustees elected in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this Act shall constitute a board of trustees for the district by which they are elected, which board of trustees is hereby declared to be the corporate authorities of such sanitary district, and shall exercise all the powers and manage and control all the affairs and property of such district, subject to the provisions of this Act. Such board of trustees shall, pursuant to the terms of this Act, have the right to appoint a clerk, treasurer, chief engineer and attorney for such municipality, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board, who shall give bond as may be required by said board. Said board may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of all the officers and employees of said sanitary district: *Provided, however,* that the salary of the president of said board of trustees, who shall be elected at any election held subsequent to the year 1910, shall in no case exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500.00) per annum and the salary of each of the other trustees elected subsequent to the year 1910 shall not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) per annum. Any incumbent of the office of trustee (excepting said president) whose term is now running and does not expire until after the passage of this Act, may appoint a private secretary, and such appointment shall remain in force until revoked by the trustee making the same, and such secretary shall receive a salary at the rate of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) per annum, payable monthly. No trustee (excepting the president) shall be entitled to appoint such private secretary during such time as he shall receive the maximum salary herein authorized. Any incumbent of the office of president heretofore or hereafter elected may appoint a private secretary, which secretary shall receive a salary not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00) per annum, payable monthly. Any such appointment, made by the president, shall remain in force until revoked by such president or until the expiration of his term of office.

Said board of trustees shall have full power to pass all necessary ordinances, order, rules, resolutions and regulations for the proper management and conduct of the business of said board of trustees and of said corporation and for carrying into effect the object for which such sanitary district is formed. All ordinances, orders, rules, resolutions and regulations passed by said board of trustees shall, before they take effect, be approved by the president of said board of trustees, and if he shall approve thereof he shall sign the same, and such as he shall not approve, he shall return to the board of trustees with his objections thereto in writing at the next regular meeting of said board of trustees occurring after the passage thereof. Such veto may extend to any one or more items or appropriations contained in any ordinance making appropriations, or to the entire ordinance; and in case the veto extends to a part of such ordinance, the residue thereof shall take effect and be in force, but in case the president of such board of trustees shall fail to return any ordinance, order, rule, resolution or regulation, with his objections thereto by the time aforesaid, he shall be deemed to have approved the same, and the same shall take effect accordingly. Upon the return of any ordinance, order, rule, resolution or regulation by the president, the vote by which the same was passed shall be reconsidered by the

board of trustees, and if upon such reconsideration two-thirds of all the members-elect shall agree by the yeas and nays to pass the same, it shall go into effect notwithstanding the president may refuse to approve thereof.

Sec. 4a. In all sanitary districts, organized under this Act, there is hereby created and established a civil service commission, hereinafter called the commission, to consist of three persons to be selected and appointed in the manner following:

Within thirty days after this Act becomes a law the trustees of such sanitary district shall, by ordinance, appoint two of their number and one other person, who shall hold no other office whatever, as civil service commissioners of such sanitary district. The commissioners thus appointed shall hold their respective offices until December 1, 1914, and until their successors are selected and qualified. At the first meeting of the board of trustees, of such sanitary district, held in December, 1914, and biennially thereafter, there shall be appointed, by ordinance, two of such trustees and one other person, as aforesaid, who shall hold office for the term of two years and until their successors are selected and qualified: *Provided, however*, that no more than two members of such commission shall belong to the same political party: *And, provided, further*, that whenever practicable, the trustees so selected as commissioners shall not belong to the same political party.

Each civil service commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; two members of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum. The board of trustees of such sanitary district may remove any member of said commission; but no member of such commission shall be removed, except for cause and upon notice. Such commissioners, who are also trustees of such sanitary district shall serve without pay as members of such civil service commission, and the third commissioner shall receive a salary of not to exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum.

As soon as may be, after their appointment and qualifications, the civil service commissioners shall organize by selecting one of their number chairman and one as secretary of such commission, and such chairman and secretary shall serve until their successors are selected.

Sec. 4b. For the purpose of this Act all provisions, conditions and restrictions of "An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois," approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, and as further amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, except wherein the same are inconsistent herewith, are hereby adopted and wherever not literally applicable to the service hereby intended to be covered, shall be applied to such service by analogy according to the spirit and purposes thereof: *And, provided, further*, that the commission hereby created shall so far as the administration of this Act is concerned, take the place and be in lieu of the State Civil Service Commission, provided for in such Act, and all officers and employees in the service of such sanitary district organized under this Act, except members of the board of trustees, heads of departments, namely, engineering department, electrical department, sewerage department, and Illinois valley department, also the comptroller, chief clerk, purchasing agent, private secretaries of the president and trustees, lawyers engaged in active law work, except law clerks, the assistants and consulting engineer and employees in the operating division of the electrical department, shall be appointed and employed under and subject to the provisions hereof. The commission provided for hereunder shall classify all the offices and places of employment in the service of any such sanitary district, with the above exceptions, and the offices and places of employment so classified shall, for the purpose of apply the provisions of this Act, be deemed the classified civil service of any such sanitary district.

Sec. 4c. The commission shall have power to employ, in accordance with the provisions hereof, an examiner for such sanitary district and define his duties, which shall be performed under the direction of the commission. They

may also employ such assistants and employees as may be specially needed for the application of the law to such sanitary district. Such examiner assistants and employees shall receive salaries to be fixed by the board of trustees of such sanitary district and to be paid out of the funds of such sanitary district. The said commission may incur necessary expenses for stationery, printing and other incidental expenses in the discharge of said duties, and the said expenses shall be provided for and paid by the trustees of any such district as ordinary expenses of such district.

Sec. 4d. The commission shall certify to the auditing officer of any such sanitary district all appointments to offices and places in the classified service of said sanitary district and all vacancies occurring therein, whether by dismissal, resignation or death, and all findings, made or approved by the commission, that a person shall be discharged from the classified service under the provisions hereof.

Sec. 4e. No voucher shall be approved for any claim for the service of any person employed in the classified service of such sanitary district in violation of this Act or of the provisions of the civil service Act of this State, in so far as the same are applicable hereto.

Sec. 4f. No auditing officer of any sanitary district shall approve the payment of or be in any manner concerned in paying any salary or wages to any person for services as an officer or employee in the service of any sanitary district unless such person is occupying an office or place of employment according to the provisions of law and is actually performing the duties thereof, and is entitled to payment therefor.

Sec. 4g. No paymaster, treasurer, or other officer or agent of any sanitary district shall wilfully pay or be in any manner concerned in paying any person any salary or wages for such services as an officer or employee of any sanitary district unless such person is occupying an office, or place of employment according to the provisions of law and is actually performing the duties thereof and is entitled to payment therefor.

Sec. 4h. It shall be unlawful for the auditing or any other official or officer for any sanitary district to draw, sign, or issue, or authorize the drawing, signing or issuing of, any warrant on the treasurer or any disbursing officer of any sanitary district for the payment of, or for the treasurer or other disbursing officer of any sanitary district to pay, any salary or compensation to any officer, clerk or other person in the classified service of any sanitary district, unless an estimate, payroll or account for such salary or compensation containing the names of the persons to be paid and a statement of the amount to be paid out and the matter on account of which the same is to be paid, shall be filed with him bearing the certificate of the commission, that the person named in such estimate, payroll or account have been appointed or employed or promoted in pursuance of law and of the rules made in pursuance of this Act.

Sec. 4i. No officer or employee of any sanitary district shall discharge or degrade or promote, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any officer or employee in the classified service of the district, or promise or threaten to do so, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution or money or other valuable thing, for any party or political purpose, or for refusal or neglect to render any party or political service.

Sec. 4j. Any person who shall wilfully or through culpable negligence, violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4k. If any person shall be convicted under the last preceding section, any public office or place of public employment which such person may hold shall, by force of such conviction, be rendered vacant.

Sec. 4l. Prosecution for violation of this Act may be instituted either by the Attorney General or by the state's attorney for the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, or by the commission acting

through counsel. Such suits shall be conducted and controlled by the prosecuting officers who institute them unless they request the aid of other prosecuting officers.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Waage, Senate Bill No. 185, a bill for "An Act to revise the law in relation to the municipal court of Chicago,"

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, it was ordered that all Senate bills on the order of second reading and in the hands of committees be laid on the table.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Magill, Senate Bill No. 447, for "An Act to amend section 13 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the sale of the Kaskaskia commons, upon the island of Kaskaskia, in the county of Randolph, and to create a permanent school fund for the inhabitants of said island out of the proceeds of said sale, and to punish any person failing to comply with the provisions thereof,' filed June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 11.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Juul,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Dailey,	Gray,	Hurley,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hamilton,	Olson,
Brady,				

Nays—11.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 4:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Piercy, the Senate went into Executive Session to consider the following message:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, June 5, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

William Roach, 1608 State st., East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Superintendent Illinois Free Employment Office at East St. Louis vice William Roach, resigned.

John J. Hallihan, East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Office at East St. Louis vice J. C. Bauchens, resigned.

Geraldine C. Townsend, East St. Louis, St. Clair County, clerk of the Illinois Free Employment Office at East St. Louis vice Mrs. R. J. Boylan, term expired.

W. J. Kane, East St. Louis, St. Clair County, officer to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals vice P. D. Hehner, term expired.

Nicholas Hemmer, O'Fallon, St. Clair County, officer to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals vice Charles Ahrens, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE.

Governor.

It was ordered [that the rule] requiring that the doors be closed, be suspended.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Madigan,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Compton,	Glackin,			

Yeas—37.

At 4:20 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Piercy, the Executive Session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, Senate Bill No. 528, a bill for "An Act to amend and revise the title and sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 29, 30, 32, 33, 37 and 38 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products, their imitation or substitutes, to prohibit and prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthful, adulterated or misbranded food, liquors or dairy products, to provide for the appointment of a State Food Commissioner and his assistants, to define their powers and duties and to repeal all Acts relating to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy and food products and liquors in conflict herewith,' approved May 14, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by an Act approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Barr,	Dailey,	Gray,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	Womack,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Woodard,
Campbell,	Franklin,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday, Madigan,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in passage of the bill.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 386.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities having a population of less than 50,000 to establish and maintain by taxation public parks,' approved May 13, 1907, in force July 1, 1907."

HOUSE BILL No. 912.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the necessary revenue for State purposes."

HOUSE BILL No. 797.

A bill for "An Act relating to insurance brokers."

HOUSE BILL No. 834.

A bill for "An Act to amend section one (1), four (4), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-three (33), thirty-five (35), forty-three (43), fifty-one (51), fifty-three (53), fifty-six (56), fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58), and sixty-two (62) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910; as amended by an Act approved May 27, 1912, in force July 1, 1912; and as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912."

HOUSE BILL No. 835.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections four (4), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and thirteen (13) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of Senatorial committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910."

Passed the House June 17, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 922.

A bill for "An Act to make an appropriation to pay the elections committee expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly."

Passed the House June 17, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 921.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly."

Passed the House June 17, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

[B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

House Bill No. 386, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities having a population of less than 50,000 to establish and maintain by taxation public parks,' approved May 13, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Landee, was ordered to a second reading, without reference.

House Bill No. 797, a bill for "An Act relating to insurance brokers,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Maclean, was ordered to a second reading, without reference.

Bills of the following titles were taken up, ordered to a first reading, ordered printed, and under the rules of the Senate, were referred to the Committee on Appropriations by the President of the Senate:

House Bill No. 921, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the Committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly."

House Bill No. 922, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation to pay the Elections Committee expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly."

House Bill No. 835, a bill for "An Act to amend sections four (4), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and thirteen (13) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of senatorial committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Magill, was ordered to a second reading, without reference.

House Bill No. 834, a bill for "An Act to amend sections one (1), four (4), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-three (33), thirty-five (35), forty-three (43), fifty-one (51), fifty-three (53), fifty-six (56), fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58), and sixty-two (62), of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved May 27, 1912, in force July 1, 1912, and as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Magill, was ordered to a second reading, without reference.

House Bill No. 912, a bill for "An Act to provide for the necessary revenue for State purposes,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was ordered to a second reading, without reference.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 621, for "An Act appropriating to the armory commission the moneys paid into the State treasury by the city of Chicago on account of the purchase of a tract of land heretofore conveyed to the armory commission for an armory site for the use of the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Gray,	Johnson,		

Yeas—38.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 385, for "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars to reimburse Ben M. Giroux for money expended for the care and treatment of his son, Frank Robert Giroux, deceased,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; nays, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Brady,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Gorman,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Haase,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Harris,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Compton,	Forst,	Hurley,		

Yeas—28.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Beall,	Chamberlin,	Hurburgh,	Jones,	Lundberg,
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Nays—5.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

At this point in the proceedings, Lieutenant Governor O'Hara resumed the duties of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 643, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois State Poultry Association,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Jones,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Helm,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 124, for "An Act making appropriations for the ordinary and other expenses of the State charitable institutions herein named,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Landee,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 225, for "An Act to make appropriations for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 254, for "An Act making an appropriation for the improvement and enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and for the necessary and extraordinary expenses thereof,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,
Beall,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Magill,
Brady,	Dailey,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Harris,	Landee,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 398, for "An Act making appropriations for the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Hamilton,	Juul,		

Yeas—38.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 409, for "An Act making an appropriation for rebuilding, repairing, equipping and furnishing the bakery building at the Kankakee State Hospital destroyed by fire on April 4, 1913."

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,			

Yeas—42.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 622, for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Bailey,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Gray,	Johnson,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Haase,	Jones,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker,	Womack,
Dailey,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Denvir,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 641, for "An Act to make appropriation for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Penitentiary,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39 [38].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Beall,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Waage,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hurley,	Magill,	Womack,
Campbell,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Gray,	Jones,		

Yeas—39 [38].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 850, for an Act entitled, "An Act providing for the sale and conveyance of all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois in and to certain lands in the city of Chicago purchased by the State for an armory site for the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Haase,	Landee,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Campbell,	Forst,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Carroll,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 851, for "An Act to reappropriate the unexpended balance of appropriations made by an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve, and making an appropriation therefor,' approved June 9, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Denvir,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Curtis,	Harris,	Juul,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 891, for "An Act making an appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of the building and land now owned by the State of Illinois and used for an armory by the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Gray,	Jones,	Magill,	Womack,
Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Dailey,	Harris,			

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 361, for "An Act to amend section 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same,' approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883; as amended by Act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Haase,	Landee,	Tossey,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Womack,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Canaday,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 710, for "An Act to establish the Mining Investigating Commission of the State of Illinois, and prescribing its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Stewart,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	

Yeas—44.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 324, for "An Act to make an appropriation to reimburse the United Mine Workers of America, district number twelve, for moneys advanced County Miners Examining Board of the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Haase,	Juul,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Stewart,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Brady,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Broderick,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Womack,
Campbell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Gray,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 346, for "An Act making an appropriation for the making and placing of a bronze tablet to the memory of the Illinois soldiers of the War of 1812 in Memorial Hall at Springfield, Illinois,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Gray,	Keller,	Olson,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Denvir,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Carroll,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 848, for "An Act making an appropriation of additional sums for the completion of armories now under construction,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Beall,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Waage,
Broderick,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 849, for "An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard, and making an appropriation therefor,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Bailey,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Barr,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Beall,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Waage,
Brady,	Gorman,	Jones,	Meeker,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Landee,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Curtis,	Harris,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Canaday,	Haase,
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Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 390, for "An Act making an appropriation for paying the State's part in building a hard road from the southeast corner of the State Fair grounds to the State Biological Laboratory,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 437, for "An Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Farmers' Institute for encouraging the work of the agricultural demonstration,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 756, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration Commission of Illinois, and the participation of the State of Illinois in the erection of a contemplated memorial at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on Lake Erie, and in the centennial celebration thereof, in the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 4.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hearn,	Madigan,
Barr,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Helm,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Gorman,	Jones,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Gray,	Juul,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Haase,	Landee,	Waage,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Maclean,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Hurburgh,	Keller,	Magill,
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Nays—4.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 619, for "An Act to provide for the care, repair, preservation and maintenance of uniforms, arms and equipment of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Magill,
Barr,	Dailey,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Beall,	Denvir,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 125, for "An Act making appropriations for the State charitable institutions herein named,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Harris,	Juul,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 841, for "An Act to promote the general welfare of the people of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment within this State, providing for the enforcement and administering thereof, and a penalty for its violation, and repealing an Act entitled, 'An Act to promote the general welfare of the people of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment,' approved June 10, 1911, in force May 1, 1912,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Keller,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Proderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Maclean,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Canaday,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 895, for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government until the expiration of the fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, House Bill No. 65, for "An Act to amend sections twenty and twenty a (20a) of an Act in regard to the administration of estates, approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Meeker,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Jones,	Magill,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Tossey the Senate proceeded to the order of reading bills from the House of Representatives the second time.

On motion of Mr. Barr, House Bill No. 755, a bill for "An Act entitled, an Act to amend section forty-two (42) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto by adding thereto Article XIII,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved May 12, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911; and also to amend section forty-nine (49) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto by adding thereto Article XIII,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Carr, House Bill No. 583, a bill for "An Act prohibiting blasting or use of powder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, nitro-chlorate or other explosive compound, fluids or substance of any kind for the purpose of blasting, breaking, mining, quarrying or removing

earth, stone, minerals or other substances of any kind, or for any like purposes, within the corporate limits of any city having a population of one hundred thousand (100,000) people or more, and declaring same to be a nuisance and fixing a penalty therefor,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Barr moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Jones moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Barr moved to lay the motion to strike out on the table.

The question then being, "Shall the motion to strike out lay on the table?" and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 22; nays, 13.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Beall,	Forst,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Brady,	Glackin,	Keller,	Olson,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,			

Yeas—22.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Carroll,	Cornwell,	Madigan,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Chamberlin,	Harris,	Magill,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Cleary,	Jones,		

Nays—13.

Mr. Jones desired to offer an amendment to the bill. Mr. Barr raised a point of order that the amendment was out of order because a motion had been made to order the bill to third reading. The President of the Senate decided the point of order well taken.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 19; Nays, 15.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Shaw,
Barr,	Dailey,	Gray,	Johnson,	Womack,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Haase,	Keller,	Woodard,
Brady,	Forst,	Hamilton,	Olson,	

Yeas—19.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Chamberlin,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,
Canaday,	Cleary,	Helm,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Carroll,	Cornwell,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,

Nays—15.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, House Bill No. 814, a bill for "An Act to provide for the branding of articles, goods, wares and merchandise manufactured and produced in the penal and reformatory institutions,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Forst, House Bill No. 884, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, House Bill No. 706, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain in the coal fields of Illinois, mine fire fighting and rescue stations,' approved March 4, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, title as amended by Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, House Bill No. 708, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 2 and 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act providing that operators of mines shall furnish shot firers in mines where shooting and blasting is done,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by Act approved May 20, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, House Bill No. 900, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 11, 12, 16 and 17 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritances, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain Acts therein named,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to repeal section 18 of said Act,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Waage offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 900 in Senate by inserting after the word "property" in line 24, section 11, the following: *Provided*, That in counties of the third class, because of the volume of general business transacted in the county courts of such counties, the county judge in such counties of the third class may in his discretion appoint appraisers in any and all cases."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section 11, line 72, by striking out the word "six," and insert in place thereof, the word "fifteen."

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 401, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of the lot, remodelling the old Logan Home building, and for care of grounds surrounding same, in memory of General John A. Logan, at Benton, Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 608, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 679, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation from the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 894, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation from the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, House Bill No. 286, a bill for "An Act to authorize cities to open streets through parks,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 916, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of George B. Boardman, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly from the Forty-first District, seated vice Michael F. Hennebry,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Keller, House Bill No. 843, a bill for "An Act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, House Bill No. 852, a bill for "An Act to enlarge the corporate limits of the Sanitary District of Chicago,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 717, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

Together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations June 16, 1913:

Amend section 1, line 10 of the original bill by striking out the figures "\$1,500.00" and insert in lieu thereof, the figures "\$500.00."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Lundberg, House Bill No. 757, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning compensation of trustees,' approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, House Bill No. 842, a bill for "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules, regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and for the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

READING BILLS OF THE SENATE THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Keller, Senate Bill No. 679, for "An Act permitting the bringing of an action for injury or wrongful death occurring in any foreign state or territory in the State of Illinois,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Magill,	Wornack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Cleary,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, House Bill No. 148, a bill for "An Act to provide for the licensing of mason contractors and employing masons and to regulate the safe and proper construction of buildings,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

Mr. Gorman offered the following amendments which were adopted:

Amend House Bill No. 148 by striking out of lines 10 and 11 in section 4 of the printed bill, the following words and figures: "two hundred dollars (\$200.00) per annum," and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "fixed by the common council of such cities."

Amend House Bill No. 148 by striking out of lines 13 and 14 in section 4, of the printed bill, the following words and figures; "of one hundred dollars (\$100.00)" and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "to be fixed by the common council of such cities."

And the question being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 393.

A bill for "An Act to revise the law in relation to weights and measures."

HOUSE BILL No. 6.

A bill for "An Act for an appropriation for the relief of Thomas O'Brien."

HOUSE BILL No. 412.

A bill for "An Act to amend Article XII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts, and as amended by an Act approved May 18, 1905, and in force July 1, 1905."

HOUSE BILL No. 228.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 57, 58 and 84 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts."

Passed the House June 17, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS.

House Bill No. 228, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 57, 58 and 84 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Cornwell was ordered to second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 393, a bill for "An Act to revise the law in relation to weights and measures,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Piercy was ordered to second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 412, a bill for "An Act to amend Article XII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872; as amended by subsequent Acts and as amended by an Act approved May 18, 1905, and in force July 1, 1905,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. Cornwell, was ordered to a second reading without reference,"

House Bill No. 6, a bill for "An Act for an appropriation for the relief of Thomas O'Brien,"

Was taken up, ordered to a first reading, ordered printed, and, under the rules of the Senate, was referred by the President of the Senate to the Committee on Appropriations.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Denvir, Senate Bill No. 668, a bill for "An Act to provide for a Woman's Reformatory Commission, was taken from the table and read at large the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

At 6:18 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Tossey, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was ordered that all House bills received today, from the House, be read at large at once.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 675.

A bill for "An Act making appropriations for the University of Illinois."

SENATE BILL No. 694.

A bill for "An Act making appropriations for the five State Normal Schools of Illinois."

SENATE BILL No. 682.

A bill for "An Act to make an appropriation for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco, California, in the year 1915."

Passed the House, June 17, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 271.

A bill for "An Act to incorporate co-operative societies, being an amendment to an Act to provide for the incorporation of co-operative associations for pecuniary profit. Approved May 31, 1887, enforced July 1, 1887."

HOUSE BILL No. 70.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections two (2), eight (8) and ten (10) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create a board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund; to provide and distribute such fund for the pensioning of disabled firemen; and the widows and minor children of deceased firemen; to authorize the retirement from service and the pensioning of members of the fire department, and for other purposes connected therewith, in cities, villages or incorporated towns, whose population exceeds fifty thousand inhabitants, having a paid fire department,' approved May 13, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, and as amended by an Act approved March 28, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, and further amended by an Act approved June 1, 1907, in force July 1, 1907."

HOUSE BILL No. 591.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, and fixing a penalty for violation of the same.' Approved June 10, 1885, as amended by Act approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911."

HOUSE BILL No. 873.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 33a of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897."

HOUSE BILL No. 310.

A bill for "An Act to amend section twenty-eighth (28) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874."

Passed the House, June 17, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 566.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 99 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of the county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874."

HOUSE BILL No. 443.

A bill for "An Act amending section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909."

Passed the House, June 17, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 220.

A bill for "An Act prescribing a color and label for gasoline receptacles."

HOUSE BILL No. 761.

A bill for "An Act to amend 'An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns,' approved and in force March 27, 1889, an Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns and to establish driveways to connect parks with incorporated cities, villages and towns."

HOUSE BILL No. 587.

A bill for "An Act to prohibit discrimination or rebates for policies or contracts of insurance other than those issued by life insurance companies, fraternal beneficiary societies and assessment life associations, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof."

HOUSE BILL No. 152.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909; and to add an additional section thereto to be known as section 5, and to amend the title of said Act.'"

HOUSE BILL No. 659.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 1 of Article III of an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization," approved and in force March 4, 1874,' approved and in force May 14, 1893."

HOUSE BILL No. 489.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to courts of record in cities,' approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by Act approved May 8, 1907, in force July 1, 1907."

Passed the House June 17, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 709.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'Oil or gas wells in the vicinity of coal mines,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 8."

HOUSE BILL No. 302.

A bill for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the organization and management of fraternal beneficiary societies for the purpose of furnishing life indemnity or pecuniary benefits to beneficiaries of deceased members, or accident or permanent indemnity disability to members thereof; and to control such societies of this State and of other states doing business in this State, and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict therewith,' approved and in force June 22, 1893; as amended by an Act approved June 21, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 27, 1897; as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved

May 23, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1909, in force July 1, 1910; as amended by an Act approved May 23, 1912, in force July 1, 1912."

HOUSE BILL No. 890.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the election and appointment of officers and employees of the General Assembly of the State and to fix their compensation and to repeal certain Acts therein named."

HOUSE BILL No. 898.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia.

HOUSE BILL No. 348.

A bill for "An Act to provide for wash rooms in certain employments to protect the health of employees and secure public comfort."

Passed the House June 17, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE FIRST TIME.

On motion of Mr. Clark, House Bill No. 70, a bill for "An Act to amend sections two (2), eight (8) and ten (10) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create a board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund; to provide and distribute such fund for the pensioning of disabled firemen, and the widows and minor children of deceased firemen; to authorize the retirement from service and the pensioning of members of the fire department, and for other purposes connected therewith, in cities, villages or incorporated towns, whose population exceeds fifty thousand inhabitants, having a paid fire department,' approved May 13, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, and as amended by an Act approved March 28, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, and further amended by an Act approved June 1, 1907, in force July 1, 1907;,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Clark, was ordered to a second reading, without reference.

House Bill No. 152, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation, approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,' and to add an additional section thereto to be known as section 5, and to amend the title of said Act,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time and ordered printed.

Mr. Jones moved that the bill be advanced to second reading without reference.

Mr. Denvir moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the motion to refer on the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 20.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Curtis,	Helm,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Compton,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Hay,	Keller,	Piercy,	

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Broderick,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Olson,
Barr,	Carroll,	Gray,	Landee,	Stewart,
Beall,	Clark,	Haase,	Lundberg,	Waage,

Nays—20.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a second reading and printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Manny, House Bill No. 220, a bill for "An Act prescribing a color and label for gasoline receptacles,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Manny, was ordered to a second reading, without reference.

On motion of Mr. Keller, House Bill No. 271, a bill for "An Act to incorporate coöperative societies, being an amendment to an Act to provide for the incorporation of coöperative associations for pecuniary profit, approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Keller, was ordered to a second reading, without reference.

House Bill No. 302, a bill for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the organization and management of fraternal beneficiary societies for the purpose of furnishing life indemnity or pecuniary benefits to beneficiaries of deceased members, or accident or permanent indemnity disability to members thereof; and to control such societies of this State and of other states doing business in this State, and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict therewith,' approved and in force June 22, 1893, as amended by an Act approved June 21, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by an Act approved and in force May 27, 1897, as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an Act approved May 23, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1909, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved May 23, 1912, in force July 1, 1912,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Juul, was ordered to second reading, without reference.

House Bill No. 310, a bill for "An Act to amend section twenty-eight (28) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Shaw, was ordered to second reading, without reference.

House Bill No. 348, a bill for "An Act to provide for wash rooms in certain employments to protect the health of employees and secure public comfort,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, was ordered to second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 443, a bill for "An Act amending section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Canaday was ordered to second reading without reference.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, House Bill No. 489, a bill for "An Act to amend section 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to courts of record in cities,' approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by Act approved May 8, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Bailey, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

On motion of Mr. Manny, House Bill No. 566, a bill for "An Act to amend section 99 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Manny, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, House Bill No. 591, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, and fixing a penalty for violation of the same,' approved June 10, 1885, as amended by Act approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Ettelson, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

On motion of Mr. Olson, House Bill No. 659, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 1 of Article 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization,' approved and in force March 4, 1874,' approved and in force May 14, 1893,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Olson, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, House Bill No. 709, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'Oil or gas wells, in the vicinity of coal mines,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 8,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Canaday, was ordered to a second reading without reference.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, House Bill No. 761, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act to provide for pleasure driveways, incorporated cities,

villages and towns. (Approved and in force March 27, 1889.) An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns and to establish driveways to connect parks with incorporated cities, villages and towns,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, was ordered to second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 873, a bill for "An Act to amend section 33a of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Cornwell, was ordered to second reading without reference.

House Bill No. 587, a bill for "An Act to prohibit discrimination or rebates for policies or contracts of insurance other than those issued by life insurance companies, fraternal beneficiary societies and assessment life associations and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. Manny, was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

House Bill No. 890, a bill for "An Act to provide for the election and appointment of officers and employees of the General Assembly of the State and to fix their compensation and to repeal certain Acts therein named,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 898, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia,"

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Jones moved that the Senate proceed to the order of

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Juul offered as a substitute motion that the Senate proceed to take up for consideration Senate Joint Resolution No. 6.

After debate, on motion of Mr. Juul, the previous question was ordered,

And the question being, "Shall the substitute motion be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 20.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Madigan,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Magill,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Broderick,	Dailey,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Cleary,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,	Womack,
Compton,	Harris,	Manny,	Shaw,	Woodard,

Nays—20.

And thereupon the following resolution was taken up for consideration, which was offered by Mr. Juul January 29, 1913:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That an amendment to Article IX of the Constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed, as follows:

Resolved, That Article IX of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto a section to be numbered and known as section 14, and reading as follows:

Sec. 14. From and after the date when this section shall be in force the powers of the General Assembly over the subject matter of the taxation of personal property shall be as complete and unrestricted as they would be if sections one (1), three (3), nine (9) and ten (10) of this article of the Constitution did not exist; *provided, however,* that any tax levied upon personal property must be uniform as to persons and property of the same class within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and all exemptions from taxation shall be by general law and shall be revocable by the General Assembly at any time;

Resolved, further, That the said proposed amendment to Article IX of the Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly in the manner now provided by law.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 21; two-thirds of the Senators elected not voting in the affirmative.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hay,	Landee,
Barr,	Clark,	Glackin,	Helm,	Lundberg,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	Olson,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Ettelson,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Jones,	Manny,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Haase,	Keller,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Harris,	Maclean,	Piercy,	Womack,
Compton,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Denvir,				

Nays—21.

Mr. Cleary moved that the Senate proceed to the order of

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME.

Mr. Hay moved that the motion be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, 18.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hamilton,	Maclean,
Barr,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hay,	Magill,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hearn,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Gray,	Hurley,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Haase,	Juul,	Waage,

Yeas—30.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Jones,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Harris,	Keller,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Helm,	Landee,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,	Johnson,	Lundberg,		

Nays—18.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 204.

A bill for "An Act to secure for the municipal court of Chicago the benefit of the provisions of law regulating the civil service of the city of Chicago."

SENATE BILL No. 215.

A bill for "An Act to regulate the civil service of sanitary districts by amending 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the DesPlaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by amending section 4 and by adding thereto twelve new sections to be known as section 4a, section 4b, section 4c, section 4d, section 4e, section 4f, section 4g, section 4h, section 4i, section 4j, section 4k, and section 4l."

SENATE BILL No. 220.

A bill for "An Act to authorize the appointment of assistants to probate judges and provide for their compensation."

SENATE BILL No. 410.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the retirement on pensions of persons who have been in the employ of the State for a period of twenty-five years."

SENATE BILL No. 411.

A bill for "An Act to authorize communities to establish vocational schools."

SENATE BILL No. 510.

A bill for "An Act to amend section ten (10) of an Act in regard to judgments and decrees and the manner of enforcing the same by execution and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution or decree, approved March 22, 1872, in force July 1, 1872."

SENATE BILL No. 581.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, "Oil or gas wells, in the vicinity of coal mines,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 8."

SENATE BILL No. 662.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 20 of Chapter 53 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; as amended by Act approved April 22, 1907, in force July 1, 1907."

SENATE BILL No. 668.

A bill for "An Act to provide for a Woman's Reformatory Commission."

SENATE BILL No. 685.

A bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act authorizing the Sanitary District of Chicago to lease from the State certain water power rights, appurtenances and real estate at Joliet.'"

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 6, for "An Act for an appropriation for the relief of Thomas O'Brien,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 473, for "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars for the payment of damages for injuries suffered by and as compensation for the injury to Walter Kaak to the guardian of Walter Kaak,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 442, for "An Act to fix the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court and to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill, as amended, do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 903, for "An Act creating the office of State Deportation Agent for the Board of Administration of the State of Illinois, fixing his compensation and providing for assistants and fixing their compensation,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 915, for "An Act for the relief of Henry Pryor,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 921, for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the Committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cornwell, from the Committee on Municipalities, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 252, for "An Act to amend section 12 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the appointment of a board of fire and police commissioners in all cities of this State having a population of not less than seven thousand nor more than one hundred thousand and prescribing the powers and duties of such board,' approved and in force April 2, 1903,"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Juul, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 63, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the construction of the statutes,' (approved March 5, 1874, in force July 1, 1874),"

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hay, from the joint legislative committee appointed by the Forty-seventh General Assembly to take up the matter of making a revision of laws relating to county and township organization and to roads, highways and bridges, made the following report, which, on his motion, was ordered spread upon the Journal:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE TO TAKE UP THE MATTER OF MAKING A GENERAL REVISION OF THE LAWS PERTAINING TO COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND THOSE RELATING TO ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES, CREATED BY SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 17, OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. PRESENTED BY HON. HOMER J. TICE, CHAIRMAN JOINT COMMITTEE.

To the Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Governor, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

IN THE MATTER OF SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE TO TAKE UP THE MATTER OF MAKING A GENERAL REVISION OF THE LAWS PERTAINING TO COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND THOSE RELATING TO ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

CREATED BY SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 17 OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following resolution was adopted at a regular session of the Forty-seventh General Assembly by the Senate and House of Representatives thereof:

"WHEREAS, The laws relating to county and township organization and those relating to roads, highways and bridges have not been revised for a great many years, and in a great many respects are defective and do not meet the requirements of modern conditions; and,

"WHEREAS, Said laws are so intimately connected and interwoven that it is almost impossible to make a complete revision of one without revising all of them; and,

"WHEREAS, Said laws cannot be revised by piece meal as judiciously as by a general revision of all of them at the same time by a competent committee; therefore, be it

"*Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein,* That a joint committee of ten be appointed, five to be named by the Senate and five to be named by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to take up the matter of making a general revision of the laws pertaining to county and township organization, and those relating to roads, highways and bridges; that said committee be given full power to amend, revise and recodify said laws and make a full report to the present Legislature, or if that be impractical, then to the Forty-eighth General Assembly, in the form of a bill or bills to be introduced either at the present session or at the Forty-eighth General Assembly, for the purpose of enacting said revision into laws; and for such purpose, the said committee is authorized to employ such assistance (other than legal service) as may be necessary to carry out the provisions hereof."

The said committee and the members thereof shall be entitled to their actual expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions hereof; the expenses of the members of said committee and the pay of stenographers, clerks and other employees of said committee shall be paid out of the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives, or out of any appropriation made therefor, on vouchers properly signed and approved by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts; the Attorney General of Illinois is respectfully requested to furnish said committee with such legal assistance as may be required; and all other departments of the State are requested to furnish any assistance to said committee as may be required; and that said committee make its report to the present session of the Legislature, or if that be impracticable, then to the Forty-eighth General Assembly.

REPORTS FROM HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS AND CLERKS.

The following letter and list of inquiries were sent by the committee to the 4800 Highway Commissioners and the 1600 Town Clerks of the State. In each instance an addressed and stamped envelope was enclosed for the reply.

DEAR SIR—We are mailing you and every other highway commissioner and clerk in the State the inclosed list of interrogatories.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House, appointed by the last Legislature and clothed with authority to secure information for the purpose of "recodifying, rewriting and amending the road laws of the State," ask the earnest coöperation of every road official.

We feel that we are seeking information from the most competent and reliable source when we go to men who, like yourself, have both the confidence of their neighbors and the actual practical experience.

We wish to work in harmony with you, and while you are helping us we hope to be of service to you.

We wish to particularly emphasize two points:

First—The information sought is solely for the purpose of enabling the committee to arrive at intelligent conclusions. Every question asked is of the utmost importance in securing necessary and accurate information to guide the committee and guard against error in any conclusion reached.

Second—This committee, as a whole or as individuals, is not working for any one interest above another, but for all interests equally.

Not another state in the whole United States has undertaken so exhaustive a study of road laws and systems of construction and maintenance as Illinois is now attempting.

The value of the work will depend upon the completeness and accuracy of the information secured.

We most earnestly urge upon you the importance of being accurate and complete in detail in your answers to all questions.

Your personal knowledge of your township or district will enable you to figure in a short time, the number of miles of roads and the number of bridges of all kinds and culverts under your supervision. Your books of record should and will show the receipts of all moneys, from what sources received, and for what purposes expended in detail.

Your answers should apply to the last fiscal year.

Please write plainly or use typewriter if possible.

All questions and answers must be returned by March 1, 1912.

We would recommend that you have a meeting of your board at the earliest possible date for the compiling of your answers.

Please answer promptly, accurately and complete in detail.

Sincerely yours,

HOMER J. TICE,
Chairman.

-19....
- Name or number of Township or Road District
- Name of Road Commissioner or Clerk
- TownCounty
- No. 1. Number of miles of public highways, including the main routes of travel and connecting roads, in your district?
- No. 2. Average width of all highways and roads in your district?
- No. 3. Average width of grade of all highways and roads in your district?
- No. 4. Do you use the road drag in your district?
- No. 5. How many road drags are in use in your district?
- No. 6. How many miles of road are dragged annually in your district?
- No. 7. How many times during the year are the roads dragged in your district?
- No. 8. At what season or time of the year do you use the road drag?
- No. 9. What is your opinion of the road drag, favorable or unfavorable?
- No. 10. Do you use the road grader in your district?
- No. 11. How many miles of road do you grade annually in your district?
- No. 12. Do you grade the same road more than one time during the year?
- No. 13. At what season or time of the year do you use the road grader?
- No. 14. State average cost per mile for grading a road one time?
- No. 15. What is your opinion of the road grader, favorable or unfavorable?
- No. 16. To what extent is the plow and scraper used in road work in your district?
- No. 17. Is your road work done by paid labor or do you use the system of working out the road tax?
- No. 18. If the "working out the assessment" system is used state total number of days thus actually worked in your district?
- No. 19. State total amount of money received from those who commute in your district?
- No. 20. What is the general character of the soil in your district?
- No. 21. How many miles of road are tiled in your district?
- No. 22. State average size of tile used?
- No. 23. Is your tile laid on one side, both sides or center of road?
- No. 24. To what average depth are the tile laid?
- No. 25. State average cost per rod for tiling, including tile and labor for putting in complete?
- No. 26. Have you hard or rock roads in your district, and if so, are they in continuous stretches or short sections in different localities?
- No. 27. How many miles of such roads are in your district?
- No. 28. State average cost per mile of such roads?
- No. 29. What per cent, if any, of the labor in constructing such roads is contributed?
- No. 30. What is the average width of the grade of such roads in your district?
- No. 31. What is your plan or system of constructing such roads?
- No. 32. What is your opinion of such roads, favorable or unfavorable?
- No. 33. Have you gravel roads in your district, and if so, are they continuous stretches or short sections in different localities?
- No. 34. How many miles of such roads are in your district?
- No. 35. What is your plan or system of constructing such roads?
- No. 36. What is the average width of the grade of such roads in your district?
- No. 37. What per cent, if any, of the labor in constructing such roads is contributed?
- No. 38. State average cost per mile of constructing such roads?
- No. 39. What is your opinion of such roads, favorable or unfavorable?
- No. 40. State number of bridges of all kinds in your district?
- (a) Iron
- (b) Wooden
- (c) Cement or concrete
- (d) Iron or wooden bridges having cement or concrete floor.

- No. 41. State average dimensions, as far as possible of all bridges in your district?
(a) Iron
(b) Wooden
(c) Cement or concrete
(d) Iron or wooden bridges having cement or concrete floor.
- No. 42. State average cost per bridge of all bridges in your district?
(a) Iron
(b) Wooden
(c) Cement or concrete
(d) Iron or wooden bridges having cement or concrete floor.
- No. 43. What, in your opinion, is the most practicable and economical bridge, iron, wooden, cement or concrete, or concrete floor with iron or wooden structure, taking into consideration first cost, repairs and durability?
- No. 44. State number of culverts of all kinds in your district?
- No. 45. What material is most used, iron, tile or wood, in constructing culverts in your district?
- No. 46. State average dimensions as far as possible, of all culverts in your district?
- No. 47. If you have had experience with each kind of material used in constructing culverts, what is your opinion of each?
- No. 48. State average cost of culverts in your district?
(a) Iron
(b) Wooden
(c) Tile
- No. 49. What is the rate levied for road and bridge tax in your district?
- No. 50. State total amount of road and bridge tax collected annually in your district?
- No. 51. What is the poll tax, per capita, in your district?
- No. 52. State total amount of poll tax collected annually in your district?
- No. 53. State total amount of money received, annually, from fines in your district?
- No. 54. State total amount of money expended, annually, for bridges in your district and paid out of your district fund?
- No. 55. State total amount of money received, annually, from county and expended for road and bridge purposes in your district, in addition to your district fund?
- No. 56. State total amount paid out, annually, for culverts in your district?
- No. 57. State total amount of money paid out annually, for repairs on bridges in your district?
- No. 58. How many days during the year are you engaged as commissioner, in attending meetings, regular and special, of your board?
- No. 59. How many days during the year are you engaged as commissioner, in superintending or overseeing the work in your district?
- No. 60. During which months of the year is most of the work done on the roads in your district?
- No. 61. What change, if any, would you suggest in the present general system of road work?
- No. 62. What change, if any, would you suggest in the present road laws of the State?
- No. 63. What particular feature of road work do you consider the most important?
- No. 64. Remarks:

REPLIES TO INQUIRIES SENT TO HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS AND CLERKS.

Replies to the series of inquiries sent to the highway commissioners and clerks throughout the State furnish a considerable mass of data relating to road conditions and methods of road work in Illinois. But the informa-

tion received from these sources is far from complete, and the reports are often in the form of rough estimates; while at the same time there is an uncertain amount of duplication, in cases where several commissioners each sent a distinct set of replies covering the same township or road district. Under these conditions, the statistical totals and averages compiled from these replies cannot be accepted as accurate. Nevertheless, it is possible from them to base some general statements as to the present highway system.

NUMBER OF REPLIES.

From the 6,400 township and road district highway officials in Illinois, a total of 1,416 replies were received. But these represented a good deal more than this proportion (less than a fourth) of the highway officials. In many cases the three highway commissioners and clerk of a township or road district united in a single report for the whole district. In other cases only one official reported, and in others, two, three or four reports were submitted; and it is not always clear whether such reports cover a whole township or road district, or only the sub-district of a single highway commissioner.

In the aggregate the replies received were signed by 2,016 commissioners and clerks, representing 880 townships and road districts, out of the 1,610 in the State. The mileage of highways covered by these reports amounted to 55,349—about three-fifths of the total highway mileage of 94,141, as compiled by the State Highway Commission in 1904. Making allowances for duplicate figures, where two or more reports may cover the same district, it may be roughly estimated that the replies cover about one-half of the highways in Illinois.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Replies as to the character of the soil show that through a large part of the State, the soil is black loam, with more or less clay. From forty-four counties most of the replies reported black and clay soil; from thirteen others, black, clay and sand were reported; and from six more, the soil was reported as mixed. These counties cover most of the northern and central sections of the State. From ten counties in the east central section, the soil was reported as mostly black or gumbo. From twenty-five counties, the soil was reported as mostly clay; and from four others as clay and sand or hardpan. The latter counties are mostly in the southern third of the State; but include also Brown, Peoria and Rock Island counties.

WIDTH OF HIGHWAYS.

Reports of the total width of highways, averaged by counties, ranged from 25 feet in Calhoun County and 31 feet in Hardin County, to 62 feet in Kankakee, Ogle and Winnebago counties and 63 feet in Boone County. The general average for all the reports was 47 feet.

Reports as to the width of grade varied from 12 feet in Union County to 31 feet in Knox County, with a general average of 23 feet.

ROAD DRAGS AND GRADERS.

The most common forms of road work reported are dragging and grading. From eighty-nine counties, most or all of the replies reported road drags in use; from ten counties there were both affirmative and negative reports; while from three counties (Alexander, Hardin and DuPage) all the reports received stated that no drags were used. From all the counties except Hardin, the replies reported that road graders were used. The aggregate mileage reported of roads dragged was 29,676, and of roads graded was

20,555—about 53 per cent and 36 per cent of the total highway mileage reported. But as some reports gave no answer to this inquiry, the proportion of roads dragged and graded is probably larger than is indicated.

An aggregate of 8,926 drags were reported; but many of the replies gave no data on this inquiry. Answers to the inquiry as to the number of times roads were dragged each year showed a wide variation, from one or two in many cases to nine or ten in other instances. The general average of the replies was five times. On the other hand, the great preponderance of replies reported that the same roads were not graded more than once a year. From seventy-eight counties, substantially all the replies were to this effect; from twenty-one counties the replies reported some cases where roads were graded more than once; while from only three counties (Cook, Bureau and Lawrence) did the replies indicate that regrading was usual. The cost of grading reported also showed large variations. The averages by counties ranged from \$2.96 per mile for grading a mile one time, to \$55.00. The general average of the costs reported was \$14.03 per mile.

Nearly all the replies expressed favorable opinions of road drags and graders. In some cases no opinion was given; and in a few instances (twenty-one in the case of road drags and thirty-seven for road graders) the opinions were unfavorable. The unfavorable opinions were isolated cases, not more than one or two from any county.

SEASONS FOR ROAD WORK.

Throughout the State work on the roads is reported to be largely done in the spring; while the reports indicate a good deal of variation in the amount of work done at other seasons. It is difficult, however, to reconcile the replies to the general inquiry as to road work as whole with those to the more specific inquiries as to the use of road drags and graders. From thirty counties most of the replies reported that road drags were used mainly in the spring; and from thirty-one counties road graders were also reported to be used mostly during the spring. But only from nine counties, do the replies report the spring alone as the time for the largest amount of road work as a whole. From forty-two counties, most of the replies report that road work is done mainly in the spring and summer; and from forty-three counties road graders are reported to be used largely in the same seasons. From forty-two counties the fall months are included as one of the periods of active road work; from twenty-two counties road drags are reported to be used in the fall; and from twenty-five counties, road graders are reported to be used at this season. From twenty-one counties the reports showed that road drags were used in the winter; and from twenty-two counties, drags were reported in use at all seasons. These were mostly in the central and southern sections of the State; but winter work was reported from counties as far north as Marshall, LaSalle and Bureau. From these reports road work appears to be most active and most general in the spring (after corn planting); in many parts of the state a good deal is done in the summer months; fall work is less common; and road work in winter is still more limited. These statements, however, contrast sharply with the reports from rural carriers, nearly two-thirds of whom report that road work is to a large extent done in the fall months, while less than a third report much work done in the spring or summer.

PLOWS AND SCRAPERS.

The use of the plow and scraper for road work is much less general than the use of road drags and graders. In eleven counties, the plow and scraper were said to be used extensively; in twenty-nine counties, they were reported to be used considerably or a good deal; while in sixty-two counties, the reports indicated but little use of these implements. The counties reporting the largest use of the plow and scraper included most of the southern counties where clay soil predominates, and some of the central counties where the soil is partly clay.

TILING.

Reports as to the extent of roads tiled aggregated a total of 5,223 miles, less than a tenth of the highway mileage reported. But many of the replies gave no data on this inquiry. Less than a third of the replies answered the inquiry as to where tiling is laid. Of these nearly three-fifths replied on one side of the road; most of the others replied on both sides; and seventeen replied that tiling was laid in the center of the road.

Reports as to the average size of tile varied from a minimum county average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a maximum county average of eighteen inches. The general average for the State was $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The average depth of tile reported ranged from a minimum county average of six inches to a maximum county average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The general average for the State was 2.89 feet.

Reports as to the average cost of tiling showed a wider variation, the county averages ranging from a minimum of 44 cents per rod to a maximum of \$4.50. For the State as a whole, the amounts reported averaged \$1.09 per rod.

IMPROVED ROADS.

From thirty counties continuous stretches of gravel roads were reported; and from thirty-two counties continuous stretches of hard or rock roads. In twenty-five counties there were such stretches of both classes of improved roads; and altogether from thirty-seven counties continuous stretches of one or the other class were reported. Of the thirty-seven counties, nineteen were in the northern section of the State, ten in the central section and eight in the southern section. From forty counties short sections of gravel or rock roads were reported. From twenty-five counties no improved roads were reported, fifteen of these being in the central section and ten in the southern section.

A total of 4,173 miles of gravel roads and 2,249 miles of rock or hard roads were reported by the highway commissioners. But many of the replies gave no data on this point; and the total mileage of gravel and improved roads reported by the highway commissioners is less than that reported by the rural carriers.

The width of grade reported for improved roads ranges from ten to twenty-eight feet. The general average of the widths reported was fifteen feet for both classes of roads.

Reports as to the cost per mile of gravel roads ranged from \$125 in Hardin County to \$3,250 per mile in Crawford County for gravel roads. The general average of the reports was \$1,048 per mile. The cost of hard or rock roads was reported at from \$610 per mile in DuPage County to \$3,700 in Saline County. The general average of the reports was \$2,663 per mile.

Only about half of the replies expressed any opinion either in favor or against improved roads. Of the opinions expressed three-fourths were favorable, and one-fourth unfavorable.

BRIDGES.

The total number of bridges reported in the replies from highway commissioners and clerks aggregated 45,069. A considerable number of replies gave no data as to the number of bridges of different kinds. The replies giving this information reported 21,183 wooden bridges—a little more than half—12,564 iron, 3,907 cement or concrete, and 1,377 iron or wood with cement or concrete floor.

Information as to the average dimensions and average cost of bridges in most cases must have been only vague guesses, and the statistics furnished showed such whimsical variations that no conclusions of value can be drawn. The average span of bridges was reported as ranging from 5 feet to 95 feet; but the general average of the replies for the entire State showed some

conformity to what might be expected. The span of wooden bridges averaged 20 feet, of cement or concrete bridges 17 feet, of iron bridges and iron or wooden bridges with concrete floor 39 feet.

The average cost reported for wooden bridges ranged from \$9.00 to more than \$400; for cement or concrete bridges from \$12.00 to \$1,000; and for iron bridges from \$120 to over \$3,000. The general averages for the entire State were: For wooden bridges, \$129; for cement or concrete bridges, \$335; for iron bridges, \$835 and for iron or wooden bridges with cement or concrete floor \$870.

Opinions as to the most practicable and economical bridge showed a preponderance in favor of cement or concrete. The material was given the preference in forty-nine counties, and was favored by some commissioners in nine other counties. Iron and concrete was preferred in thirty-nine counties, and iron was favored by some replies in thirteen counties.

CULVERTS.

The total number of culverts reported was 89,857. The dimensions reported were no less varied than those for bridges, the average diameter or cross section ranging from 15 inches in one county to 88 inches in another. The general average of the reports for the State was 31 inches in diameter by 17 feet length.

Reports as to the average cost of culverts ranged from \$3.00 to \$150 for wooden culverts, from \$4.00 to \$125 for tile culverts, and from \$5.00 to \$200 for iron culverts. The general average for the State was \$13.42 for wooden culverts, \$20.00 for tile and \$34.00 for iron.

Iron and wood appear to be the most used materials for culverts. Wood was reported as most used in thirty-two counties and by some replies from seventeen other counties; iron was reported as most used from twenty-nine counties and by some of the replies from twenty-four other counties. Concrete appears to be used to a considerable extent in sixteen counties, and tile in about the same number of counties.

Opinions as to the best material for culverts showed a decided preponderance in favor of concrete. This material was preferred in the replies from fifty-one counties, and by some replies from twenty-three other counties. Iron was preferred in twenty-six counties, and by some replies from twenty other counties.

ROAD TAXES AND EXPENDITURES.

Somewhat more than half of the replies reported that the road work was done under the cash or paid labor system; somewhat less than half reporting the labor system or both cash and labor systems. Most of the replies from fifty-three counties reported the cash system; and those from forty-nine counties reported the labor system or both methods in use.¹ Nearly all of the counties where the labor system seems to be more common are in the southern half of the State; but exceptions may be noted in the cases of Ford, JoDaviess, Kankakee, Macoupin, Peoria, Rock Island and Stephenson counties.

The total number of days labor reported aggregated 65,098. But a large proportion of the replies gave no information on this point.

Information in regard to the amount of road taxes and expenditures was also far from complete. The aggregate of the amounts reported thus by no means represent the total amounts received and expended; but they may indicate very roughly something of the relative proportions of various items of receipts and expenditures. The aggregate road and bridge tax reported is only about 40 per cent of the amount levied as shown by the reports to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

¹ Cash system almost entirely in Cook, DeKalb, Grundy, Kane, LaSalle, Logan, McDonough, St. Clair, Stark and Tazewell counties; labor system mainly in Clay, Marion, Richland, Shelby, Wayne and White counties.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from those who commute labor tax.....	\$ 118,020 97
Poll taxes, average rate \$2.16.....	123,240 62
Received annually from fines (17 counties only).....	11,906 50
Road and bridge tax, average rate 38 cents.....	2,264,169 44
Received from counties for road and bridge purposes.....	237,727 16

EXPENDITURES.

Expended on bridges from district funds.....	\$679,988 30
Expended annually for repairs on bridges.....	180,020 97
Paid out annually for culverts.....	207,221 93

SERVICES OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Reports as to the number of days each commissioner was engaged in attending board meetings averaged by counties showed a range from 4 to 88 days. The general average was 26 days. The reports as to the number of days each commissioner was employed in overseeing road work averaged by counties from 7 to 118 days, with a general average of 35 days. The lowest county average was from Ford County—13 days at board meetings and 7 days overseeing road work. The highest county average was in Crawford County—88 days at board meetings and 118 days overseeing road work. The commissioners of one township in Crawford County reported 145 days each for attendance at board meetings; and a commissioner in another township of this county reported 50 days attendance at board meetings and 200 days overseeing road work. In 17 counties, the number of days reported for attending board meetings was larger than number of days for overseeing road work.

The general average of these reports indicates that from one-third to one-half of the total number of days service of highway commissioners is for attending board meetings; and but little more than a half for overseeing work on the roads.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF REPLIES FROM HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Number of replies received.....	1,416
Number of commissioners and clerks signing replies.....	2,016
Number of towns and road districts from which replies were received.....	880
Total number of towns and road districts.....	1,610

Number of question.		Length miles.	Total width—feet.	Average width of grade feet.
	Total highways in Illinois, 1904.....	94,141		
1	Total roads reported.....	55,349	47	23
6	Roads reported dragged annually.....	29,676		
11	Roads reported graded annually.....	20,555		
21	Roads reported tiled.....	5,223		
34,36	Gravel roads reported.....	4,173		15
37,30	Hard or rock roads reported.....	2,249		15
20	General character of the soil:			
	Kind.	Coun- ties.	Kind.	Coun- ties.
	Black and clay.....	44	Black.....	10
	Clay.....	25	Clay and sand or hardpan.....	4
	Black, clay and sand.....	13	Mixed.....	6

Number of question.		Most road work done—counties.	Road drags—counties.	Road graders—counties.
8, 13, 60	Seasons when most road work is done and when road drags and graders are used:			
	Spring.....	9	30	31
	Spring and summer.....	42	.....	43
	Spring and fall.....	17	17	12
	Spring, summer and fall.....	25	5	13
	Spring and winter.....	.....	21	.....
	Spring, fall and winter.....	.....	4	.....
	Summer and fall.....	2	.....	3
	Summer.....	4	.....	.....
	Fall and winter.....	1	.....	.....
	All seasons.....	2	22	.....
4	Are road drags used:			
	Nearly all replies yes from 89 counties.			
	Some yes and some no from 10 counties.			
	Replies no from 3 counties.			
5	Total number of drags reported, 8,926.			
7	Number of times roads are dragged:			
	Average 5 times.			
9	Opinion of road drags:			
	Nearly all favorable; 21 replies unfavorable.			
10	Are road graders used?			
	Majority of replies yes from all counties except Hardin.			
12	Is same road graded more than once a year?			
	No 78 counties; yes and no, 12 counties; some, 9 counties; yes, 3 counties.			
14	Average cost per mile for grading a road one time:			
	General average \$14.03; minimum county average, \$2.96; maximum county average, \$55.00			
15	Opinion of road graders:			
	Nearly all favorable; 37 replies unfavorable.			
16	To what extent is the plow and scraper used?			
		Coun- ties.		Coun- ties.
	Very little (not much).....	55	Considerably (a good deal).....	29
	To some extent (a little).....	7	Extensively.....	11
21	Miles of road tiled: 5, 223.08.			
22	Average size of tile used:			
	General average, 6.73 inches; minimum 3.5 inches; maximum, 18 inches.			
23	Tile laid:			
	On one side.....	287	Center.....	17
	On both sides.....	200		
24	Average depth of tile:			
	General average, 2.89 feet; minimum, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot; maximum, 4.5 feet.			
25	Average cost of tiling:			
	General average \$1.09 per rod; minimum, 44 cents; maximum, \$4.50.			
26, 33	Are there improved roads:		Rock roads—counties.	Gravel roads—counties.
	Yes.....		4	4
	Continuous stretches.....		6	6
	Short sections and continuous stretches.....		26	24
	Short sections.....		27	31
	None.....		39	37
27, 34	Miles of improved roads.....		2,249.3	4,173.5
30, 36	Average width of grade, feet.....		15	15
28, 38	Average cost per mile.....		\$2,663	\$1,048
32, 39	Opinion:			
	Favorable, total replies.....		676	520
	Unfavorable, total replies.....		193	158

40, 41, 42

BRIDGES.

Kind.	Number.	Average dimensions—feet.	Average cost.
Iron.....	12,564	15 x 39	\$835.59
Wooden.....	21,183	14 x 20	129.69
Cement or concrete.....	3,907	15 x 17	335.52
Iron or wood with cement or concrete floor.....	1,377	15 x 39	870.26
All kinds.....	45,069	.....	.....
43 Opinion as to the most practicable and economical bridge:			
	Coun- ties.		Coun- ties.
Concrete.....	49	Iron.....	2
Iron and concrete.....	39	Iron and wood.....	2
Concrete or iron.....	9	Stone.....	1

CULVERTS.

Number
of
question.

44	Number, 89,857.		
46	Average dimensions, 31 in. x 17 ft.		
48	Average cost:		
	Iron.....	\$34 00	Tile.....\$20 00
	Wooden.....	13 42	
45	Materials most used:		
		Coun- ties.	Coun- ties.
	Wood.....	32	Concrete.....5
	Iron.....	29	Tile or wood.....6
	Iron or concrete.....	9	Tile.....4
	Iron or wood.....	10	Concrete or wood.....1
	Iron or tile.....	5	Concrete or tile.....1
47	Opinion as to best material for culverts:		
		Coun- ties.	Coun- ties.
	Concrete.....	51	Concrete or tile.....2
	Iron.....	26	Concrete, tile and iron.....1
	Concrete or iron.....	19	Concrete, tile and wood.....1
	Tile.....	2	
17	Cash and labor systems:		
	Paid labor—693 replies—most or all replies from 53 counties.		
	Labor system—468 replies—most or all replies from 30 counties.		
	Both systems—110 replies—most or all replies from 19 counties.		
18	Total number of days labor reported under labor system, 65,098.		
19	Amount reported received from those who commute, \$118,010.87.		
		Average rate.	Total amount.
49,50	Road and bridge tax.....	\$0 38	\$2,264,169 44
51,52	Poll tax.....	2 16	123,240 62
53	Received annually from fines (17 counties).....		11,906 50
55	Received from county for road and bridge purposes.....		237,727 16
54	Expended on bridges from district funds.....		679,988 30
57	Paid annually for repairs on bridges.....		180,020 97
56	Paid out annually for culverts.....		207,221 93
58	Number of days each commissioner was engaged in attending board meetings—4-57, average.....		26
59	Number of days each commissioner was employed in overseeing road work—7-118, average.....		35

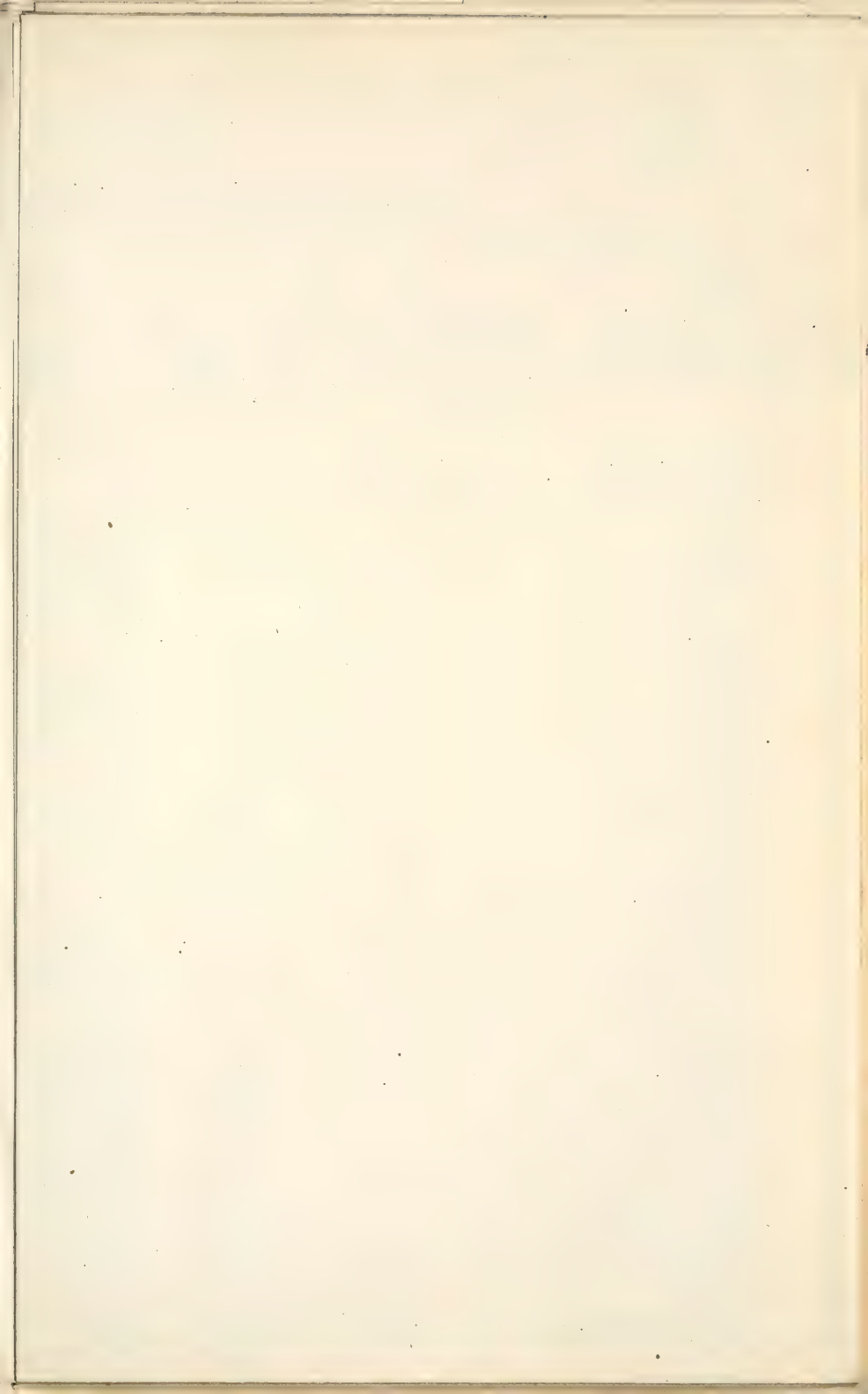
REPORTS FROM RURAL MAIL CARRIERS.

INQUIRIES SENT TO RURAL CARRIERS.

The committee sent a series of thirty-four questions on road conditions to the rural letter carriers throughout the State; and the replies from these form the most extensive and most satisfactory body of definite information that has been collected concerning the highways and bridges of Illinois.

As noted in connection with a similar inquiry by the State Highway Commission, the rural carriers, from the nature of their work, are probably better acquainted with the conditions in their respective neighborhoods than anyone else. They travel the roads, when usable, almost daily throughout the year, and know from actual experience the conditions at all times and seasons. In no other way, could such comprehensive and reliable data be secured.

In collecting this information, the active assistance of the letter carriers was secured through the coöperation of the National Postoffice Department. The committee sought and obtained permission from Postmaster General Hitchcock to submit to the rural mail carriers of the State the list of questions herein shown. The department furnished the committee a list of the rural delivery postoffices in the State, showing the number of routes from each office, and also issued instructions to the postmasters to have the carriers reply to the questions. To the postmaster of each rural delivery postoffice, there was sent the following letter, with a sufficient number of the lists of questions to cover all the routes from each office:



CULVERTS.

Number
of
question.

44	Number, 89,857.			
46	Average dimensions, 31 in. x 17 ft.			
48	Average cost:			
	Iron.....	\$34 00	Tile.....	\$20 00
	Wooden.....	13 42		
45	Materials most used:			
		Coun- ties.		Coun- ties.
	Wood.....	32	Concrete.....	5
	Iron.....	29	Tile or wood.....	6
	Iron or concrete.....	9	Tile.....	4
	Iron or wood.....	10	Concrete or wood.....	1
	Iron or tile.....	5	Concrete or tile.....	1
47	Opinion as to best material for culverts:			
		Coun- ties.		Coun- ties.
	Concrete.....	51	Concrete or tile.....	2
	Iron.....	26	Concrete, tile and iron.....	1
	Concrete or iron.....	19	Concrete, tile and wood.....	1
	Tile.....	2		
17	Cash and labor systems:			
	Paid labor—693 replies—most or all replies from 53 counties.			
	Labor system—468 replies—most or all replies from 30 counties.			
	Both systems—110 replies—most or all replies from 19 counties.			
18	Total number of days labor reported under labor system, 65,098.			
19	Amount reported received from those who commute, \$118,010.87.			
		Average rate.	Total amount.	
49, 50	Road and bridge tax.....	\$0 38	\$2,264,169 44	
51, 52	Poll tax.....	2 16	123,240 62	
53	Received annually from fines (17 counties).....		11,906 50	
55	Received from county for road and bridge purposes.....		237,727 16	
54	Expended on bridges from district funds.....		679,988 30	
57	Paid annually for repairs on bridges.....		180,020 97	
56	Paid out annually for culverts.....		207,221 93	
58	Number of days each commissioner was engaged in attending board meetings—4-57, average.....			26
59	Number of days each commissioner was employed in overseeing road work—7-118, average.....			35

REPORTS FROM RURAL MAIL CARRIERS.

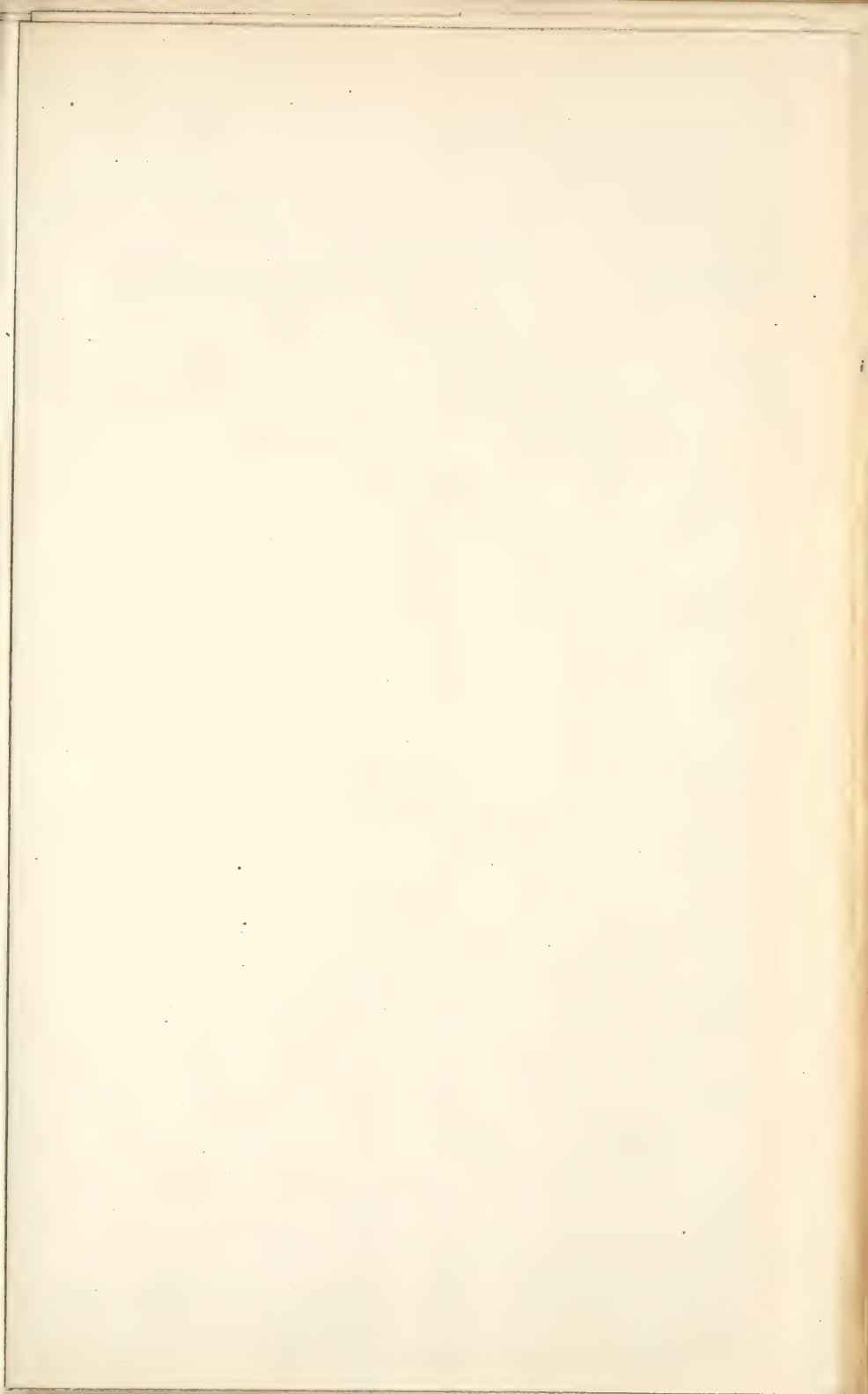
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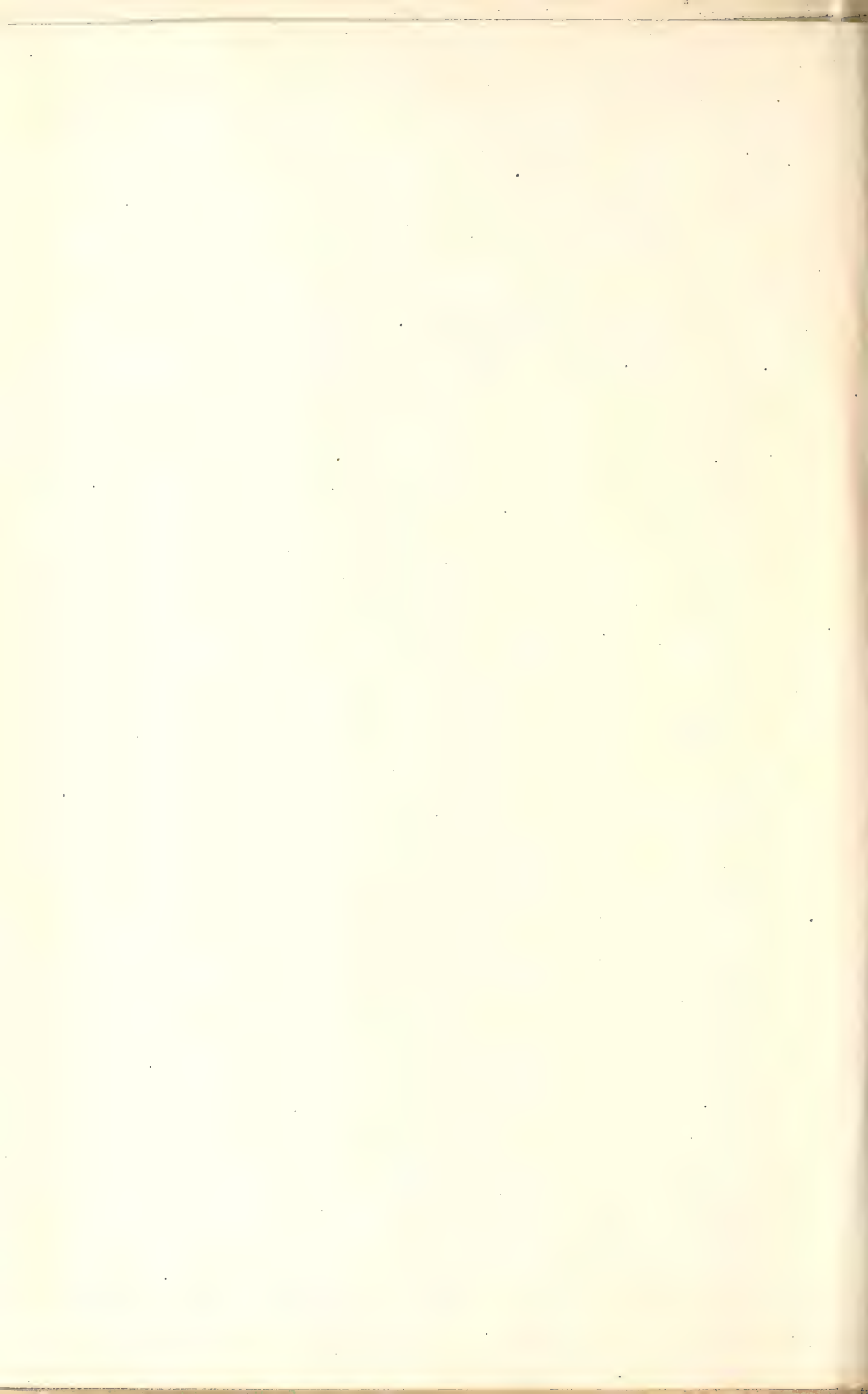


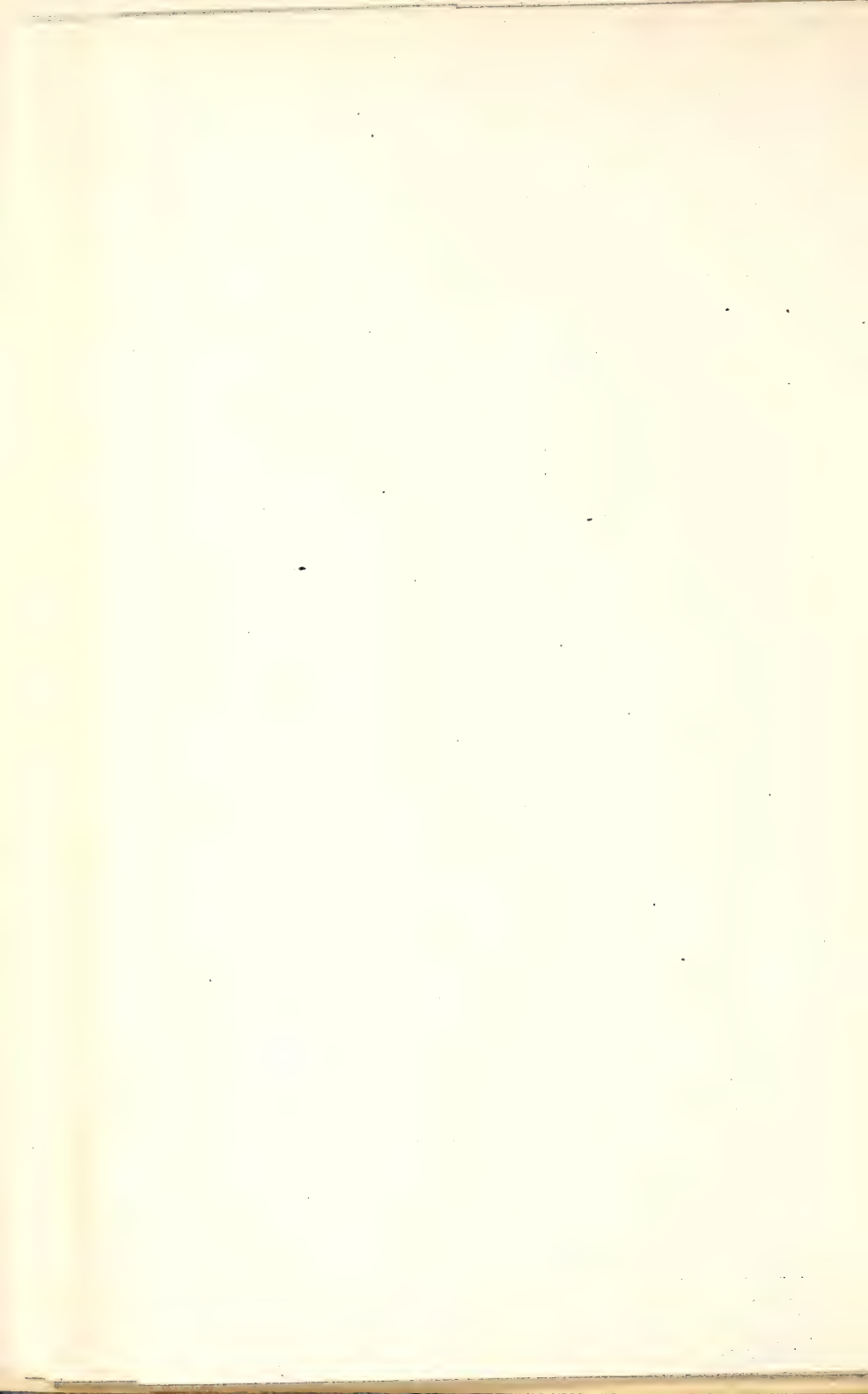






TABLE NO. III—ABSTRACT OF REPLIES FROM HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS AND CLERKS.

Culverts.	Number.				Average dimensions.				Average cost.				Opinion as to the best material for constructing first cost, repairs and durability.	Number of culverts at various points.	Material used in constructing culverts.	Average dimensions of culverts.			Opinion as to material for constructing culverts.	Average cost of culverts.		
	Span.	Feet.	Width.	Depth.	Feet.	Width.	Depth.	Feet.	Feet.	Width.	Depth.	Feet.				Feet.	Width.	Depth.		Feet.	Width.	Depth.
1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Concrete.	1	Concrete.	10	10	10	Concrete.	10	10	10
2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	Concrete.	2	Concrete.	12	12	12	Concrete.	12	12	12
3	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	Concrete.	3	Concrete.	14	14	14	Concrete.	14	14	14
4	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Concrete.	4	Concrete.	16	16	16	Concrete.	16	16	16
5	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	Concrete.	5	Concrete.	18	18	18	Concrete.	18	18	18
6	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	Concrete.	6	Concrete.	20	20	20	Concrete.	20	20	20
7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	Concrete.	7	Concrete.	22	22	22	Concrete.	22	22	22
8	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	Concrete.	8	Concrete.	24	24	24	Concrete.	24	24	24
9	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	Concrete.	9	Concrete.	26	26	26	Concrete.	26	26	26
10	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	Concrete.	10	Concrete.	28	28	28	Concrete.	28	28	28
11	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	Concrete.	11	Concrete.	30	30	30	Concrete.	30	30	30
12	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	Concrete.	12	Concrete.	32	32	32	Concrete.	32	32	32
13	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	Concrete.	13	Concrete.	34	34	34	Concrete.	34	34	34
14	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	Concrete.	14	Concrete.	36	36	36	Concrete.	36	36	36
15	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	Concrete.	15	Concrete.	38	38	38	Concrete.	38	38	38
16	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	Concrete.	16	Concrete.	40	40	40	Concrete.	40	40	40
17	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	Concrete.	17	Concrete.	42	42	42	Concrete.	42	42	42
18	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	Concrete.	18	Concrete.	44	44	44	Concrete.	44	44	44
19	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	Concrete.	19	Concrete.	46	46	46	Concrete.	46	46	46
20	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	Concrete.	20	Concrete.	48	48	48	Concrete.	48	48	48
21	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	Concrete.	21	Concrete.	50	50	50	Concrete.	50	50	50
22	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	Concrete.	22	Concrete.	52	52	52	Concrete.	52	52	52



Mr. Postmaster:

DEAR SIR—We are sending you a series of questions which we will ask you to kindly give to your different rural route men and ask them to make reply just as promptly as possible.

In the investigation being made by this committee, it is desirous of obtaining actual facts and we would suggest that you say to your men that it is accuracy we desire. It may be that some have very decided views relative to the public road question. We hope that no prejudice will be permitted to enter into the replies made. We want the honest and earnest coöperation of every man who is interested in the public road question, and to that end we are asking that this matter meet with prompt and accurate attention.

Very respectfully yours,

HOMER J. TICE,
Chairman.

- NamePostoffice.
Route No.....County.....1912.
No. 1. How many years have you been in the service?
No. 2. Age and former occupation?
No. 3. State number of miles of road covered by your route.
(a) Earth.
(b) Gravel.
(c) Rock or Macadam.
(Specify number of miles of each.)
No. 4. State condition of different classes of roads of your route, in different seasons of the year. (Specify by naming months.)

EARTH.

GRAVEL.

Spring { Good }
 { Bad }

Summer { Good }
 { Bad }

Spring { Good }
 { Bad }

Summer { Good }
 { Bad }

Autumn	{	Good	}
	{	Bad	}
Winter	{	Good	}
	{	Bad	}

Autumn	{	Good	}
	{	Bad	}
Winter	{	Good	}
	{	Bad	}

ROCK OR MACADAM.

Spring	{	Good	}
	{	Bad	}
Summer	{	Good	}
	{	Bad	}

Autumn	{	Good	}
	{	Bad	}
Winter	{	Good	}
	{	Bad	}

- No. 5. State average number of hours, per day, required to make your route.
(Specify as to different seasons of the year.)
(a) Spring.
(b) Summer.
(c) Autumn.
(d) Winter.
- No. 6. Do you use one or two horse or power vehicle?
- No. 7. State general character of the soil of the roadway of your route.
- No. 8. Give a detailed description of the entire traveled portion of the roadway of your route, specifying in particular the number and general character of hills or elevations; number and general character of swags or water basins; number and general character of levies, and number and general character of cuts.
- No. 9. What is the average width of the traveled portion of the road on your route?
- No. 10. Could the hills or elevations in the road on your route be reduced so as to materially lessen the incline, at a reasonable cost?
- No. 11. Could the swags or water basins, in the road on your route, be filled or drained, at a reasonable cost?
- No. 12. At what season of the year is the work mostly done on the roads of your route?
- No. 13. What is the general character of the work done on the roads of your route?
- No. 14. What road tools are chiefly used in the work on the roads of your route?
- No. 15. To what extent and how often are the roads of your route dragged?
- No. 16. Is the work of dragging done by the farmers of the neighborhood or by regularly employed labor?
- No. 17. At what times, in your opinion, is a road most benefited by dragging?
- No. 18. After a road is once constructed, can it be maintained in good condition and brought to practically a permanently good road by dragging?
- No. 19. State the general character of drainage, surface and sub-surface, of the roadway, of your route. Good, bad or indifferent?
- No. 20. Is any part of the roadway of your route tiled, and if so, can you estimate the number of rods?
- No. 21. What per cent of improvement, if any, in general condition, do the roads of your route now show as compared with their general condition when you entered the service?
- No. 22. What per cent of the labor and money expended upon the roads of your route, do you estimate, secure results of a permanent character?
- No. 23. How many days of the year and in what season of the year are you unable to make your route on account of road conditions?
- No. 24. How many days of the year and in what season of the year, is it a very great hardship both on horses and yourself to make your route on account of road conditions?
- No. 25. How many days of the year and at what season of the year are the roads of your route practically unusable for hauling loads; a load meaning from a ton to a ton and one-half in weight?
- No. 26. What per cent of gain in efficiency of your service would result from improved road conditions?
- No. 27. State number of bridges of all kinds on your route.
(a) Iron.
(b) Wooden.
(c) Cement or concrete.
(d) Iron or wooden bridges having cement or concrete flooring.

- No. 28. State average dimensions, length, width, and height, so far as possible, of all bridges on your route.
 (a) Iron.
 (b) Wooden.
 (c) Cement or concrete.
 (d) Iron or wooden bridges having cement or concrete flooring.
- No. 29. What is your observation as to life of a bridge?
 (a) Iron.
 (b) Wooden.
 (c) Cement or concrete.
 (d) Iron or wooden bridges having cement or concrete flooring.
- No. 30. What is your observation as to the life of the flooring of a bridge?
 (a) Wooden flooring.
 (b) Cement or concrete flooring.
- No. 31. State number of culverts on your route.
 (a) Iron.
 (b) Wooden.
 (c) Tile.
- No. 32. What is the occupation of the Road Commissioner or Commissioners having in charge the roads of your route, other than that of supervising the roads?
- No. 33. How long have the Commissioners who have charge of the roads of your route held office?
- No. 34. State in detail, based upon your personal experience and observation, suggestions for the permanent improvement and maintenance of the roads of your route.

REPLIES RECEIVED.

Of the 2,856 rural carrier routes in the State, replies were received from the letter carriers on 2,724 routes. These routes aggregated a total of 66,628 miles; and while the routes overlap to some extent the reports cover about two-thirds of the 94,141 miles of public roads in the State, as estimated by the State Highway Commission for 1905.

Tables IV, V, VI and VII give an abstract by counties of the replies received from the rural letter carriers.

DATA CONCERNING RURAL CARRIERS.

Some information was asked as to the age former occupation and length of service of the rural carriers, which throws some light on the value of their replies. For the State as a whole, the average age of rural carriers reporting was 38.3 years, ranging from a maximum average of 45.7 years in DuPage County to a minimum average of 29.8 in Pulaski County. More than a half of those reporting their former occupations were farmers, the number for this and other occupations being shown below:

Farmers.....	1,458
Teamsters and laborers.....	184
Clerks.....	147
Teachers.....	83
Merchants.....	45
Other occupations.....	629
Total.....	2,546

The average length of service for the entire state was 6.1 years; and in most of the counties the average was between five and seven years.

MILEAGE OF RURAL ROUTES AND PUBLIC ROADS.

As noted above the mileage of rural routes covered by the reports is about two-thirds of the total mileage of public roads in the State. In most of the

counties the mileage of rural routes is from 60 to 80 per cent of the total mileage of public roads. In four counties, the rural routes aggregate more than the miles of public roads as follows:

County.	Miles of rural routes.	Total miles of public roads.
Knox.....	775	743
Sangamon.....	1,371	1,220
Stark.....	450	443
White.....	689	600

The larger mileage of rural routes is probably due to the overlapping of routes; but it would appear that in these counties nearly all the public roads are covered by rural carriers.

On the other hand, in ten counties the mileage of rural routes reported is less than half of the total mileage of public roads, as follows:

County.	Miles of rural routes reported.	Total miles of public roads.
Alexander.....	59.8	427
Calhoun.....	94	288
Clinton.....	335	704
Henderson.....	226	607
Marshall.....	285	634
Massac.....	136	403
Monroe.....	262	763
Pope.....	165.7	405
Pulaski.....	155.1	346
Schuyler.....	124	736

In the case of Schuyler County no reports were received from ten rural routes; and as the average route covers 24.5 miles, these would bring the total for that county to about 370 miles, or just about one-half of the mileage of public roads. In none of the other counties in the above list is there more than one route missing.

Six of these ten counties are small counties not under township organization. Henderson county has next to the smallest rural population per square mile of any county in the State (25.9, compared with an average of 38.6 for the State).

None of these counties have any considerable amount of improved roads; and most of them have no improved roads; but in these respects they are equalled by a good many other counties where the rural routes cover a much larger proportion of the total mileage of roads.

ROAD CONDITIONS AT DIFFERENT SEASONS

Replies to the inquiry as to the condition of different classes of roads at different seasons of the year are summarized in the following table:

	Earth roads.	Gravel roads.	Rock or macadam.
Spring—			
Good.....	223	458	385
Bad.....	2,221	240	57
Fair or mixed.....	225	94	20
Summer—			
Good.....	2,385	713	427
Bad.....	42	15	12
Fair or mixed.....	211	28	13
Autumn—			
Good.....	2,145	699	425
Bad.....	325	29	15
Fair or mixed.....	264	54	14
Winter—			
Good.....	318	495	397
Bad.....	1,964	156	32
Fair or mixed.....	344	108	26

It will be noted that nearly all the carriers reported all classes of roads in good condition in the summer and autumn; and most of the carriers reporting on gravel and rock roads reported that they were in good condition at all seasons. More than three-fourths of the carriers reported that earth roads were in bad condition during both spring and winter months; and more than 10 per cent reported such roads bad in autumn. About one-third of the carriers reporting on gravel roads stated that they were in bad condition in the spring, such replies coming most largely from counties in the northern part of the State—Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Kane, LaSalle, Peoria and McHenry. About one-fifth of these carriers also reported gravel roads in bad condition during the autumn months.

HOURS REQUIRED TO MAKE ROUTES.

The effect of the road conditions at different seasons of the year are clearly indicated by the reports of the number of hours required to make the rural routes. For the State as a whole, the average time in summer and autumn is 5.8 hours, and for the winter and spring 7.3 hours, a difference of one and one-half hours or approximately one-fourth longer during the bad seasons. In thirty counties (in the central and southern sections) the average time to make the route in spring or winter is two hours or more longer than in the summer; in Bureau, Putnam, Shelby, Calhoun, Monroe and Richland counties the increase reported averaged two hours and a half; and in Henderson County the average increase was over three hours.

In the northern half of the State the spring appears to be the worst season for the rural carriers; while in the southern half the winter is the time of most difficulty, judged by the time required to make the routes.

VEHICLES USED BY RURAL CARRIERS.

A rough indication of the character of the roads on the rural routes is furnished by the types of vehicles used by the rural carriers. The replies to the questions on the subject aggregated as follows:

	Number.	Per cent.
Two horse vehicles.....	1,310	53.2
One and two horse vehicles.....	586	23.8
One horse vehicles.....	284	11.5
Power vehicles.....	282	11.5
Total.....	2,462	100.0

More than one-half of the carriers used two horse vehicles, and nearly a fourth used two horse vehicles part of the time. Less than one-eighth used only one horse vehicles, and about the same proportion used power vehicles. The largest number of power vehicles were used in Bureau, Iroquois, Livingston, McLean and Whiteside counties.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The number and percentage of carriers reporting the general character of the soil on their routes is shown below:

	Number.	Per cent.
Black and clay.....	1,056	42.87
Clay.....	508	20.62
Black.....	462	18.75
Black, clay and sand.....	149	6.04
Light or gray and clay.....	104	4.22
Clay and sand.....	95	3.85
Black and sand or gravel.....	89	3.61
Total.....	2,463	99.96

The figures, however, do not give any definite idea of the relative amount of the different kinds of soil. At first sight, they indicate that clay is the predominant type of soil in Illinois; but where both black and clay soil is reported, it is probable that in many cases the greater part of the district

covered is black soil, with some clay. From a dozen counties in the southern part of the State (extending from Crawford County to Johnson County) most of the carriers report clay soil; and from about the same number of counties in the east central section, most of the carriers report only black soil.

The small number of carriers reporting sandy or gravel soils emphasize the absence of this type in Illinois. Only 437 of the 2,463 carriers reporting on this topic report sand, gravel or light or gray soil.

IMPROVED ROADS,

The reports from the rural carriers as to the mileage of improved roads in 1912 may be compared with reports collected by the State Engineer for the years 1905 and 1909; and a summary of the data for the three years is presented in the table below, showing totals by certain groups of counties.

For the State as a whole, the data showed 7,865 miles of improved road in 1905, and 8,914 miles in 1909, the total for the latter year forming 9.47 per cent of the total mileage of public roads in the State. The reports of the rural carriers aggregate 8,425.4 miles of improved roads on their routes, forming 12.7 per cent of the total mileage of routes reported. This, however, does not indicate that the proportion of improved roads in the State has increased to the extent of the percentage figures; since much the greater part of the improved roads are undoubtedly used by the rural carriers.

The data reported by the rural carriers for 1912 separates the gravel roads from macadam roads; and indicates that approximately one-fifth of the improved roads are macadamized and about four-fifths are gravel roads.

These totals and percentages for the entire State combine a wide variety of different conditions; and it is important to understand the distribution of the improved roads in different parts of the State. In five contiguous counties in the northeastern corner, over one-half of the public roads are improved—Kane (82.38 per cent), McHenry, DuPage, Cook and Kendall. Seven other neighboring counties—Boone, Winnebago, DeKalb, Lake, Bureau, LaSalle, and Will—each have from 25 to 48 per cent of their roads improved. These twelve northeastern counties contain two-thirds of all the improved roads in the State; and nearly one-half of all the public roads in this group of counties are improved.

A second main group of counties includes those with from 10 to 25 per cent of improved roads. This includes fourteen counties, Peoria, Edgar, Whiteside, Ogle, Kankakee, Grundy, Vermilion, Putnam, Lee, Massac, Ford, Adams, Stephenson and McLean. Several of these are north of the Illinois river, and near the counties in the first group; but others are counties in the central part of the State, usually containing a city of some size. These fourteen counties contain more than a fifth of the improved roads in Illinois.

The twenty-six counties in these two groups, with about 30 per cent of the total public roads in the State contain nearly 90 per cent of all the improved roads.

The remaining seventy-six counties, comprising five-sevenths of the total area, and with 70 per cent of the total mileage of public roads had in 1909 less than 900 miles of improved roads, but little more than 1 per cent of the total mileage of public roads in these counties. The reports of the rural carriers for these counties for 1912 show a total of 1,400 miles of improved roads for these counties in 1912, which is more than 50 per cent larger than the data for 1909. But even these figures amount to little more than 3 per cent of the mileage of rural routes reported, and barely 2 per cent of the total mileage of public roads in these counties.

In the attached table, the data for the counties with less than 10 per cent of improved roads has been given separately for counties with and without township organization. This grouping shows that the counties with township organization have a slightly larger mileage of roads in proportion to area, and in 1909 a slightly larger percentage of improved roads than the counties not under township organization. But the difference between these two groups is very slight and of no special significance.

SUMMARY OF IMPROVED ROADS IN ILLINOIS.

6666	12 counties with over 25 per cent improved roads in 1909.	14 counties with 10-24 per cent improved roads in 1909.	Total 26 counties with over 10 per cent improved roads in 1909.	Other counties with town- ship or- ganization.	Other counties not under town ship or- ganization.	Total for State.
Area in square miles.....	7,423.0	9,003.0	16,426.0	33,883.0	5,339.0	56,648
Total mileage of public roads..	13,122.0	15,220.0	28,342.0	57,385.0	8,414.0	94,141
Miles of road per square mile....	1.77	1.69	1.73	1.65	1.57	1.66
Miles gravel and macadam 1905.	5,233.0	1,841.0	7,074.0	705.0	226.0	7,864
Miles gravel and macadam 1909.	5,891.0	2,047.0	7,938.0	872.0	104.0	8,914
Percentage of improved roads 1909.....	44.9	13.4	28.0	1.52	1.24	9.47
Total miles reported by R. R. C. 1912.....	9,642.5	11,304.4	20,946.9	40,437.8	5,243.8	66,628.5
Earth roads.....	4,739.7	9,107.3	13,847.0	39,132.0	5,044.5	58,029.5
Gravel roads.....	4,245.6	1,697.1	5,942.7	746.8	118.8	6,808.3
Macadam roads.....	641.7	441.2	1,082.9	473.8	65.92	1,622.6
Total improved roads.....	4,886.3	2,133.1	7,019.4	1,221.2	184.72	8,430.9
Percentage of improved roads..	50.7	18.9	33.5	3.2	3.5	12.3

POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

Two general questions were asked as to the possibility of improving road conditions, and to both the great preponderance of replies was in the affirmative, as shown below:

	Yes.	Some.	No.
Could the hills or elevations be reduced so as to materially lessen the incline at a reasonable cost?.....	1,725	203	284
Could the swags or water basins be filled or drained at a reasonable cost?.....	2,263	45	59

From almost every county most of the replies to both questions were in the affirmative. But from Livingston County, only nine carriers replied *yes* to the first of these questions, and eleven answered *no*. There were also a number of negative replies to this question from LaSalle and Ogle counties.

WIDTH OF TRAVELED ROADWAY.

Replies to the inquiry as to the width of the traveled roadway showed a wide variation ranging from 8 or 10 feet to the full width of four rods reserved for the road. In a number of cases, the replies stated that the width of the traveled roadway varied according to the condition of the road, from a wagon track when the road was good up to the full width of the roadway when the ground was soft.

The average width by counties of traveled road as reported, showed a range from an average of 12.5 feet in Hardin County to 42.2 feet in Livingston County. The average for many of the northern and central counties was over 30 feet. The average of these county averages for the entire state was 26.4 feet.

SEASON WHEN ROADS ARE WORKED.

Replies to the question as to the season when most work is done on the roads may be summarized as follows:

Spring.	Summer.	Fall.
384	322	942
252	-----	252
-----	349	349
159	159	-----
795	830	1,543

Nine hundred forty-two carriers, more than a third of the total of 2,408, reported that the principal road work is done in the fall. Six hundred one other carriers reported the fall as one of two seasons when road work was

done. Altogether 1,543 carriers, nearly two-thirds of the carriers, reported that road work was to a large extent done in the fall months. Less than one-third of the carriers reported much road work done in the spring; and about the same number reported the summer as a time for road work.

The general situation was reported from the great majority of the counties. But in twelve counties, most of the road work appears to be done in the spring,—including Champaign, Cook, Livingston, McLean, St. Clair and Vermilion counties.

CHARACTER OF ROAD WORK AND ROAD TOOLS.

Replies to the questions as to the character of road work done and the road tools used showed less agreement than might be expected; and the replies to both questions should be considered together. The table below gives the aggregate figures on these two questions.

NUMBER OF CARRIERS REPORTING.

Total.....	1,905	Total.....	2,368
Grading.....	1,611	Use of grader.....	2,083
Dragging.....	736	Use of drags.....	1,101
Scraping.....	330	Use of scraper.....	998
Ploughing.....	105	Use of plow.....	414
Graveling.....	163		
Repairing.....	138		

While the numbers for the corresponding items show a good deal of variation, the relative importance of the several methods and tools is much the same. Over 80 per cent of the carriers report grading and the use of graders; nearly 50 per cent report the use of road drags, and over 40 per cent report the use of scrapers. Less than 20 per cent report the use of plows on road work; and less than 15 per cent report graveling or repairing on the roads.

Dragging and the use of road drags are reported most largely from the counties in the central part of the State, such as Champaign, Iroquois, Livingston, McLean, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion. Scraping is reported most largely from counties in the southern part of the State, such as Clark, Clay, Fayette, Johnson, Randolph, Wayne and Williamson. Graveling is reported most often from some counties north of the Illinois river,—DuPage, Kane, LaSalle, McHenry, Will and Winnebago—where there is a considerable amount of gravel roads.

Replies to the inquiry whether road dragging is done by farmers, by employed labor or by both were as follows:

	Number.	Per cent.
Farmers.....	1,734	72.55
Employed labor.....	367	15.35
Both.....	289	12.10

In nearly every county the preponderance of replies were that this work is done by farmers. But from Kane, Madison, Sangamon and Williamson counties, a majority of the replies reported employed labor; and from Champaign, McLean and Vermilion counties nearly half the replies reported employed labor or both.

BEST TIME FOR ROAD WORK.

The replies to the question as to the time when roads are most benefited by dragging, were:

	Number.	Per cent.
After rain or thaw.....	1,407	57.47
Spring.....	647	26.40
Winter and spring.....	158	6.45
Before freeze and after rain.....	126	5.14
Spring and fall.....	110	4.50

Rains and thaws are most characteristic of the spring months; so it may be said that 2,054, or more than 80 per cent of the carriers replying considered the spring as the best time for road dragging. All the other replies also include the spring as one of the best times; but consider that some work may be done in the fall or winter.

VALUE OF ROAD DRAGGING.

More than 80 per cent of the carriers replying stated that after a road was once constructed it can be maintained in good condition and brought to a reasonably permanently good road by dragging. The number of affirmative answers was 2,169; and the negative 236. The largest proportion of negative replies was from Vermilion County,—sixteen out of twenty-four.

DRAINAGE.

Replies as to the general character of the drainage along the public roads may be summarized as follows:

	Number.	Percent.
Good.....	720	30.3
Bad.....	780	32.8
Indifferent.....	669	28.2
Good and bad.....	203	8.5

The largest proportion of good drainage was reported from counties in the northern and central sections, notably from Iroquois, Livingston, LaSalle, McHenry, Vermilion and Winnebago counties. The largest proportion of bad drainage was reported from counties in the southern part of the state. Nearly two-thirds of the carriers (1,487) reported that the roadway was tiled to some extent. The total number of rods of tiled roadway reported was 465,361, equal to 1,454 miles; but a large proportion of the carriers gave no data on this point. The counties from which the largest amounts of tiled roadway were reported were:

	Rods.		Rods.
Iroquois.....	72,300	Vermilion.....	15,010
Champaign.....	54,620	Ford.....	14,500
Livingston.....	30,940	Will.....	14,490
LaSalle.....	29,015	Coles.....	12,600
Sangamon.....	23,880	Christian.....	11,305
Edgar.....	21,920	Grundy.....	10,045
Moultrie.....	17,070	Douglas.....	10,020

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

In reply to the question as to the per cent of the labor and money expended upon the roads which secures results of a permanent character, 541 carriers reported very little or none, while those reporting in percentage figures averaged 36.3 per cent.

The counties from which the percentage averaged over 50 per cent were:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Alexander.....	80.0	Will.....	53.7
Boone.....	73.3	DeKalb.....	53.1
Cook.....	64.3	McDonough.....	51.7
Putman.....	58.3	Henry.....	51.6
Kane.....	57.0	McHenry.....	51.0
Lake.....	54.7	Kendall.....	50.1

All of these except Alexander are in the northern part of the State. The counties from which the smallest percentages were reported were:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Hardin.....	16.6	Perry.....	16.6
Calhoun.....	5.0	Massac.....	17.0
Monroe.....	10.0	Jasper.....	17.6

Definite replies to the question as to the percentage of improvement now shown in the roads as compared with their general conditions when the carriers entered the service averaged 28.2 per cent for the State; but 1,414 carriers or almost one-half reported very little or no improvement. The counties from which the highest and lowest average percentages of improvement were reported were as follows:

	Highest per cent.		Lowest per cent.
McHenry.....	61.0	Peoria.....	19.4
Alexander.....	60.0	Wabash.....	18.3
Brown.....	48.3	Kendall.....	18.2
Clinton.....	47.5	Marion.....	18.0
Pulaski.....	47.5	Henderson.....	17.5
McLean.....	42.0	Jersey.....	17.0
Marshall.....	41.6	Washington.....	16.6
Boone.....	41.3	Moultrie.....	15.0
Knox.....	40.5	Bond.....	12.2
Calhoun.....	40.0	Franklin.....	10.0
Cumberland.....	40.0	Putnam.....	10.0
		Hardin.....	
		Pope.....	
		Union.....	

INFLUENCE OF ROAD CONDITIONS ON TRAVEL.

Replies to the questions as to the influence of road conditions in adding to the difficulties of travel may be summarized as follows:

	Number replying.	Number Fall.	Number reporting. Winter.	Spring.	Average number of days.
When unable to make route.....	1,899	22	1,373	1,292	8.9
When it is a very great hardship to both horses and carrier to make route.....	2,399	135	1,828	2,225	69.9
When roads are practically unusable for hauling a load (i. e. a ton to a ton and a half).....	1,971	156	1,323	1,904	76.6

More than one-third (760) of the replies reported that it is impossible to make the route on some days in both winter and spring; about one-third (607) reported such days in winter; and nearly one-third (516) reported such days in the spring months. At the same time nearly two-thirds of the replies (1,599 out of 2,399 and 1,172 out of 1,971) reported that days of great hardship and days when the roads were unusable for full loads came both in winter and spring; and most of the others (499 and 576) reported such days as especially characteristic of the spring months.

Analyzing by counties, the reports as to the number of days on which travel is seriously handicapped shows a wide range of variation. The following lists show the counties from which the greatest and least interruption to travel is reported.

GREATEST AMOUNT OF INTERRUPTION—AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS REPORTED.

County.	Un- able to make route.	Great hard- ship.	Un- able for loads.
Adams.....	21.1	66.6	92.0
Alexander.....		120.0	120.0
Franklin.....	9.1	94.5	109.0
Hardin.....		60.0	107.5
Jackson.....	18.6	84.3	110.3
Jersey.....	8.0	100.0	89.0
Macoupin.....	16.4	89.8	101.0
Massac.....	2.5	105.0	90.0
Mercer.....	29.7	52.1	53.3
Monroe.....	12.5	100.0	83.3
Perry.....	22.7	88.0	140.0
Pulaski.....	9.0	74.0	130.0
Scott.....	4.4	86.0	125.0
White.....	4.3	97.7	111.5
Williamson.....	8.5	101.2	88.0

LEAST AMOUNT OF INTERRUPTION—AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS REPORTED.

County.	Unable to make route.	Great hard- ship.	Unus- able for loads.
DuPage.....	3.0	50.0	53.3
Hamilton.....	3.6	49.0	80.0
Henderson.....	4.8	16.3	45.0
Kane.....	10.2	46.9	35.0
Kendall.....	1.3	41.8	64.1
Lee.....	3.6	43.7	57.0
Marshall.....	2.2	62.5	51.6
Putnam.....	1.0	68.1	58.5
Union.....	3.3	54.6	63.6
Whiteside.....	4.2	37.4	39.6
Winnebago.....	3.0	62.1	55.7

The most extensive interference with travel on account of road conditions is reported from Perry County. The least interruption of all kinds is reported from Henderson and Whiteside counties, although reports from a number of other counties show fewer days when the carriers are unable to make their routes; and the reports from Kane County give the fewest days when the roads are unusable for loads.

It will be noticed that for several counties in the southern part of the State (Alexander, Hardin, Massac and White) there are few or no days when carriers are unable to make their route; but the number of days when it is a great hardship or when the roads are unusable for loads is more than 100.

RESULTS FROM ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

As a rough estimate of the advantages of road improvement, the carriers were asked to state the percentage of gain in efficiency of their service which would result from improved road conditions. The replies to this question for the entire state averaged 35.1 per cent. From 63 counties the average of the replies were between 30 and 40 per cent. From 21 counties, the replies averaged over 50 per cent, the largest estimates coming from Clinton (52 per cent), Calhoun (54.4 per cent) and Wabash (55 per cent) counties. From 18 counties, the replies averaged less than 30 per cent, the lowest estimates coming from Franklin (20.8 per cent) and Kendall (20.4 per cent) counties.

BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

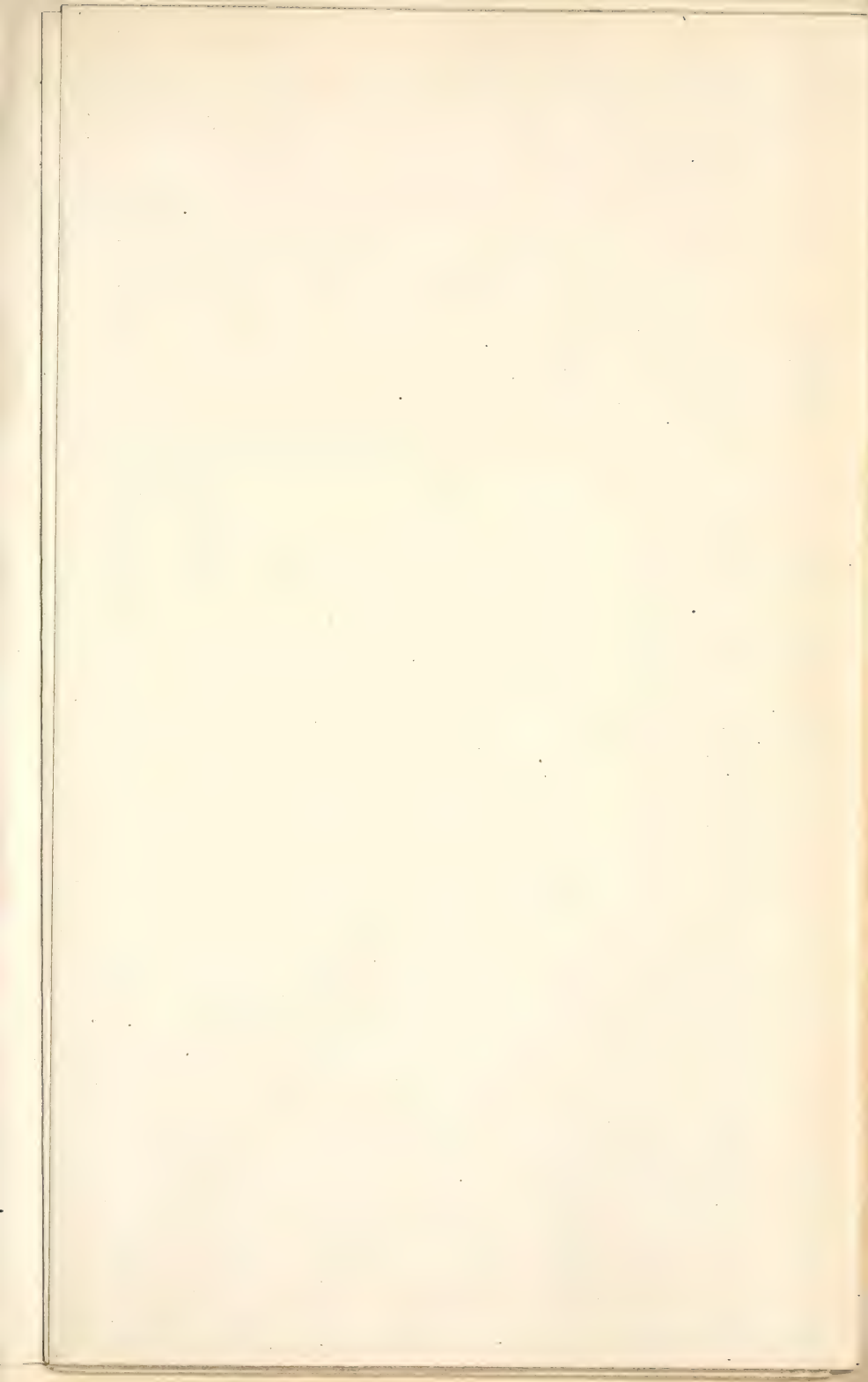
The data reported in regard to bridges and culverts are summarized in the following table:

	Number of culverts.	Number of bridges.	Average estimates.		
			Length of bridges— feet. ¹	Life of bridges— years.	Life of bridge flooring— years.
Wooden.....	38,226	26,070	14.5	8.0	5.45
Iron.....	13,971	16,062	29.0	25.6	.....
Concrete or cement.....	.....	5,932	13.5	32.6	27.1
Iron or wood with concrete or cement floor- ing.....	.....	1,786	19.0	25.6	.....
Tile.....	20,817	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	1,415	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	74,429	50,850	.....	.....	.....

About one-half of the 74,429 culverts and 50,850 bridges covered by the carriers' reports were of wood. About three-tenths of the culverts were of tile, and one-fifth of iron. About one-third of the bridges were of iron, and about one-eighth were cement or concrete. In twenty-eight counties in the

¹ Excluding averages of over 100 feet.

² Average of replies stating 50 years or less. Many carriers answered these queries by such terms as "indefinite," "a lifetime," "100 years," etc.



LEAST AMOUNT OF INTERRUPTION—AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS REPORTED.

County.	Unable to make route.	Great hardship.	Unusable for loads.
DuPage.....	3.0	50.0	53.3
Hamilton.....	3.6	49.0	80.0
Henderson.....	4.8	16.3	45.0
Kane.....	10.2	46.9	35.0
Kendall.....	1.3	41.8	64.1
Lee.....	3.6	43.7	57.0
Marshall.....	2.2	62.5	51.6
Putnam.....	1.0	68.1	58.5
Union.....	3.3	54.6	63.6
Whiteside.....	4.2	37.4	39.6
Winnebago.....	3.0	62.1	55.7

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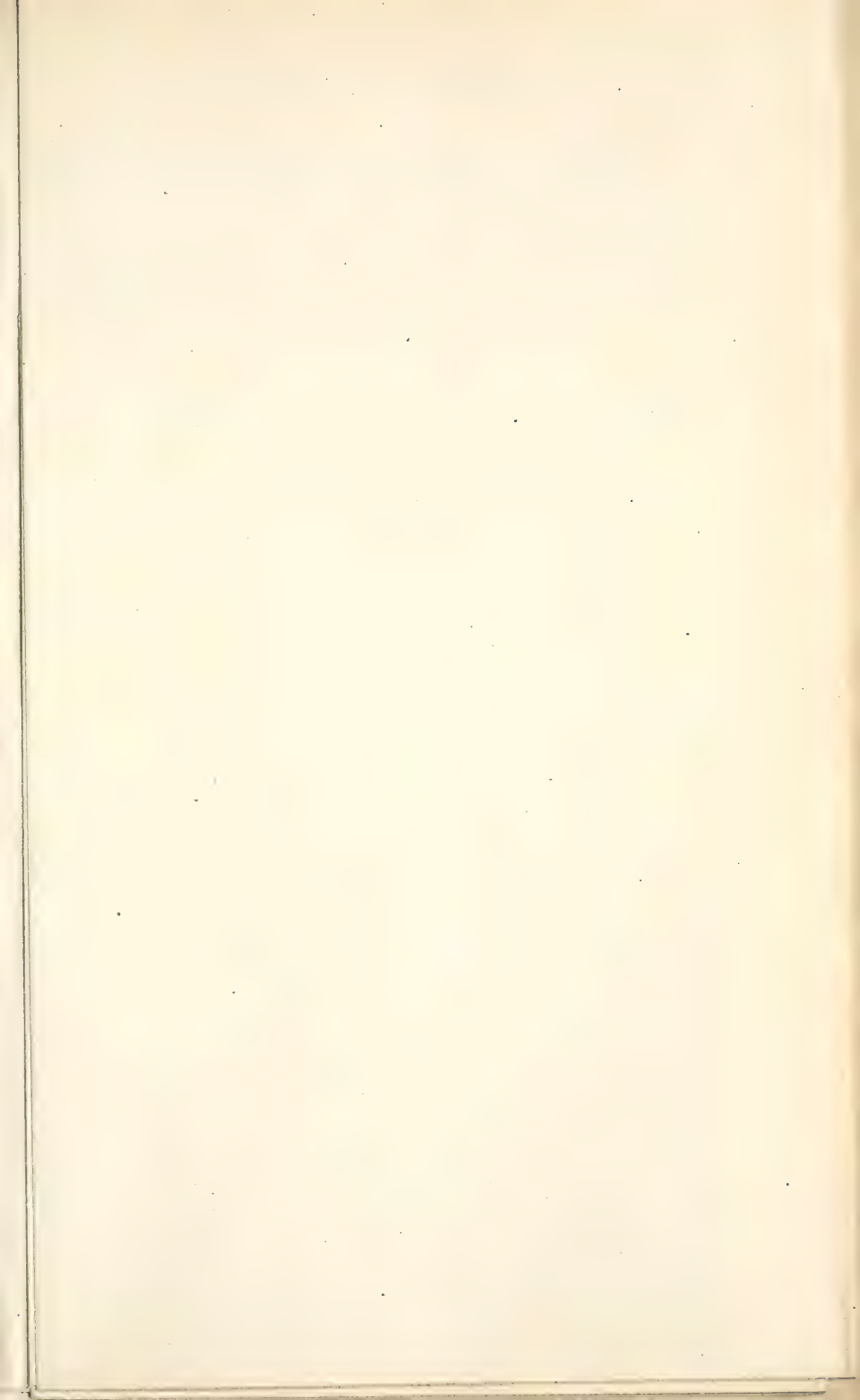
¹ Excluding averages of over 100 feet.

² Average of replies stating 50 years or less. Many carriers answered these queries by such terms as "indefinite," "a lifetime," "100 years," etc.

TABLE NO. IV—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS FROM RURAL ROUTE CARRIERS.

[illegible]





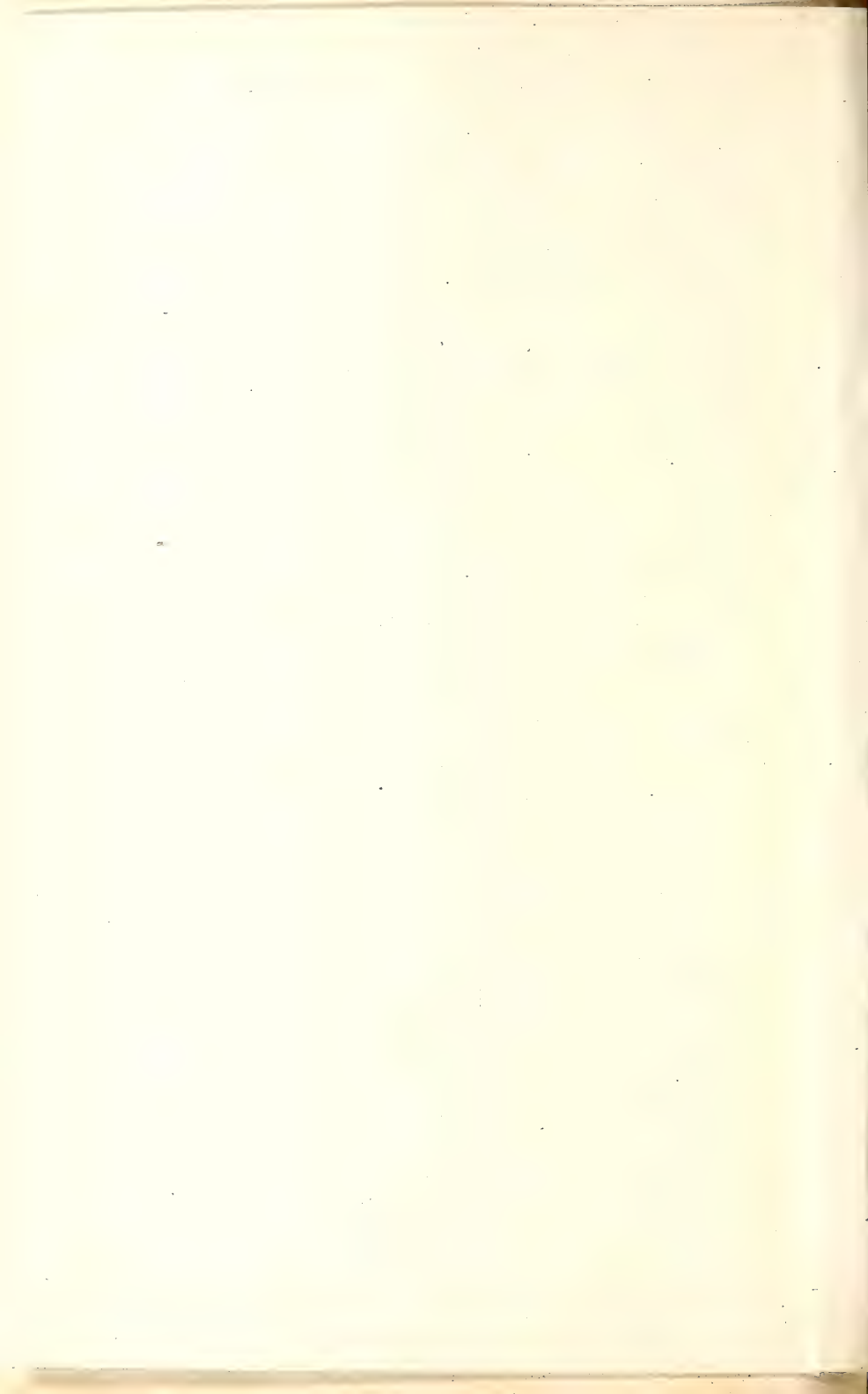


TABLE NO. V.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS RECEIVED FROM RURAL ROUTE CARRIERS.

[illegible]











TABLE No. VII.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS FROM RURAL ROUTE CARRIERS.
Bridges and Culverts.

Counties.	Number of bridges of all kinds on routes				Observations as to life of a bridge, as to life of the floor, as to life of a bridge.				Number of culverts on routes				Average lengths of different classes of bridges, including all averages given in under 100 feet.								
	Iron.	Wooden.	Concrete or concrete.	Iron or wooden bridges having cement or concrete floor-ing.	Wooden.	Cement or concrete.	Iron or wooden bridges having cement or concrete floor-ing.	Wooden.	Cement or concrete.	Wooden.	Tile.	All other culverts not included in these classes.	Iron.	Wooden.	Cement or concrete.	Iron or wooden bridges having cement or concrete floor-ing.					
Adams.....	269	4	194	67	10	37.0	9.0	18.0	20.0	7.6	33.0	369	716	54	164	5	80.0	11.5	33.5	23.5	
Alexander.....	137	288	93	6	19.1	9.3	50.0	3.3	30.0	16	640	10	640	10	24.0	17.0	16.8	16.0	16.0	16.0	
Andover.....	42	65	82	34	17.0	5.6	22.5	3.8	30.0	77	38	13	28.0	9.5	8.5	18.0	34.5	17.0	15.0	15.0	
Barre.....	102	241	28	20.5	9.9	20.5	9.9	9.3	50.0	125	286	75	286	75	28.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	
Barnes.....	200	203	147	21	21.6	6.0	5.5	20.0	236	534	336	534	336	29	30.0	13.0	15.0	28.0	28.0	
Barre.....	180	180	106	56	32.0	8.0	36.7	22.5	5.0	38.5	74	326	140	70	32.5	15.5	20.0	23.5	23.5	23.5	
Carroll.....	103	112	33	4	21.0	7.5	22.5	17.7	14.0	70	162	100	162	100	17.5	9.0	16.0	22.5	22.5	22.5	
Champion.....	502	105	3	4	21.7	7.8	15.0	15.3	20.0	21.0	334	237	417	5	70.5	19.0	11.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	
Christian.....	422	189	63	31	20.8	9.0	33.0	13.3	5.8	15.0	124	371	373	16	23.5	15.5	13.0	35.5	35.5	35.5	
Clark.....	191	228	81	19	24.0	6.2	41.5	59.0	4.9	42.5	116	536	322	10	28.5	21.0	12.0	
Clay.....	40	253	16	46	4.3	8.0	27.1	40.0	5.5	12.5	25	1,170	71	32.5	11.5	9.0	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	
Coles.....	172	156	17	6	22.8	7.8	29.0	12.5	11	208	822	131	143	190	5	21.0	12.0	30.0	10.5	10.5
Cook.....	186	283	124	22	22.9	7.1	21.0	18.5	1.2	22.3	154	348	748	20	26.0	19.5	17.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	
Crawford.....	102	196	82	29	12.7	7.0	42.7	17.0	5.1	29.3	121	418	84	17	28.5	15.0	17.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	
Crawford.....	180	180	80	30	15.5	8.8	5.8	13.3	35	215	133	5	25.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	
De Kalb.....	180	141	102	50	23.6	6.9	30.0	28.0	4.6	37.5	224	335	274	16	29.0	14.0	16.0	16.5	16.5	16.5	
De Witt.....	101	121	35	25	24.0	8.3	22.5	24.1	5.6	25.8	85	226	119	32	33.5	13.0	13.5	34.0	34.0	34.0	
Douglas.....	104	48	45	24	24.7	6.1	20.0	5.4	33.0	153	56	114	6	28.0	13.0	13.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	
DuBois.....	112	112	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	
DuBois.....	121	221	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	
DuBois.....	121	221	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	
DuBois.....	121	221	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	
DuBois.....	121	221	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	
DuBois.....	121	221	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	
DuBois.....	121	221	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	
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DuBois.....	121	221	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	
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DuBois.....	121	221	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	
DuBois.....	121	221	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	
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DuBois.....	121	221	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	
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DuBois.....	121	221	79	117	12	17.0	9.4	32.5	16.7	143	107	139	13	22.5	8.0	10.0				

northern and central sections of the State, more iron bridges were reported than any other kind. Iron bridges were least common in some of the most southerly counties—e. g., Hardin, Massac, Pope and Pulaski.

The data in regard to the dimensions of bridges showed a wide range of variation, which made the calculation of averages extremely difficult. The statements as to the length of bridges appeared to show the most definite tendencies. Excluding cases where average lengths of over 100 feet were reported, iron bridges are indicated to be on the average about twice as long as wooden, cement or concrete bridges; while the average length of iron and wooden bridges with cement or concrete floors occupies an intermediate position.

The widths reported varied from 7 feet in the very small bridges to 25 feet in the longer bridges. Twelve to 16 feet seems to be the average width in the great majority of bridges.

In many cases the height of bridges was not given; and where replies were made there were clear indications of lack of agreement as to what is meant by the "height" of a bridge. In some cases the height of the girders above the floor of the bridge seems to have been given; in other cases the height of the bridge floor above the water or surface over which the bridge was built. No general statements of value could be deduced from the data on this point.

According to the estimates of the rural carriers, iron bridges last about three times as long as wooden bridges; and cement or concrete bridges about four times as long as wooden bridges. Concrete or cement flooring is estimated to last about five times as long as wooden flooring.

OCCUPATION OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

In reply to the inquiry as to the occupation of road commissioners, 2,423 out of 2,573 carriers reported that these officials were farmers, and only 154 carriers (less than 6 per cent) reported road commissioners with other occupations.

HISTORY OF ROAD TAXES IN ILLINOIS.¹

(BY ELMER JAY BROWN, A. M.)

ROAD LAWS, 1818-1849.

The Ordinance of 1787 made no denitfie provision for roads, but the inhabitants were allowed to vote taxes to meet the general expenses. The first step toward providing a system of roads for Illinois was made by Congress in the enabling Act of April, 1818. In this Act provision was made for the establishment of roads leading to the State. Two-thirds of the net proceeds resulting from 5 per cent of the sales of government land was to be expended for this purpose under the direction of Congress.²

The Constitution of 1818 provided that each county should elect a body of three commissioners, their term of office and duties being determined by law, and whose duty it should be to attend to the affairs of the county.³

The county commissioners court, along with the other duties, had absolute control of all public roads, levying taxes for the construction of new roads and the maintenance of the old. The details of their powers were regulated by various laws.

In 1825, a road law was passed by the Legislature. Besides the usual poll tax, provision was made for a general property road tax. The maximum rate of levy was \$1.50 for every \$100.00 worth of taxable property in the county as determined from the assessors list of the previous year. The tax was to be levied at the March session of the board of the county commissioners. When the rate of levy had been determined, it became the county clerk's duty to set down in an additional column in the tax records: (1) The name of the persons in a given road district, (2) the amount of tax assessed against each person. Copies giving these facts were to be provided by the clerk for each supervisor. The tax was supposed to be paid in labor, the wages for each day's work to be determined by the county.

For purposes of working out the tax the commissioners divided the county into road districts and appointed a supervisor for each district. The position of supervisor was made compulsory, and refusal to accept made the appointee liable to a ten dollar fine. It was the duty of the supervisor to take the list prepared by the county clerk, and warn the taxpayers to work out their tax at a fixed time and place, credit those who worked, and by the first Monday in December turn over all funds collected, with a written statement to the county commissioners. The payment of the road tax was made compulsory and any delinquent taxpayer could be fined, or committed to jail for not less than twenty-four hours, if he possessed no property.⁴

This first road law proved a model for many succeeding years; the chief administrative features meeting with few changes prior to 1848, the organization of the districts, the appointment of the supervisors and their duties

¹ From a thesis on Taxation for Special Purposes by Independent Beards in Illinois, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Economics in the Graduate School of the University of Illinois, 1909. Edited and revised to include the legislation of 1909 and statistics to 1911.

² Enabling Act of 1818, Section 6, part 3.

³ Constitution of Illinois, 1818, Schedule, Section 4.

⁴ Laws of Illinois, 1825, p. 27.

remaining much the same. But in many respects this Act was in advance of its time. Indeed it seems that the Legislature of 1825 was remarkably farsighted and progressive. At this same session an Act was passed providing for local taxation in support of schools.

The Legislature of 1827, however, took a backward step in withdrawing the right of the county commissioners to levy a property tax for roads, thus leaving only the poll tax. Perhaps one reason for this change was the remarkably high rate of levy allowed, which was considered dangerous in view of the unsettled conditions of the county and the scarcity of money. The powers of the supervisors were limited, and any expenditures above ten dollars were to be reported to the county commissioners and the funds would be provided from the treasurer's office.¹

Population was too small and wealth too insignificant to enable the various counties to construct the necessary improvements, so special appropriations were made by the State to enable the counties to build certain bridges. It was the duty of the county commissioners of the counties receiving aid to select the site and let out the contract to the lowest bidder. After their construction, the bridges were kept in repair out of the county road tax.² In many cases, particularly in the laying out of state roads, a special commission was appointed by act of the Legislature, and the entire expense of laying out the road and paying the wages of the commissioners was often borne by the counties through which the road passed, while in many cases State aid was given each county.

In 1829 the county court was allowed to lay a tax on all ferries in the county, the proceeds from which could be spent upon the improvement of any roads within a radius of ten miles. The tax was, however, limited to three hundred dollars as the maximum amount which could be collected in one year.

The road law of 1827 proved very unsatisfactory. It was found practically impossible to keep the roads in a passable condition with only the poll tax.³ So in 1831 the law of 1827 was amended so as to permit, in addition to the poll tax, a general property tax of one day's labor for every one hundred dollars worth of property. The tax was intended primarily to be paid in labor, a cash payment of fifty cents to be accepted by the supervisor as equivalent to a day's work. From the passage of this amendment to the present, the law has provided for some property tax for roads, to be paid either in cash or in labor. This act shows an awakening interest in the importance of roads, while the rate provided for was less than the one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred dollars worth of property permitted under the act of 1825.

In 1835 a new act was passed repealing all previous road laws. However the only important changes were as follows:

(1) The commissioners were permitted to levy a road tax on all real estate of the county equal to one-half the State tax collected in the county, or a tax not greater than twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of personal property. But only one of these provisions could be used in a given year.

(2) For the first time provision was made for the collection of the road tax from the delinquent taxpayer. The names of all taxpayers who had been duly warned and given an opportunity to work out their tax at the fixed rate of seventy-five cents per day, but had neglected to do so, were to be handed to the county commissioners before the first of December of the current year. The delinquent tax thus reported by the supervisors was to be collected by the regular county collector, as entered in the collector's books by the county clerk. The sums thus collected were to be paid over to the county treasurer to be held by him as a special fund for road purposes.⁴ Previous to this, a civil suit instituted by the supervisor in the name of the county was the only means of forcing the payment of the tax.

¹ Laws of Illinois, 1827, p. 47.

² Revised Statutes of 1827, p. 62.

³ Laws of Illinois, 1829 p. 20.

⁴ Laws of Illinois, 1835, p. 129.

The following year, 1836, the act of 1835 was amended to provide that the sum expended by the county on its roads during any year was not to exceed one-third of the county receipts of the previous year. It further provided that the delinquent list should be returned by the supervisors by the first day of November instead of December as the law of 1835 had provided.¹

The law of 1835 was again amended in 1837 and the daily rates for discharge of road tax was raised to one dollar per day. All supervisors were required to furnish the county commissioners with a list of the taxable persons and the property owned by each person in their district, said list to be used by the county clerks in entering the road tax on the collectors books. Provision was made for a special commission to be appointed by the county board to locate any new roads or to change old ones.²

In 1841 all previous acts were repealed and a new road law placed on the statute books, which allowed the county board to impose at its March session a much higher poll tax (one to five days). At the same time the act reduced the tax on property to ten cents on one hundred dollars as a maximum rate, payable in cash or labor at the option of the taxpayer. All delinquent taxes were to be collected as under former laws but the supervisors were given two months longer to collect the taxes before handing in the delinquent list. A written report was also required from all supervisors which must be handed in to the county board along with the funds collected. These funds along with the delinquent tax was kept by the county treasurer as a special road fund.³ This law, with amendments which did not materially change its effect, remained in force until the great change in the road law in 1872.

In 1843 the amount which the county board could assess for county purposes was limited to fifty cents on the one hundred dollars, and not over one-half of this amount could be appropriated for roads. This tax was payable in cash or in labor, under the same regulations provided for in previous acts.⁴

In 1845 the maximum rate of levy on all taxable property was lowered to twenty cents on the one hundred dollars, while more exact provisions were made for entering the levy in the collector's books. After the county commissioners had determined the rate, their clerk was to make out a list of the property owners from the assessor's list of the previous year, collecting together all property owned in one district and listing it opposite the name of each property owner, and also the amount of road tax assessed against him. The sheriff was to hand a copy of this to each of the supervisors, who notified the taxpayers to work out their taxes at seventy-five cents per day. Any person who willfully tried to evade doing a full day's labor could be sued by the supervisor and the value of the work collected with a twenty-five per cent increase.⁵

In 1847 the act of 1841 was amended for the third time. But one important change was made. All cities and incorporated towns were relieved of the road tax, in case their charters provided for a special tax for roads. But no exception was made of unincorporated villages. Such, then in brief, is the history of road taxation up to the adoption of the Constitution in 1848.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, 1848 AND 1870.

The principal provisions of the Constitution of 1848 affecting taxation for road support may be summarized as follows: (1) All powers which had formerly belonged to the county commissioners were transferred to a body known as the county court. This body was composed of a county judge and two justices of the peace elected by the voters of the county for a term of four years; a clerk of the county court who was *ex officio* recorder in lieu of the county clerk, was also to be elected quadrennially.⁶

¹ Ibid, p. 89. Revised Statutes, 1845.

² Ibid, p. 604.

³ Laws of Illinois, 1841, p. 237.

⁴ Ibid, 1843, p. 111.

⁵ Laws of Illinois, 1845, p. 79.

⁶ Constitution of Illinois, 1848, Art. V, Section 19.

2. Laws were to be passed by the General Assembly providing for levying taxes by valuation so that every person or corporation should pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or her property.¹

3. Provision was made for the passage, by the assembly, of a general law providing for township organization under which a county might organize whenever a majority of the voters so decided.²

4. The corporate authorities of townships were vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, such taxes to be uniform with respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.³

The changes made in the Constitution of 1870, differing from the provisions of 1848 in relation to road taxation are as follows:

"1. The county authority was given to a board of county commissioners, three in number who were to be elected for a term of three years, one retiring each year.⁴ The county affairs of Cook County, however, were to be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom should be elected from the city of Chicago, five from the townships outside of said city, and in such manner as should be provided by law.⁵

"2. Seventy-five cents per one hundred dollars valuation was made the limit of the levy of taxes in a county for one year, unless more is permitted by special vote of the people.⁶

"3. The amount of indebtedness permitted to any municipal corporation, is 5 per cent of the value of the taxable property therein as determined by the last assessment for the State and county taxes. Provision must also be made for the payment of the interest and the principal of the debt.⁷

"4. The contracting of convict labor was made unconstitutional by an amendment passed in 1886, which prevents the possibility of using convict labor under contract for road construction."⁸

· COUNTIES UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The system of township organization had its origin in the New England States, and as the people of those states migrated westward it was carried along with them. Its practical object is to bring the local affairs of the county into immediate control of the people so that every voter can assume a direct responsibility. Previous to the Constitution of 1848 the greater proportion of the local affairs of the county were regulated by three commissioners who constituted the county board. But during the period ending with the convention of 1847 a large proportion of the population of Illinois, particularly in the northern part, were either settlers from New England or their descendants. As a result of this fact, agitation was begun for a greater degree of self government, under the influence of this spirit the Constitutional provision was passed, and in the following year the General Assembly passed an Act providing for township organization.⁹

The township organization act of 1849 provided for three highway commissioners, who were to have charge of all road affairs in the township. These highway commissioners were to assume the control of all roads which had been vested in the county board. They were to be elected at the regular town meeting with the other town officers. Prior to 1861 the tenure of office was one year, three new commissioners being elected annually. The Township Organization Act of that year (1861) provided "that at the first meeting in each town after the township system had been adopted, three

¹ Constitution of Illinois, 1848, Art. IX, Section 2.

² Ibid, Art. VII, Section 6.

³ Ibid, Art. IX, Section 9.

⁴ Ibid, 1870, Art. X, Section 6.

⁵ Ibid, 1870, Art. X, Section 7.

⁶ Ibid, 1870, Art. XI, Section 8.

⁷ Ibid, 1870, Art. IX, Section 10.

⁸ Ibid, Art. X, Section 12.

⁹ Haines, Township Laws, 1872, p. 3.

commissioners of highways shall be elected, one for one year, one for two and one for three years."¹ This provision has remained in force to the present.

The law declares "no person can be eligible to the office of highway commissioner, unless he shall have been one year a resident in such town."² After the returns of the town election, the town clerk must notify the person elected as commissioner; such notice to be within ten days after the election. In case of refusal to serve, a fine of twenty-five dollars must be paid. Before entering the duties of his office the usual oath is required.³ Any vacancies occurring were filled by the town auditors prior to 1851. But from that date to the present, the remaining highway commissioners appoint some one to hold the office until the next general election.⁴

In 1854 definite arrangements were made for organizing the commissioners of highways. One of their number was to be chosen treasurer and was to handle all their funds. In guarantee for the faithful discharge of his duties as treasurer, "and that he will honestly and faithfully pay over to the order of the commissioners of highways all money that may come into his hands," he was required to file a bond. The bond was to be made payable to the supervisor—its amount and approval being left to the supervisor and the town clerk.

After the bond has been approved it is to be filed in the town clerk's office.⁵ In 1872 the amount of the treasurer's bond was fixed at double the amount that would probably come into his hands during the year, and was made payable to the people of the State of Illinois, with sufficient security to be fixed by the county clerk.⁶ In 1883 still further changes were made—the law providing for the choice of one of the commissioners as president and one as treasurer; the latter's bond must have two or more land holders as security. The town clerk was made *ex officio* clerk and required to keep a record of all transfers in a special book.⁷

The treasurer of the Commissioners of Highways was allowed to retain not over 2 per cent of all funds that passed through his hands, according to the law of 1872. The law of 1873 did not provide for a commission, but the act of 1875 again permitted a commission on all money passing through the treasurer's hands.⁸ The present law provides that the exact percentage of the fees be determined by the Highway Commissioners, but the amount is limited to 2 per cent.

Each township in the State is divided into three sub-districts, from each of which a highway commissioner is elected. This division is made annually, if necessary, by the supervisor and the commissioners of highways together with the town clerk. A plat must be made of the divisions and filed with the town clerk ten days previous to the annual town meeting. "The purpose of such division is to have the different parts of each township represented by a commissioner of highways who is a resident of such district."⁹ Each district is known as road commissioners' district number one, two or three. "The road work in a district is under the particular commissioner of that district, so that aside from the allotment of funds to the districts the highway commissioners usually have little to do with road interests outside of their own districts. Although a corporate unit, the commissioners carry on the work as three units."¹⁰

Whenever the labor system is adopted by a township, it is the duty of the highway commissioners to divide the town into road districts. The law provided that they "shall divide the town as they may deem convenient by writing under their hands to be lodged with the town clerk,

¹ Laws of Illinois, 1861, p. 220.

² Ibid, 1849, p. 195.

³ Ibid, p. 195-197.

⁴ Ibid, 1851, p. 65.

⁵ Ibid, 1861, p. 246.

⁶ Ibid, 1872, p. 681.

⁷ Ibid, 1883, p. 140.

⁸ Town of LaSalle vs. Blanchard, 1, Ill. app. 635.

⁹ Haines, Township Laws, 1904, p. 38.

¹⁰ Report of Illinois Highway Commission, Vol. I, p. 6.

and by him entered in the town book."¹ Such division is to be made annually, if they shall think necessary, but in all cases it must be made at least ten days before the annual town meeting. The law of 1883 makes no provision for the formation of road districts, but recognizes their existence.²

The Highway Commissioners are a quasi-corporate body and in the sixty years of its history a number of supreme court decisions, have been made limiting and defining their powers. The following are a few of the more important rulings. The commissioners are a quasi-corporation,³ and their official acts must be recorded and proved by record alone.⁴ A majority is sufficient to act unless otherwise provided by law.⁵ They must be sued in their official names⁶ and execution cannot be awarded against them.⁷ Highway commissioners have no powers except those conferred on them by statute.⁸ Failure to organize as a board of commissioners is equivalent to the creation of a vacancy.⁹

After completing their organization the law provides that the Highway Commissioners should proceed to estimate the funds necessary for road improvement, considering all expenses prior to 1873, and from that period for making and repairing roads. The funds necessary to meet these demands are raised by means of two distinct taxes.¹⁰ The road tax and the poll tax, although the rates of both are usually determined at the same meeting. The poll tax has always been a possible source of revenue for road purposes with the exception of the two years from 1877 to 1879, when a poll tax was not lawful. At present the law provides that the poll tax may be omitted by popular vote, where the cash system is adopted.¹¹

Under the different road laws the dates of the first meeting have been changed. The following table gives the dates of the first meeting.

Years.	Time of meeting.	Place.
1849-1851.....	Not fixed.....	Not fixed.....
1851-1872.....	Within eighteen days after election.....	Town clerk's office.....
1872-1873.....	Before the Tuesday preceding the annual meeting of the board of supervisors.....	Town clerk's office.....
1873-1909.....	Tuesday after the September meeting.....	Town clerk's office.....

From 1848 to the present time all property, both personal and real has been taxed for roads, with the exception of the period from 1851 to 1861 when only real estate was taxable.¹² In 1883 all railroad property known as "railroad track" and "rolling stock" was included.¹³

The valuation of property as listed in the assessor's roll of the previous year was used by the Highway Commissioners in determining the rate of levy prior to 1883, since then the equalized valuation is used.¹⁴ The Supreme Court has decided in several cases, however, that the Highway Commissioners cannot levy a tax for road purposes inside the corporate limits of any town whose charter forbids such tax to be assessed.¹⁵

In determining the annual funds required to maintain the roads, various expenses have been included by different laws. From 1848 to 1873 all possible expenses for repair work, construction of new roads and bridges, payment of all damages for ditching and drainage and all other expenses were included in this first general levy. But in 1873 road expenses were divided into two parts and met by two distinct annual property taxes: one the "road tax" for making and repairing roads only, payable in labor; the

¹ Laws of Illinois, 1849, p. 212.

² 119 Ill. 201.

³ Lange vs. Soffel, 33, Ill. app. 624, Town of Lancaster vs. Baumgarten, 41 Ill. 254.

⁴ People ex rel. etc. vs. Finley, 97, Ill. app. 214.

⁵ Com. of Highways of Town of Lancaster vs. Baumgarten, 41 Ill. 254.

⁶ Lange vs. Soffel, 33 Ill. app. 624.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ohio C. M. R. Co. vs. People ex rel. Colven, County Collector 143 Ill. 648.

⁹ People ex rel. Dennison vs. Spencer, 101 Ill., app. 61.

¹⁰ 43 Ill. 23.

¹¹ Laws of Illinois, 1895, p. 310.

¹² Ibid, 1851, p. 66.

¹³ Hurd, Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1903, p. 1601.

¹⁴ Ibid. p. 1601.

¹⁵ Beety vs. Keer 123 Ill. 659; 25 Ill. 557; 144 Ill. 458.

other, the "road and bridge tax" to meet all remaining expenses, and made payable in cash only. The reason for this change was to provide a means of payment for all bills demanding a cash settlement, as well as to provide a means for paying the salaries of road officials, damages and purchase of material for road construction. The dual tax was intended primarily to be used under the labor system. The adoption of the cash system as provided for in each act did not change the determination of the levy. The law of 1883, however, provided primarily for a cash system, with a special determination of the levy, while if the labor system was adopted, the old form of the two distinct taxes—the "road tax" and the "road and bridge tax"—was continued much as before.

LABOR SYSTEM.

The determination of the levy, as provided by the first Township Organization Act, is particularly interesting. The support for the roads was to come from a combination of the poll tax and general property labor tax. The number of days' work required from each person being estimated in the following manner:

"1. The entire number of days' work required was not to exceed three times the number of taxable inhabitants.

"2. Every male citizen above twenty-one years of age was to be required to work two days.

"3. The tax on non-residents' lands was not to be less than one day's labor for each three hundred dollars worth of property owned, the valuation to be determined by the highway commission from the assessor's report of the previous year.

"4. The remainder of the work was to be apportioned upon the real and personal estate of each inhabitant, the valuation to be determined as in the case of non-residents."¹

But the assessment of statute labor cannot be considered as a regular tax.² So in reality the road tax did not properly begin until after 1861, when the Township Organization Act changed the tax to a levy of money, instead of statute labor. The annual rate of levy which the highway commissioners were allowed to use has always been limited. The following table gives the maximum rates of levy for the "road tax" under the different road laws:

Year.	Maximum rate
1849; non-residents	\$0 62½ on \$300 00
1851.....	20 on 100 00
1861.....	20 on 100 00
1867.....	40 on 100 00
1869.....	40 on 100 00
1872.....	40 on 100 00
1873.....	40 on 100 00
1877.....	40 on 100 00
1879.....	40 on 100 00
1883—	
Labor system.....	40 on 100 00
Cash system.....	60 on 100 00
Additional by vote of auditors.....	40 on 100 00
Additional for damages.....	20 on 100 00
1909—	
Labor system.....	25 on 100 00
Cash system.....	36 on 100 00
Additional by vote of auditors.....	25 on 100 00
Additional for damages.....	20 on 100 00

The method of preparing and filing the tax lists has frequently been changed by the various road laws. The law of 1849 provided that after the rate of levy had been determined, the commissioners were to prepare the necessary lists, giving: (1) A description of the non-resident lands and the number of days' labor assessed against each; (2) the name of the taxpayers in each district and the number of days' work assessed against each.

¹ Laws of Illinois, 1849, p. 49.

² Ill. app. 254; 29 Ill. R. 495; 38 Ill. R. 451.

The poll tax and the general property tax were not to be kept separate. The lists thus prepared were signed by the commissioners and filed with the town clerk. The town clerk was required to make a sufficient number of copies and cause one to be delivered to each of the overseers. He was also required to post a notice on the door of the building where the commissioners met, giving the number of days' labor assessed on each three hundred dollars worth of non-resident property.¹

The road law of 1851 provided that the property road tax be listed separately from the poll tax—the list giving a description of each tract of land, the name of the owner, if known, with the valuation thereof as taken from the assessor's roll of the previous year, and the amount of the road tax assessed thereon in a separate column.² In 1879 the law provided that in listing the property in the town the property contained in each road district to be grouped together and that the names of the personal property tax payers be arranged in alphabetical order.³ The lists were to be filed in the town clerk's office as before, and copies were to be made by the clerk for the use of the overseers. In 1883 railroad property was included in the lists. The method of filing described above is adopted whenever the labor system is used, and was used in all cases prior to 1872 even if the cash system had been adopted.

The benefit a township may receive from its road tax depends very largely upon the system of collection followed. If the labor system is followed, the tax is expended as fast as collected, under the supervision of the untrained overseers, and it is safe to say that one-half of the tax is lost,⁴ to say nothing of the poor roads which result. In case the cash system is followed a trained road engineer may be hired, who will be able to make use of the tax in an economic and systematic manner.

Since 1873 the law has made the road tax a purely rural tax. The law of 1873 provided that the road tax collected on "property lying within any incorporated village, town or city in which the streets and alleys are under the care of the corporation, shall be paid over to the treasurer of such village, town or city to be appropriated for the improvement of roads, streets and bridges under the direction of the corporate authorities.⁵ In 1877 the further provision was added that "when any of said tax is expended beyond the limits of said village, town or city, it shall be with the consent of the road commissioners of the township,"⁶ while the law of 1879 provided that "the authorities of such incorporated town, city or village may at any time direct the collector not to collect the tax, so levied within the limits of such incorporated town, city or village."⁷

Whenever the labor system is used in a township, the town is divided into road districts. Prior to 1883, at the annual town meeting an overseer was elected for each road district, the tenure of office being one year. Refusal to serve resulted in a penalty of \$10. In 1883 the office was made appointive. Any vacancy is filled by the Commissioners of Highways.

The duties of the overseers of each town were as follows:

First: To repair and keep in order all the highways in their district.

Second: To warn all persons from whom road labor is due to work on the highways at such times and places within their respective districts as they may think proper. The overseers may contract with persons to perform a certain amount of labor on any road or bridge in their town or road district in payment of their tax. And if the work be done within the time when the money should have been paid, the overseer shall give such person a receipt for such labor done or performed.

Third: To collect all fines and commutation money.

Fourth: To deliver to the supervisor of his town, and in Cook County to the county board, a list containing the land and personal property road

¹ Laws of Illinois, 1849, p. 214.

² Laws of Illinois, 1851, p. 66.

³ Ibid, 1879, p. 263.

⁴ Report of Illinois Farmers' Institute, Vol. I, p. 259.

⁵ Hurd, Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1874, p. 916.

⁶ Laws of Illinois, 1877, p. 196.

⁷ Ibid, 1879, p. 262.

tax, with the word "paid" written after the description of property on which the tax has been paid, and sworn to before the supervisors of the town. The courts have held that the taxpayer must be given due warning of the time and place at which he can work out his road tax before he can be returned as a delinquent taxpayer. The law of 1849 provided that in all cases where the addresses of owners or agents of non-resident lands were unknown the posting of the general notice was held to be due notification.¹

The following is a table giving the amounts credited to a taxpayer for a days' work during the different years:

Years.	Wages.	Hours per day.
1849-1851.....	.62½ cents.....	8
1851-1872.....	.75 cents.....	8
1872-1873.....	Cash system.....	
1873-1877.....	\$.150.....	8
1877-1879.....	Cash system.....	
1879-1909.....	\$.125.....	8

The law of 1849 required the delinquent list to be returned by the overseer to the supervisor of the town before the first day of October.² The laws from 1851 to the present have provided that the list be returned five days before the annual meeting of the board of supervisors.

The supervisors of each town are to lay these lists before the board of supervisors of the county—in Cook County before the county board—who levy the delinquent tax on the lands returned and cause it to be collected the same as other county taxes. When collected it is paid over to the commissioners of highways of the town except such portions of the tax as the law provides to be paid to the authorities of incorporated cities. It is the duty of the county board to enter the tax exactly as returned. When there is no record, if the clerk has entered the tax, the presumption is that the board has acted,³ for the validity of the tax depends alone on the act of the commissioners of highways.

CASH SYSTEM.

The labor system was the only system of road improvement used prior to 1869. Taxpayers had always been given the right to pay the overseer in cash or work out the tax at the rate of wages fixed by law. But in 1869, a law was passed providing that any township could adopt the cash system by a majority vote. The money so collected was to be expended by the highway commissioners or by such agents as they might see fit to hire.⁴ From that date to the present the voters of any township have possessed the option of paying their road tax either in labor or in cash, with the exception of the three years from 1872-1873 and from 1877-1879, when only payment in cash was lawful.

Prior to 1883 the property assessed and the determination of the rate of levy remained the same whether the cash system was adopted or not, the chief difference being in the filing of the lists and the collection of the tax. In that year beside the regular levy of sixty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property valuation in the town, an additional levy could be made, if in the opinion of the commissioners some contingency demanded it. The additional sum needed was to be certified to the board of the town auditors and assessor in joint session with the highway commissioners and if in the opinion of a majority of this entire board given in writing an additional "levy was needed," it could be made to any sum not exceeding forty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in the town.⁵ In 1901 this was amended so as to provide that the additional levy could be made for certain specified purposes only and should the commissioners use any of the funds for purposes not specified, they were to be deemed to have

¹ Laws of Illinois, 1849, p. 215.

² Laws of Illinois, 1848, p. 127.

³ *Wabash R. R. Co. vs. People*, 138 Ill., 293; 138 Ill., 316

⁴ Laws of Illinois, 1869, p. 406.

Laws of Illinois, 1883, p. 163.

illegally appropriated the same and were to be liable accordingly.¹ But in 1903 this amendment was repealed and the law at present stands as it did in 1883.²

The law of 1883 also provided a special tax for the payment of "damages agreed upon for laying, widening, altering or vacating roads or for ditching to drain roads."³ This tax was to be included with the road tax, but was in addition to it, and when collected was held as a special fund by the treasurer of the highway commissioners.

The system of filing under the cash system remained the same as when labor was used until 1872. From 1872 to the present time whenever the cash plan is adopted the tax is entered on the collector's book with the other township taxes. The law of 1872 provided that after the highway commissioners had annually ascertained the amount of money to be raised on all property for highway purposes they should give to the "supervisor of the township and in Cook County to the county board a statement of the amount necessary to be raised, signed by a majority of said commissioners on or before the Tuesday preceding the annual September meeting of the board of supervisors, who shall cause the same to be submitted to their action of such September meeting of said board," and that "according to the amount certified as aforesaid the county clerk, when making out the tax books of state and county taxes for the collector, shall extend the necessary tax in a separate column against each taxpayer's name or taxable property as other taxes are extended."⁴

It is the duty of the county board to cause to be tendered the amounts as returned by the highway commissioners,⁵ as the validity of the tax depends upon their act alone.⁶ The taxes are levied by the highway commissioners and not by the supervisors, under either the cash or labor system.⁷ If there is no record showing that the supervisors have ordered the county clerk to enter the tax, the presumption is that the board has acted, if the clerk has entered the tax.⁸

It is also the duty of the county clerk to make out and deliver on demand to the treasurer of the highway commissioners, a certificate of the aggregate amount of the tax levied and the amounts in each district as entered on the tax books.⁹ As the laws of 1872 made no provision for road districts, taxes were not grouped by districts. The provisions in the road law of 1877 are almost identical with those of 1872.¹⁰

When the cash system was adopted by popular vote as made possible in the acts of 1873¹¹ and 1879¹² very nearly the same plan of filing was used, the exception being that the county clerk in entering the taxes upon the tax book designated to what districts the tax belonged.¹³ The payment of the tax on railroad property provided for under the laws of 1879 and 1883, is not distributed by the county clerk in each road district, but only among the towns of the county. It is the duty of the highway commissioners to apportion the tax to each district in proportion to the number of feet of track in said district.¹⁴

The road tax when collected under the road laws of 1872 and 1877 was paid to the treasurer of the highway commissioners with no stipulation as to the part of the township in which the funds should be expended. The road laws of 1873 and 1879 provided that the tax should be paid in as fast as it was

¹ Ibid, 1901, p. 274.

² Ibid, 1903, p. 303.

³ Laws of Illinois, 1872, p. 684.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ 138 Ill., 316.

⁶ 138 Ill., 316.

⁷ Wabash R. R. Co. vs. People, 138 Ill., 303.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Laws of Illinois, 1872, p. 684.

¹⁰ Ibid, 1877, p. 197.

¹¹ Hurd, Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1874, p. 921.

¹² Laws of Illinois, 1879, p. 269.

¹³ Hurd, Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1874, p. 921.

The town clerk of each town on or before the first day of September furnishes to the county clerk a certified plat of the road districts in his town and annually thereafter if the districts are changed.

¹⁴ O. & M. R. R. Co. vs. People, 119 Ill., 201.

collected, by the collector. The funds from each district were to be used for the payment of all bills presented from that district. The above, however, only holds true where the tax has been collected outside the corporate limits of towns and cities. Where it is collected inside the corporate limits, the law provides, that the tax be paid over to the county treasurer, to be expended by the city in the improvement of its streets. In 1889 this provision was changed so that one-half of the tax went to the city treasurer of incorporated towns and when any of the funds were expended beyond the corporate limits it must be with the consent of the "road commissioners of the town;" and in all cities above 35,000 inhabitants the entire sum collected was paid to the city treasurer.¹ In 1909, the latter provision was applied to all cities of 20,000 and upwards.²

ROAD AND BRIDGE TAX. 1873-1909.

The road and bridge tax is determined by the highway commissioner "on or before the Tuesday next preceding the annual meeting of the county board in September," and is assessed on all real, personal and railroad property in the town. Property in the corporate limits of cities whose charter forbids such tax is alone exempted from the levy.³ Only one levy of the road and bridge tax may be made in each year⁴ and that must be made at the time required by statute.⁵ The determination of the rate of levy is based on the valuation according to the assessor's list of the previous year.⁶

The purpose of the tax is to provide funds for the following purposes: 1. For making and repairing bridges; 2. Payment of damages by reason of the opening, altering and laying out of new roads and ditches; 3. Purchase of necessary tools, implements and machinery for working roads; 4. The purchase of the necessary material for building and repairing roads and bridges; 5. The pay of the overseers of highways during the ensuing year; 6. For the payment of all outstanding orders drawn by the commissioners on their treasurer commencing on Tuesday next preceding the annual meeting of the county board in September.⁷

The rate of levy was limited to forty cents on the one hundred dollars, until 1909, when the basis of assessment was changed and the limit reduced to 25 cents. All the laws providing for a road and bridge tax have made provision for an additional tax, when a larger sum is needed than can be raised by the ordinary levy. If it is decided that the additional tax will be needed, three public notices must be posted ten days before the annual meeting, stating that "a larger sum of money will be required for the purpose of constructing roads or bridges than can be realized from the real, personal and railroad tax authorized by law to be assessed by the commissioners. The town meeting may then authorize an additional amount to be raised,"⁸ limited by the various laws as follows:

Law of.	Not over.
1873.....	\$0 60 on \$100 00
1877.....	None
1879.....	40 on 100 00
1883.....	40 on 100 00
1909.....	25 on 100 00

After the highway commissioners have determined the rate of assessment, it becomes their duty to give a statement to the supervisor of the township—in Cook County to the county board—"of the amount necessary to be raised and the rate per cent of taxation, signed by said commissioners or a majority of them, on or before the Tuesday next preceding the annual September meeting of the board of supervisors, or the county board of Cook county,

¹ Laws of Illinois, 1889, p. 228.

² Laws of Illinois, 1909, p. 332.

³ *Beety vs. Keer*, 123 Ill., 659; 25 Ill., 557; 144 Ill., 458.

⁴ 127 Ill., 627.

⁵ 197 Ill., 411.

⁶ 106 Ill., 298.

⁷ Laws of Illinois, 1883, p. 163.

⁸ Laws of Illinois, 1883, p. 163.

who shall cause the same to be submitted to the said board for their action." The board of supervisors "cause the same to be extended by the county clerk as one tax on the collector's book of said town."¹

The supreme court has decided that if the supervisors make no order against the extension of the tax, it is held to be sufficient to show their approval,² unless it appears that the statement was never properly before them.³ Their filing the lists with the county clerk obligates him to extend the tax;⁴ but he cannot extend the tax without their order, merely as a ministerial act.⁵ The supervisors may order the amounts not correctly levied not to be extended by the clerk, but to be returned to the commissioners for correction.⁶ If no objection is made until after the collection, the collector's return is taken as *prima facie* evidence of the legality of the tax and of its assessment and levy.⁷

The county clerk in extending the road and bridge tax on the collector's books uses the assessment list of the current year.⁸ The laws of 1873, 1879 and 1883 provide that the county clerk in extending the district road tax upon the tax books shall designate to what district the tax belongs.⁹ In the law of 1877 the district is not designated in the extension of the tax.

The road and bridge tax is collected by the town collector in the same manner as other town and county taxes. The "road and bridge" tax and the "road tax" of 1877 were collected together as one tax.

The law of 1873 further provided that all taxes collected inside the corporate limits of a city were to be paid to the city treasurer, to be expended by the city authorities.¹⁰ Under the provisions of the acts of 1879 and 1883, all the road and bridge tax was to be paid to the highway commissioners,¹² only one-half of the amount levied within the corporate limits being paid over to the city treasurer. In 1903, however, this clause was amended to provide that in all cities of thirty-five thousand inhabitants or upward, all road and bridge taxes collected in the corporate limits were to be paid over to the city treasurer;¹³ and in 1909 this rule was extended to all cities of 15,000 and upwards.¹⁴ The laws from 1879 have provided that when any tax collected within the city limits is expended beyond the limits of the village or town it shall be with the consent of the road commissioners of the town.

COUNTY AID.

From 1854 to the present time there have always been provisions made for county action in building a township bridge, the cost of which was greater than could be met by the ordinary levy. The law of 1854 declares that when the highway commissioners decide that a higher levy will be required to build a bridge, which they may deem necessary, they shall lay the facts before the town auditors, whose duty it becomes to present the matter to the county board, and it shall be the duty of the said board to levy a tax on the taxable property of the town, to be collected with the other town taxes. No limit was made to this additional levy,¹⁵ except that the additional tax could not be levied to build a bridge in an incorporated village.¹⁶

In 1872 the law was changed to provide that when the highway commissioners petition the county board for aid in building a township bridge, the

¹ Ibid, p. 164.

² 138 Ill., 303.

³ 184 Ill., 174.

⁴ 138 Ill., 303.

⁵ 81 Ill., 324.

⁶ 116 Ill., 232.

⁷ 119 Ill., 207.

⁸ 106 Ill., 298.

⁹ Laws of Illinois, 1883, p. 163.

The county clerk obtains his knowledge of the road districts from the town clerk, who is required to furnish annually to the county clerk a certified plat of the several road districts of his town.

¹⁰ 79 Ill., 597.

¹¹ 3 Ill., app. 368.

¹² 103 Ill., 434.

¹³ Laws of Illinois, 1903, p. 305.

¹⁴ Laws of Illinois, 1909, p. 332.

¹⁵ Ibid, 1854, p. 27.

¹⁶ 21 Ill., 605.

county board may appropriate as much as they see fit from the county treasury to be expended under the direction of officers, whom they may appoint.¹ The road law of 1873 provided that the commissioners might petition for county aid when the cost of the proposed bridge exceeded what could be raised by ordinary road taxes. The action of the board was, however, optional.² In 1877 the law gave the board no discretion, but provided that they should furnish one-half the funds of the proposed bridge. The law of 1879 made the county aid of one-half compulsory, after it had been proved that the town had provided for the other half.³ The construction of the bridge was to be under the joint control of the highway commissioners and two representatives for the county board. In 1883 the provisions governing county aid were again changed. The law of that year provided that when the cost of any proposed bridge should exceed the sum which could be raised by a tax of "twenty cents on the one hundred dollars, and the levy of the road and bridge tax for two years last past said town was for each year for the full amount of forty cents on each one hundred dollars allowed by law, and the major part is needed for the ordinary repair of roads and bridges, the commissioners can petition the county board for aid" and if the foregoing facts shall appear, the county board shall appropriate from the county treasury a sum sufficient to meet one-half the expenses, on condition that the town asking aid shall furnish the other half of the required amount.⁴ In 1909, when the basis of assessing property was changed from one-fifth to one-third, the above rates were altered to correspond, the 20 cent rate being reduced to 12 cents, and the 40 cent rate to 25 cents.⁵

COUNTIES NOT UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION FROM 1849-1909.

In counties not adopting township organization the road law of 1845 remained in force with but few amendments until 1872. In that year the control of the roads in all counties was placed under supervision of highway commissioners. The county board was to appoint three temporary road commissioners who were to act until highway commissioners could be elected by the people of the road district. The road district was to have the same limits as the congressional township or the district established for the election of school trustees. The powers of the commissioners and the assessment and collection of the tax did not differ materially from the conditions in counties under township organization.⁶ The law of 1872 remained in force for one year, when the control of roads in all counties not adopting township organization was again given to the county board, and the old road law of 1845 was practically reenacted, with but one important exception. The road tax levied by the county board was collected with the other county taxes. No provision was made for working out the tax. If the labor system was used in working out the poll tax, the cash road tax was limited to a levy of 40 cents on every one hundred dollars' valuation of all taxable property, but if the poll taxes were collected in cash the road levy was limited to twenty cents on the hundred dollars. This law of 1873 remained in force until the present road law of 1887 was adopted.

The law of 1887 provided for the division of the county into road districts to be composed where practicable of not less than a congressional township. Each district was to be designated by a number and was to be a corporate unit. Three commissioners and a district clerk, who is *ex officio* treasurer of the board, are elected on the first Tuesday in March, their terms of office being so arranged that one commissioner shall thereafter be elected annually for a term of three years. But one general property tax can be annually assessed. The tax must be levied on the first Tuesday in September, and was limited to one dollar on the one hundred

¹ Laws of Illinois, 1872, p. 649.

² Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1874, p. 930.

³ Laws of Illinois, 1879, p. 281; 110 Ill., 511.

⁴ Laws of Illinois, 1883, p. 142.

⁵ Laws of Illinois, 1909, p. 333.

⁶ *Ibid*, 1872, p. 684.

dollars; two years later the maximum rate was placed at fifty cents on the one hundred dollars;¹ and in 1909 the rate was not to exceed thirty cents.² All taxes to pay for damages which have been agreed upon are included in this levy. A statement of the rate of levy determined upon by the commissioners is given to the district clerk, whose duty it becomes to extend the tax upon the collector's books of each district. No mention is made of approval by the county board in order to make the tax legal.

As fast as the tax is collected by the regular collector, it is to be turned over to the district clerk. One-half of the tax collected in incorporated villages is to be paid to the treasurer of the city to be used for road purposes in the town or road district as the city authorities may direct. But if any is expended beyond the limits of the city it must be with the consent of the road commissioners of the district.³

COUNTY AID.

The law of 1887 provided that whenever the commissioners may deem it necessary to build a bridge, the expense of which exceeds one hundred dollars, and when the maximum rate has been assessed, the county board has the option of aiding the district.⁴ In 1891 the law was amended to provide that whenever any repair or construction work, the cost of which exceeds one hundred dollars, is needed in a district, on petition the county board is to estimate the cost and appropriate one-half the cost.⁵

SUMMARY OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

Under township organization the work on roads is paid for under two systems—the cash system and the labor system. When all the road taxes are collected in cash the highway commissioners estimate the amount of money required and the rate of tax necessary, which shall not exceed 36 cents on the one hundred dollars, except in cases of special emergency when the highway commissioners may levy an additional 25 cents with the consent of the town assessor and the board of auditors. All taxes for highway purposes are paid by the collector to the treasurer of the highway commissioners, and are in turn paid out by the treasurer on the order of the board. A poll tax of not less than \$1 and not to exceed \$2 may also be assessed for highway purposes.

If the labor system is adopted, two levies of taxes can be annually assessed by the highway commissioners; a labor tax of 25 cents may be assessed against all property and also a cash road and bridge tax not to exceed 25 cents on the one hundred dollars. The township is then divided into road districts, overseers are appointed, and the persons assessed labor tax, may at their option, work out the road tax, or pay the same in money to the overseer. In addition to these taxes, on notice the town meeting may authorize a further tax of 25 cents on the \$100 and county aid is permitted.

In counties which have not adopted township organization, but one cash tax can be annually assessed by the highway commissioners of the road district, and this tax is limited to 30 cents on the one hundred dollars. If the optional act of 1901 is adopted, the voters of the county may elect to place the road administration of the whole county under the board of county commissioners, doing away with the separate corporate districts, with highway commissioners in each. This law at present offers the only possible opportunity to place the road work on an economical basis, although it is more or less nullified in that it provides for the establishment of the labor system. But two counties adopted the system, and it is now in force only in Union County.

¹ Laws of Illinois, 1889, p. 230.

² *Ibid.*, 1909, p. 330.

³ *Ibid.*, 1899, p. 233.

⁴ Laws of Illinois, 1887, p. 278.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1891, p. 188.

Beside the above regular taxes, additional funds for the building of macadam and gravel roads may be raised as follows by the townships and road districts. If the majority of the voters of a township or road district have so voted, a special tax may be levied, not to exceed one dollar on the one hundred dollars of all taxable property. The revenue thus secured can be spent only on one or two specified roads. The vote on the tax shall state for how many years it is to be levied, but in no case can it exceed five years.

The following table gives the total road and bridge tax collected in Illinois each year from 1879 to 1884 and from 1898 to 1905, with the average rate of levy each year based on the equalized valuation of all property in the State. If the valuation of property in Chicago and other cities where no road and bridge tax is levied were taken into account, the average rates on property subject to the road and bridge tax would be much larger.

ROAD AND BRIDGE TAX.

Year.	Total levy.	Average rate.
1879.....	\$1,259,851 50	\$0 16 on \$100
1880.....	1,359,817 91	17 on 100
1881.....	1,369,117 07	17 on 100
1882.....	1,738,160 05	21 on 100
1883.....	2,150,687 18	26 on 100
1884.....	2,259,934 06	28 on 100
1898.....	2,746,152 59	35 on 100
1899.....	3,390,069 46	31 on 100
1900.....	2,780,890 84	34 on 100
1901.....	3,245,800 49	33 on 100
1902.....	3,381,588 56	32 on 100
1903.....	3,773,868 77	35 on 100
1904.....	3,881,063 26	36 on 100
1905.....	4,099,451 53	37 on 100
1906.....	4,205,841 31	38 on 100
1907.....	4,682,267 98	38 on 100
1908.....	4,682,179 82	37 on 100
1909.....	5,222,276 58	24 on 100
1910.....	5,283,143 10	24 on 100
1911.....	5,355,083 58	23 on 100

The first comprehensive statement concerning roads and road taxation in Illinois is found in the first annual report of the Illinois Highway Commission, published in 1907. The commission secured the data by sending circular letters to the 1,379 townships in counties under township organization and to the 234 road districts in counties not under township organization.¹ The report shows that during the year 1905, \$4,625,365 was spent by the people of Illinois on roads and bridges. The State contains a total road mileage of 94,141, which gives an average of about fifty dollars for each mile of road in Illinois. The report shows that the money value of the labor tax amounted to but \$490,563 of the total \$4,625,365, or a little over one-tenth.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES.

In order to compare the progress made by the State of Illinois in taxing methods with the progress in other states and determine the possibility of any beneficial changes of the present system, it may be well at this point to examine briefly some of the recent road legislation in a few of the other states.

In 1904 the total expenditures for roads from all sources of revenue in the United States was \$79,771,417. The following table shows the relative expenditures of the different states, giving the amounts received from taxes payable in cash and in labor, and the expense per mile and per inhabitant.

¹ Report of Illinois Highway Commission, Vol. I, p. 3.

TABLE 1¹.

State.	Property and poll taxes paid in cash.	Labor taxes.	Per mile.	Per inhab- itant.
Alabama.....	\$ 378,039	\$1,198,394	\$ 31 47	\$0 86
Arizona.....	67,591	41,713	18 25	89
Arkansas.....	681,933	713,409	38 28	1 06
California.....	2,146,145	.....	46 24	1 45
Colorado.....	601,060	71,828	23 40	1 31
Connecticut.....	975,960	.....	84 83	1 39
Delaware.....	76,802	.....	30 26	42
Florida.....	437,184	140,393	33 24	1 09
Georgia.....	894,936	1,185,936	36 37	93
Idaho.....	201,648	109,140	17 15	87
Illinois.....	3,844,423	336,526	44 73	1 92
Indiana.....	2,095,970	896,718	63 46	1 72
Iowa.....	2,344,106	762,501	30 32	1 39
Kansas.....	692,823	539,994	12 10	83
Louisiana.....	345,451	606,421	38 23	68
Kentucky.....	1,161,194	987,495	37 60	1 00
Maine.....	1,427,508	.....	57 76	2 12
Maryland.....	873,470	.....	52 07	73
Massachusetts.....	2,295,616	.....	167 98	1 02
Michigan.....	1,816,504	1,363,283	45 88	1 31
Minnesota.....	1,542,641	354,212	24 72	1 12
Mississippi.....	339,669	1,335,816	43 29	1 08
Missouri.....	1,570,801	798,100	21 90	76
Montana.....	308,743	95,354	18 02	1 66
Nebraska.....	494,886	383,661	11 05	82
Nevada.....	46,875	.....	3 72	1 10
New Hampshire.....	828,606	.....	57 72	2 12
New Jersey.....	3,024,811	.....	240 64	1 73
New Mexico.....	35,457	130,190	10 80	84
New York.....	2,881,268	1,754,785	77 05	79
North Carolina.....	624,380	734,306	27 30	71
North Dakota.....	456,130	94,210	9 28	1 72
Ohio.....	3,932,563	929,766	82 72	1 37
Oklahoma.....	447,319	327,456	17 79	1 94
Oregon.....	649,717	146,658	23 24	1 92
Pennsylvania.....	4,759,499	.....	48 98	77
Rhode Island.....	297,414	.....	171 44	94
South Carolina.....	334,081	411,619	17 82	55
Tennessee.....	386,013	892,635	33 10	80
Texas.....	1,607,216	1,594,545	34 08	35
Utah.....	135,210	60,390	30 84	79
Vermont.....	440,016	.....	39 07	1 65
Virginia.....	1,687,751	.....	13 27	37
Washington.....	344,842	91,288	44 88	2 77
West Virginia.....	1,587,870	305,415	34 12	93
Wisconsin.....	1,924,025	257,368	34 30	1 05
Wyoming.....	324,475	21,456	9 45	1 04
United States.....	\$53,815,387	\$19,818,236	\$37 07	\$1 05

Of the \$53,815,387.98 credited to the property and poll taxes perhaps one-half was actually paid in labor, as in many states the option is given of working the tax or paying it in labor.² This choice of means greatly weakens the efficiency of the tax, for it is found that a large proportion of the time is wasted, the work being done by unskilled workers, and no fund is available to hire skilled workers. Many states are beginning to realize that to obtain the best results from a given levy of taxes, the work must be placed in the hands of persons whose duty it is to spend their entire time in the work, and to accomplish this, collection in cash is necessary. With this end in view the legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania have passed laws providing that when any town or township shall abolish the working out of taxes and shall require payment in cash, it shall receive from the state a certain per cent of the taxes so collected.

In New York the amount so paid by the state is 50 per cent, and in Pennsylvania is 15 per cent.³

¹ Bulletin 32 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, pp. 8-9.

² Ibid, p. 16.

³ Ibid, p. 17.

One of the earliest forms of road maintenance followed was that of the statute labor, a survival perhaps of the old feudal system of Europe. Indeed as late as 1899 there were eight states in which no cash or property taxes were levied, but by 1904 all of the states had adopted some form of property or labor tax payable in cash. The importance of the labor tax is still evident when it is remembered that the cash value of the labor tax for the United States as a whole in 1904 was \$19,818,236 (see table). This tax is still in operation in twenty-five states; but inasmuch as in eleven other states the poll tax may be paid in labor it means that statute labor is really in force in thirty-six states. Texas ranks first as a statute labor state, the estimated cash value of the labor tax in 1904 being \$1,594,545. Mississippi ranks second with \$1,185,936; Alabama third with \$1,198,394; Georgia fourth with \$1,185,936. Kentucky and Ohio expended over \$900,000 in this way; Tennessee and Indiana over \$800,000; Arkansas, Missouri and North Carolina \$700,000 each.

It is an interesting commentary on the efficiency of statute labor to note that in the states where it is used but 6.15 per cent of the roads in the state are improved, while the average percentage in the states in which no such tax is levied is 18.39. This would seem to indicate that the best results are obtainable in states where the road taxes are paid chiefly in cash. In no states, however, have laws been passed making all the road taxes payable in cash. New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois have passed optional laws providing for an entire cash system, but it is being adopted by the towns and counties very slowly. The plan of New York offering state encouragement for the adoption of the cash system seems to be working well.

In 1891 the first state aid law was enacted by the State of New Jersey. The plan proposes the coöperation of the state with the counties, townships and in some cases with the property owners, in the improvement of roads. The plan worked so well that similar laws were afterwards enacted in Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and other states.¹ New York voted a constitutional amendment to provide for an expenditure of \$50,000,000 in ten years for state aid. The amount appropriated by the various states for road construction has continually grown. Pennsylvania starting with \$150,000 per year is now expending over \$1,000,000 each year for state aid.² In 1895 a law was passed in Pennsylvania³ providing that in the improvement of the principal highways, the State is to pay 75 per cent of the cost, the counties 12½ per cent and the township 12½ per cent. The state also contributes one-half toward the expense of maintaining roads built under this act. In Massachusetts the state aid becomes more of a loan at a low rate of interest. The entire cost of the roads is paid by the state, but one-fourth of this must be paid back to the state within six years with 3 per cent interest. The sum along with that necessary for the state's share is assessed on the towns by the counties.

The method of state aid employed by New York is used in connection with special assessments on the adjacent property. It seems to work well, having most of the arguments for special assessments in its favor, and giving the persons most interested an opportunity to secure the needed improvement. The law provides that 50 per cent of the cost is to be paid by the State, 35 per cent by the county and 15 per cent by the property owner benefitted. The state's share is paid from the general treasury, while the county tax is paid by a special tax levied for the purpose and collected in cash.⁴

In Colorado, Utah and California the state pays the entire cost of the construction of certain specified state roads. In the thirteen states \$2,607,322.66 was expended from state aid funds for construction and repair in 1904.

¹ Road Bulletin No. 32, p. 22.

² Report of Illinois Farmers' Institute, Vol. XIII, p. 254.

³ Road Bulletin No. 32, p. 38.

⁴ Ibid, p. 35.

The largest expenditure was in New York—\$1,056,460; the next in Massachusetts, which spent \$575,605.99; the third was New Jersey which spent \$250,000.¹

There is another method of state aid which is practiced in a good many of the states; convict labor, either in actual work upon the roads, as in Georgia and Mississippi, or in the preparation of road materials as in California. The first system is attended with so much risk, cruelty and expense that but few of the states have adopted it. But the second system avoids these defects and gives cheap road material at but little additional expense to the state.

There are many arguments in favor of state aid which make it a very practical method of road support in certain sections. It is only just, it is claimed, that the corporations and business of the towns should pay for the construction of the roads which count so much for the general value of their property.²

All questions of taxation for road support, however, necessarily rest ultimately upon the rate of the tax levy. "Unquestionably the bitterest controversies in counties and in townships in connection with the subject of road improvements are over the proposed increases in the tax rate"³ either for local improvement or increased state taxes. An examination of the rates levied in various counties in the United States shows that for the year 1904 the lowest rate was one and three-tenths cents on the one hundred dollars of property valuation, in Maryland, while the highest rate was one and six-tenths cents in Washington; the average for all counties being twenty-five and seven-tenths cents. Mr. Eldridge says that a careful comparison of the various rates shows that the greater the progress and wealth of the county the higher is the tax rate.

TABLE 2. THE RATE OF LEVY FOR ROAD PURPOSES IN 1904 ON EACH \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUATION.

State.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Alabama.....	\$0.25	\$0.10	\$0.175
Arizona.....	.25	.10	.141
Arkansas.....	.30	.10	.290
California.....	.60	.21	.378
Colorado.....	.85	.05	.362
Connecticut.....	⁴	⁴	⁴
Delaware.....	.35	.15	.270
Florida.....	.60	.075	.303
Georgia.....	.20	.05	.161
Idaho.....	.75	.10	.251
Illinois.....	⁵	⁵	⁵
Indiana.....	⁵	⁵	⁵
Iowa.....	.50	.10	.397
Kansas.....	.50	.025	.272
Kentucky.....	.31	.05	.199
Louisiana.....	⁶	⁶	⁶
Maine.....	.58	.30	.436
Maryland.....	.84	.013	.254
Massachusetts.....	⁴	⁴	⁴
Michigan.....	⁵	⁵	⁵
Minnesota.....	⁵	⁵	⁵
Mississippi.....	.30	.05	.100
Missouri.....	.30	.05	.156
Montana.....	.30	.05	.190
Nebraska.....	.60	.03	.225
Nevada.....	.25	.05	.130
New Hampshire.....	.603	.25	.423
New Jersey.....	⁵	⁵	⁵
New Mexico.....	.20	.25	.078
New York.....	⁵	⁵	⁵
North Carolina.....	.40	.05	.188

¹ Road Bulletin No. 32, p. 18.

² Stone, New Roads and Road Laws, p. 69.

³ Road Bulletin No. 32, p. 18.

⁴ No separate levy is made for roads, money for this purpose being appropriated by the town meetings out of the general fund raised for all purposes.

⁵ In these states the levy varies in the different townships.

⁶ The amount of property tax which one person may be required to pay is limited to fifteen dollars.

Table 2—Concluded.

State.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
North Dakota.....	\$1.30	\$0.12	\$0.44 ⁴
Ohio.....	.2	.2	.2
Oklahoma.....	.2	.2	.2
Oregon.....	1.00	.10	.37 ²
Pennsylvania.....	.2	.2	.2
Rhode Island.....	.2	.2	.2
South Carolina.....	.20	.025	.118
South Dakota.....	.50	.05	.227
Tennessee.....	.20	.08	.149
Texas.....	.30	.02	.149
Utah.....	.2	.2	.2
Vermont.....	1	1	1
Virginia.....	.50	.10	.237
Washington.....	1.60	.30	.738
West Virginia.....	.45	.05	.258
Wisconsin.....	.2	.2	.2
Wyoming.....	.21	.005	.171
Average for all counties.....			\$0.257

In some of the states the road tax is levied by the towns or townships and in others the road funds are appropriated out of the general fund levied for all purposes. In several New England states the town meetings appropriate such amounts as are considered necessary out of the general funds. In many of the northern states such as Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, taxes are levied by counties as well as by townships.

An examination of the foregoing road laws in operation in the various states, shows that in twenty-nine states the tax for maintenance of roads is levied by the county commissioners. In eleven states the tax is levied by independent boards; in six states by town meetings; in one state there is no road tax; and in one state the road^a tax on property is limited to fifteen dollars per year.

PROPOSED REMEDIES.

A far more economical system of road administration could be devised than the one now in operation. The State at present is divided into some sixteen hundred road districts or townships, each one acting independently of the other, levying such taxes as the public sentiment of the locality favors, and each acting as it sees fit. In each of these districts there are three commissioners, making a total of forty-eight hundred road officials to be paid from the road tax. As the office is constantly changing hands, no systematic plan can be followed from year to year. Each farmer wishes to have the road opposite his property improved and the result is a thin veneer of attempted improvements spread over the 95,000 miles of roads in the State. Indeed "over one-half of the five million dollars," yearly expended for roads, "is spent to no practical purpose, in fact it is conservative to say that one-half of it is spent to no advantage."⁴

A change in the present system would necessitate, first, a reduction of the present number of road officials, and second, enlarging the units of administration.

Some steps have already been taken in this direction for counties not under township organization: in the optional county administration act of 1901, in accordance with which the road tax is levied by the counties and the expenditure undertaken by a supervisor appointed by the board.⁵ But no provision of this sort is made for counties under township organization. An Act providing for such an administration in all counties would be a step

¹ No separate levy is made for roads, money for this purpose being appropriated by the town meetings out of the general fund raised for all purposes.

² In these states the levy varies in the different townships.

³ Counties in this state make no specified levy, money for road purposes being apportioned by the county commissioners out of the general fund.

⁴ Report of Illinois Farmer's Institute, Vol. XIII., p. 259.

⁵ Laws of Illinois, 1901, p. 285.



Table 2—Concluded.

State.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Aver- age.
North Dakota.....	\$1.30	\$0.12	\$0.44 ⁴
Ohio.....	²	²	²
Oklahoma.....	²	²	²
Oregon.....	1.00	.10	.37 ²
Pennsylvania.....	²	²	²
Rhode Island.....	²	²	²
South Carolina.....	.20	.025	.118
South Dakota.....	.50	.05	.227
Tennessee.....	.20	.08	.149
Texas.....	.30	.02	.149
Utah.....	³	³	³
Vermont.....	1	1	1
Virginia.....	.50	.10	.237
Washington.....	1.60	.30	.738
West Virginia.....	.45	.05	.258
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⁴ Report of Illinois Farmer's Institute, Vol. XIII., p. 259.

⁵ Laws of Illinois, 1901, p. 285.

TABLE NO. VIII.—ROAD AND BRIDGE TAX, 1879 TO 1884, INCLUSIVE.

[From State Board of Agriculture, Circular No. 106, Crop Report, etc., 1883, page 92, and Circular No. 118, Illinois Crops, etc., 1884, page 120.]

Counties.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Adams.....	\$19,168 30	\$18,152 33	\$21,348 65	\$27,642 99	\$41,138 95	\$39,742 71
Alexander.....	2,586 92	2,510 00	2,523 66	2,701 00	2,533 10	4,688 25
Bond.....	4,832 02	4,309 24	4,554 17	4,853 59	12,041 04	11,222 49
Brown.....	4,097 57	3,947 10	3,100 32	5,278 29	8,304 44	7,551 93
Bureau.....	30,720 95	43,161 57	38,049 95	65,171 05	75,078 93	68,879 74
Calhoun.....	1,954 86	7,292 41	1,000 22	1,568 64	1,866 56	1,791 21
Carroll.....	13,268 58	16,402 28	16,402 28	21,502 00	28,551 55	21,111 53
Cass.....	3,533 01	28,483 71	34,227 35	14,382 54	140 00	51,694 30
Champaign.....	3,533 01	28,483 71	34,227 35	32,220 69	42,318 97	42,318 97
Christian.....	15,802 86	20,362 85	10,974 07	22,995 95	34,832 70	28,336 74
Clark.....	9,391 31	7,874 76	6,286 47	8,210 84	15,847 14	10,155 24
Clarendon.....	2,866 10	1,854 49	3,241 70	5,092 97	6,335 35	7,467 15
Clinton.....	10,867 55	13,299 06	13,020 09	15,816 87	16,478 09	17,438 91
Coles.....	13,479 92	20,635 15	20,552 56	15,497 39	22,871 47	24,806 83
Cook.....	38,541 85	29,072 11	42,146 97	7,922 22	11,220 55	41,187 94
Crawford.....	4,954 07	4,954 07	4,954 07	5,250 99	5,250 99	5,699 64
DeKalb.....	5,239 57	9,087 33	4,364 59	6,410 54	6,579 44	6,010 01
DeWitt.....	17,379 01	22,514 55	25,276 64	32,688 68	42,511 22	42,333 09
DuPage.....	10,261 26	13,412 27	13,616 00	11,588 31	12,944 00	16,031 15
Douglas.....	10,487 62	0,094 03	13,356 40	14,336 31	210 92	25,550 76
DuPage.....	11,467 18	10,092 78	12,743 73	32,569 03	21,117 89	20,663 43
Edgar.....	12,159 14	19,133 91	19,765 23	22,870 27	23,856 89	33,220 89
Edwards.....	3,132 22	3,111 22	3,160 12	3,010 56	3,147 06	3,102 48
Edmunds.....	5,181 12	4,569 96	3,639 97	6,626 13	6,701 53	7,185 84
Fayette.....	8,880 33	8,054 00	0,260 24	5,343 63	19,716 24	16,483 89
Franklin.....	13,181 12	13,985 81	14,425 73	13,260 35	24,567 87	19,703 20
Franklin.....	1,846 52	2,927 20	24,542 40	2,992 26	2,255 03	1,409 74
Fulton.....	19,079 44	24,534 83	24,534 83	28,583 58	40,535 33	39,049 43
Gallatin.....	4,413 00	4,494 49	5,154 21	5,327 57	5,260 85	1,030 39
Grundy.....	13,846 06	16,467 53	15,355 52	18,349 50	20,748 91	5,162 16
Hamilton.....	12,010 20	2,569 47	2,014 00	1,863 58	31,639 67	32,881 29
Hancock.....	5,076 13	25,549 47	19,473 54	19,041 07	31,639 67	34,127 38
Henderson.....	3,376 28	5,017 22	7,918 84	7,918 84	1,550 27	1,559 59
Henry.....	27,437 85	28,891 93	29,402 51	37,161 06	50,042 43	39,330 34
Jackson.....	28,995 57	30,557 80	33,883 70	32,854 40	57,970 00	55,229 35
Jackson.....	5,470 65	5,470 65	5,470 65	5,470 65	5,470 65	5,470 65
Jasper.....	3,363 39	3,878 16	3,878 16	5,085 29	7,427 74	7,735 83
Jefferson.....	5,707 30	5,637 80	4,542 18	6,055 61	5,827 94	7,083 37
Jerry.....	6,958 09	7,350 10	6,373 13	14,775 08	16,215 93	16,215 93
Johnston.....	14,872 92	15,664 61	29,934 42	13,950 61	24,422 24	23,456 66
Johnson.....	20,520 69	32,348 70	39,166 14	46,860 56	46,829 35	58,210 07
Kankakee.....	20,475 47	19,157 47	17,858 51	17,456 67	33,115 59	30,843 02
Kendall.....	9,853 61	9,299 04	17,464 58	11,394 83	13,681 69	10,910 03
Knox.....	14,734 32	2,720 48	18,905 30	23,952 63	35,777 73	32,669 18
Knox.....	5,185 38	5,185 38	5,185 38	5,185 38	5,185 38	5,185 38
LaSalle.....	46,906 78	47,627 63	67,398 87	75,835 75	101,787 43	93,037 66
Lawrence.....	7,501 82	4,878 53	4,909 73	5,272 14	10,024 17	7,561 55
Lee.....	21,991 25	23,668 64	25,637 59	22,357 76	36,209 93	33,898 99
LeFlore.....	24,865 15	41,755 83	33,704 29	43,156 76	43,559 48	48,475 02
Logan.....	22,969 25	25,070 14	15,309 64	31,522 44	48,961 15	41,159 14
Macoupin.....	24,635 76	20,929 77	25,567 56	29,465 40	40,581 63	40,899 63
Madison.....	18,554 26	18,907 42	26,378 38	34,940 22	52,873 61	60,408 15
Madison.....	43,159 17	20,731 77	25,856 77	34,074 31	44,596 60	44,596 60
Marion.....	1,953 20	5,642 73	5,642 73	5,642 73	12,823 73	12,983 64
Marshall.....	12,516 31	11,346 42	12,112 83	11,772 18	16,903 58	17,292 96
Mason.....	10,050 00	6,331 92	8,268 02	9,445 02	18,042 11	16,435 92
Massac.....	1,539 82	1,475 83	1,459 73	2,342 47	1,635 09	1,756 65
McDonough.....	1,852 25	20,044 01	14,437 27	15,338 37	21,838 89	21,838 89
McHenry.....	11,400 25	11,400 25	11,400 25	11,400 25	11,400 25	11,400 25
McLean.....	27,052 63	33,991 76	33,991 76	45,637 52	50,768 76	50,768 76
Menard.....	4,505 72	4,435 91	4,844 21	4,978 80	6,040 12	6,045 32
Merced.....	18,938 93	20,294 63	23,566 25	20,879 19	37,207 35	28,436 85
Monroe.....	4,725 65	4,408 37	2,510 48	2,317 09	5,697 47	5,649 21
Monterey.....	14,688 67	14,688 67	10,494 78	15,864 43	20,966 79	27,056 26
Morgan.....	13,514 11	12,726 21	13,440 18	13,743 63	16,040 12	16,040 12
Moultrie.....	5,174 18	5,799 74	7,315 34	8,157 49	10,292 40	12,675 76
Ogle.....	18,598 97	21,190 45	20,983 56	35,377 22	38,639 77	35,833 14
Ogle.....	18,473 43	22,295 89	20,115 33	37,345 42	64,297 94	57,447 45
Perry.....	16,565 70	16,565 70	16,565 70	16,565 70	16,565 70	16,565 70
Platt.....	10,817 87	10,562 61	10,562 61	20,799 24	18,053 56	20,411 64
Pope.....	21,054 02	20,858 09	18,227 93	26,804 37	52,705 96	39,303 72
Foka.....	2,039 03	2,634 26	2,578 32	2,644 22	2,174 41	2,169 96
Putnam.....	40,802 56	3,874 32	3,874 32	3,874 32	3,874 32	3,874 32
Putnam.....	5,046 56	5,320 33	6,191 73	6,775 16	8,873 41	6,681 84
Randolph.....	4,469 43	5,051 43	5,627 73	5,579 14	5,374 21	4,951 01
Richland.....	3,429 35	6,246 67	6,622 87	7,467 01	7,488 00	9,492 44
Rock Island.....	9,010 54	9,331 20	11,325 29	15,529 01	20,313 86	17,775 34
Saline.....	1,272 35	1,272 35	1,272 35	1,272 35	1,272 35	1,272 35
Sangamon.....	22,518 82	24,216 27	29,369 83	47,664 64	60,950 17	50,222 33
Schuyler.....	9,719 15	5,590 76	5,590 76	6,393 41	10,114 02	10,497 82
Scott.....	2,282 31	2,282 31	2,282 31	2,282 31	2,282 31	2,282 31
Shelby.....	15,141 44	16,331 36	15,469 80	20,310 18	21,520 15	28,520 81
Stark.....	9,370 29	11,294 07	10,465 01	15,456 85	21,016 07	18,140 18
St. Clair.....	18,105 24	18,105 24	31,075 61	31,843 58	30,695 74	54,778 75
Stephenson.....	14,290 86	14,290 86	14,290 86	21,601 53	25,043 17	25,043 17
Tazewell.....	10,530 01	17,568 88	19,184 37	20,318 41	39,153 04	35,316 33
Union.....	1,500 69	1,500 69	1,500 69	1,500 69	1,500 69	1,500 69
Vermilion.....	29,154 76	32,153 85	30,769 90	35,844 73	50,051 06	71,018 29
Walton.....	2,298 12	2,445 82	2,445 82	2,445 82	2,445 82	1,970 68
Washington.....	27,444 32	27,056 63	19,639 51	25,212 00	25,212 00	25,212 00
Wayne.....	5,591 28	7,591 72	5,217 48	8,942 84	7,069 15	7,293 05
White.....	7,940 70	7,033 67	8,623 91	8,128 18	11,844 45	14,375 81
Whiteside.....	21,726 28	27,127 15	31,063 01	37,144 31	47,081 14	38,784 63
Will.....	42,422 63	40,273 00	45,851 14	43,930 48	62,563 82	61,561 82
Williamson.....	1,901 27	1,265 30	1,470 82	1,699 74	2,035 48	2,035 48
Winnebago.....	6,444 14	13,468 48	12,544 87	10,649 95	17,002 74	20,243 53
Woodford.....	9,276 62	10,025 29	11,316 89	14,463 64	26,213 58	28,378 03
Total.....	\$1,250,851 50	\$1,859,817 91	\$1,369,117 07	\$1,735,100 05	\$2,150,087 18	\$2,250,024 06

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in the direction of centralization of control. The nullifying feature of the present law allowing the adoption of the labor system could be amended and a cash tax made compulsory.

The county unit would be large enough to warrant the employment of a competent highway engineer who could have immediate control of all road work. This would permit of the possibility of good substantial work being done and of a progressive system of road improvement being adopted. Such a policy in time would provide the county with better roads at but very slight increase in the tax rate. But experience in our own and other states shows that for any immediate benefit to result from the adoption of this system its adoption must be made compulsory.

But this is hardly sufficient, inasmuch as a certain amount of the State control is necessary. A law might also be passed providing for an annual conference in each county of the state commissioners and the county authorities, thus insuring a more uniform policy of road construction throughout the State.

Proposals for a reform of the taxing system may be classified as follows:

"1. Substitution of county taxing power for taxation by the highway commissioners.

"2. Requirement that all taxes be paid in cash—both property and poll tax.

"3. Provisions for a system of road improvement either by State aid and local assessments, or for a system of county aid modeled to a certain extent on the present law providing for county aid for bridge work.

"4. A separation of the local and State tax, with a reduction of the rate of levy and an assessment of the actual valuation of the property."

ROAD LAWS IN ENGLAND.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

At common law in England it was the duty of the inhabitants of each parish to maintain and repair all the highways within it. By Act of 1555 provision was made for the selection of surveyors of highways in each parish by the constable and churchwardens with more or less participation by some of the other parishioners. This Act also provided for working the roads by a labor tax.

Under an amending Act of 1691, the parish surveyors were appointed by the justices of the peace, from a list of names submitted by the parish officers and inhabitants. From this time the surveyors acted mainly under the supervision and direction of the justices, to whom they reported and who could order a highway rate to be levied. To the inhabitants of the parish the surveyor was rather in the position of a director and superintendent than in that of a subordinator.

Each county was legally responsible for keeping up public bridges; and towards the end of the eighteenth century the justices in a few counties employed a salaried professional engineer to take charge of this work. The greatest of these early professional advisers was Thomas Telford, engaged about 1787 by the Shropshire justices as "Surveyor of Public Works for the county of Salop;" in which position he built no less than 42 new bridges, 5 of iron and 37 of stone.¹

TOLL ROADS AND TURNPIKES.

As early as 1346 Edward III had granted a commission to lay a toll on carriages passing from one point to another in the city of London. In 1663 an Act was passed granting the right of levying tolls. Beginning early in

¹ S. & B. Webb: English Local Government, I, pp. 30, 513-521.

the eighteenth century (1706) a long series of Turnpike Acts transferred the management of the more important roads from the parish authorities to special trustees, who were empowered to defray their expenses by levying tolls. By 1840 there were 104,772 miles of turnpike roads in England and Wales.¹ Since that time the turnpikes have been again transferred to the public authorities and tolls have been abolished. In 1864 there were 1048 trusts comprising 20,000 miles of road; in 1882 there were only 105 trusts including 3,000 miles of road; and by 1893 the last turnpike toll had been collected.²

MODERN ROAD LAWS.

A new Highway Act of 1835 marked the beginning of modern road legislation in England. This required the appointment of a surveyor by the parish vestry, or in case the vestry failed to appoint, by the justices of the peace. This Act also made provision for uniting several parishes into one highway district, with a district board and a district surveyor. Acts of 1862 and 1864 extended the powers of the justices of the peace to unite parishes into highway districts; and some 400 of these highway districts were created, comprising about 9,000 highway parishes.

The Highways and Locomotives (amendment) Act of 1878 made further steps towards greater centralization of road administration. This provided for the consolidation of highway and rural sanitary district boards. It also provided that disturnpiked roads and other important highways should be classed as main roads, and one half of the cost of repairs on such roads should be paid by the county.

Beginning in 1882 one half of the county expenses were repaid by a parliamentary grant from the national exchequer. In 1887-8 a similar grant was made to the district highway authorities, placing one-half of the cost of highway maintenance on main roads on the State, one-fourth on the county and one-fourth on the local authority.

By the Local Government Act of 1888, establishing elected county councils, the main roads must be *wholly* maintained by the councils of the county in which they are situated, except such as urban district council elects to retain under its own control. The responsibility for the main roads is thus definitely vested in the county authorities.

Up to 1894 there still remained about 5,000 highway parishes not combined into highway districts, which maintained their local roads. But by the Local Government Act of that year, provision was made for doing away with the ancient parish surveyors of highways and other special highway boards. Under this act the reorganized parish authorities were given some power to intervene in the opening and closing of roads and were authorized to maintain public footways; but the parish ceased to be responsible for the maintenance of roads. This Act of 1894 made the rural and urban districts the usual highway authority, except for the main roads under the control of the county. There are about 700 rural districts and over 1,000 urban districts in England and Wales.³

The following table, compiled from the report of the Local Government Board, shows for the year 1900 the different classes of roads in England and Wales, and the expenditure for maintenance, repair and improvement.⁴

	Miles.	Expenditure.
Main roads repaired by County Councils—		
In urban districts	370	.....
In rural districts	15,300	.....
Total	15,670	£931,263
Main roads repaired by urban districts	3,449	694,421
Main roads repaired by rural district councils	7,479	399,027
Total main roads	26,598	2,034,711
Other roads	95,554	1,700,000
Total	122,152	3,734,711

¹ J. W. Jenks, *Road Legislation for the American State*, pp. 58-59.

² M. D. Chalmers, *Local Government*, p. 133.

³ W. B. Odgers, *Local Government*, p. 168.

⁴ Redlich & Hirst, *Local Government in England*, II, p.

ROAD LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

I HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT—COLONIAL PERIOD.

The road laws of the English colonies in America, as might be expected, were based on the same principles as the highway legislation of England existing at the same time. They provided for localized systems of road administration, and depended for the most part on labor taxes. Thus a Virginia act of 1662 provided for the appointment of surveyors, who were authorized to call on the landowners to furnish labor for road work; while the surveyors were subject to the supervision of the county court of justices of the peace.¹ In some cases, however, the central government of the colony directly established a few main roads. The road building of this period, like the laws, were primitive and crude. The principal work was that of clearing the way of trees and underbrush, and sometimes building bridges over small streams. A description of the wretched condition of the highways about 1784, notes that "on the best lines of communication the ruts were deep, the descents precipitous. Travelers by coach were often compelled to alight and assist the driver to pull the vehicle out of the slough."²

TOLL ROADS AND TURNPIKES.

The first movement for road improvement in the United States, like the earlier road laws, also followed the English precedent by providing for toll roads, often called turnpikes, built by private companies. The first toll road constructed in the United States was the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike begun in 1792, said to be the finest piece of highway in the United States.³ Another notable instance of the early toll roads was the Wilderness Turnpike, extending from the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia westward by way of Cumberland Gap to central Kentucky.⁴

"Before the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century closed, most of the landed and well settled states were voting money, setting apart the proceeds of land sales, or establishing lotteries to open roads on the frontiers, while their citizens were forming stock companies to do the same thing between the old towns and the seaboard."⁵ By 1810 upward of 180 turnpike corporations had been chartered in New England. By 1811, New York had chartered 137, with a combined capital of \$7,500,000, and aggregating 4,500 miles of road. New Jersey had chartered 30 roads. Pennsylvania had given letters patent to 35; and by 1828 had incorporated 168 companies for building 3,110 miles of turnpike roads, of which 2,380 miles were completed at a cost of nearly \$8,500,000.⁶

In the early stages of settlement, this method of building roads was undoubtedly beneficial. By this means capital was induced to forerun the needs of the population, and furnished highways which promoted the development of the land before the settlers were able of their own means to make such provision. But with the advent of railroads about 1832, the building of turnpikes was gradually discontinued. Even the roads established found it almost impossible to maintain the roads properly and yield a sufficient return to pay dividends on the capital stock. In most of the states, the turnpike companies have disappeared, either by the expiration of their franchises or by the purchase of their rights by the states or counties; and the turnpike roads have been opened to the free use of the public.

NATIONAL ROADS.

Contemporaneous with the building of toll roads came a movement for the construction of highways by the national government. As early as 1798 a

¹ Logan Waller Page: Progress and Present Status of the Good Roads Movement in the United States. Year Book of the Dept. of Agriculture, 1910, pp. 265-7.

² J. B. McMaster: History of the People of the United States, I, p. 52.

³ J. B. McMaster: History of the People of the United States, III, 554.

⁴ N. S. Shaler: American Highways, p. 19.

⁵ J. B. McMaster: History of the People of the United States, II, 462.

⁶ Ibid, p. 463; L. W. Page, op. cit, p. 268.

post road was authorized across the Northwest Territory, from Wheeling, Va., to Limestone, Ky., to be paid by a grant of a section of land where the "trace" crossed the three great rivers.¹ In 1802 the enabling Act for the admission of Ohio provided that 5 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of public lands in the state should be applied to the construction of roads. Similar provisions were made in subsequent Acts for the admission of other public land states.

The first money appropriation by congress was made in 1806, for the construction of what became known as the Cumberland Road, from Cumberland, Md., to a westerly terminus, gradually moved forward to the Mississippi river near St. Louis. Further appropriations for this and other roads followed; and in the face of vetoes by Presidents Madison and Monroe, a total of \$14,000,000 was expended by the national government for the construction of national highways up to 1860.² In deference to constitutional objections, these roads were built in the territories or with the consent of the states. The Cumberland road was completed as far as Indiana.

In 1841 the State Selection Act granted to each state named and to each new state afterwards admitted to the Union, 500,000 acres of land for internal improvements. Under these and similar Acts over 12,000,000 acres of land have been granted to the states, for roads, railroads and canals.³

ROAD SYSTEMS IN 1888.

Following the civil war, road improvement seems to have almost come to a standstill in the United States. The national government directed its efforts towards aiding the building of railroads and improving rivers and harbors, and ceased its participation in road building. The building of state roads was discontinued; and even the local districts turned their attention mainly towards aiding the construction of railroads. The construction and maintenance of public highways was left to the local authorities, the towns in the north and east and to the counties in the south and west. Labor taxes continued to be the main source for work on the roads; though this was being supplemented in some places by local money taxes. With the settlement of the country, thousands of miles of new roads were laid out and opened; but few of these were substantially or permanently constructed.

A tabular digest of the leading provisions of the road laws of the several states in 1888 was prepared and printed, in connection with a monograph on Road Legislation, by J. W. Jenks, then professor of Political Science in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois.⁴ From this a summary may be made of the methods of road administration just before the beginning of the recent movement for good roads.

In New England, the Middle Atlantic States and the North Central States as far west as Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, road management was mainly or entirely in the hands of town officers, usually elected. In a number of these states, the county boards could lay out certain roads, and spend county funds to a limited extent, mainly to aid in the construction of bridges (e. g., in Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin). In the southern and western states, the county boards usually laid out roads and appointed local road officers; but in some counties of North Carolina and in Colorado, Washington and Nevada, local officers were elected by road districts. Even where the county had most authority, the principal source of supply for road work was from the local taxes. In a few states (New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Delaware) the labor tax had been abolished. But in most of the states the labor system was still in force, or at least taxes levied in money could be worked out. Most of the states, however, now authorized the levy of local money taxes.⁵ More than

¹ J. B. McMasters: *History of the People of the U. S.* II, 121.

² *Ibid.* p. 469. L. W. Page, *op cit.*, p. 469.

³ Report of the Commissioner of Corporations on Transportation by Water in the United States, Part I, p. 46.

⁴ Publications of the American Economic Association, IV.

⁵ No local money taxes for roads were authorized by the general road laws in Maryland, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Kansas and New Mexico. In New Mexico there appears to have been no provision for a money tax for road purposes by either county or road districts.

half the states authorized a limited use of county funds; and in a few southern states (Maryland, Florida, Louisiana and Texas) the county was primarily responsible for road conditions.

The only state roads then in existence appear to have been part of the Cumberland Road in West Virginia, and the Saluda Mountain Road in South Carolina.

ROAD LAWS SINCE 1890.

In 1891 the state of New Jersey inaugurated what has proven to be, a new general movement for building improved roads in the United States, with the aid of state appropriations and more centralized methods of administration. The New Jersey Act of this year made an annual appropriation of \$75,000, to be used in road work, under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture.

Two years later (1893), a Massachusetts law created a state highway commission, and provided for the establishment and construction of state roads. In the same year an Indiana law provided for the building of free gravel roads by the county authorities; and laws authorizing county roads were also passed in New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon and Washington.¹ In 1895 Connecticut and California enacted new road laws, for state roads to be built under the supervision of state highway officials. In 1898, two important state aid laws were enacted in New York State; and Maryland established a highway division of the state geological survey, to investigate road conditions and methods of improvement.

Since 1900 new road laws have been passed in most of the other states, and additional legislation in a number of the states already mentioned, establishing or extending the powers of state highway officials and making or increasing state appropriations for road purposes; while in New York, California and several other states large issues of state bonds have been authorized for road purposes.

Thus in 1901, a state aid law was enacted in Maine, In 1903 state appropriations were made in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and State highway authorities with investigating and advisory powers were established in Ohio and Illinois. In 1904 an Iowa law provided that the Iowa State College should act as a state highway commission. In 1905, state appropriations for roads improvement were begun in New Hampshire, Michigan, Illinois and Washington; and the same policy was inaugurated by Virginia in 1906 and Minnesota in 1907.

This recent legislation presents a complex variety of provisions exhibiting a wide range of differences in the forms and amount of state aid and in the organization and powers of state and local officials. The general results of the development of the past two decades can best be indicated by a comparative summary of the existing road laws and systems of road administration in the several states.

II. COMPARISON OF PRESENT ROAD LAWS.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

A comparison of the local administration of roads and bridges in the several states must be based on some idea of the general systems of local government, and especially of the relative importance of the county and town government. In the southern states and the states west of the arid plains, the county is the main unit of local government. On the other hand, in the New England states, the towns are the principal districts, although even in these states there is an organized county government, with some supervision over highways. In the important group of the Middle-Atlantic and North Central states, comprising half the population of the country, both counties and townships are local districts of importance. In several

¹ U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Office of Road Inquiries Bulletin No. 1, State Laws relating to the Management of roads enacted in 1888-93.

states there are optional systems of local government. Under this latter arrangement, while most of the counties in Illinois have adopted township organization, there are seventeen counties without township organization; and in Missouri and Nebraska, some counties have adopted the township system, but most of the counties have no general system of township government.

With special reference to road administration, however, important modifications from the general scheme of local government have been made in many states, especially in those where the county is the main unit of local government. While in such states, the laying out of highways and the levy of taxes for road purposes is usually a county matter, the direct management of road work is often delegated to district officers. In fact, the general rule has been to divide counties into road districts, for which road overseers are elected or appointed; so that the road administration in states under the county system is almost as decentralized as under the township system. Thus Illinois counties not under township organization, are divided into road districts, in each of which there is elected three highway commissioners and a district clerk, who in turn may appoint road overseers. In Alabama the courts of county commissioners may divide their counties into road precincts and appoint apportioners, who in turn appoint an overseer for each district; and in most of the southern states some modification of this general plan of road administration is in force.

The more recent road legislation shows a distinct tendency towards more efficient local administration in two ways: first, by doing away with one of the dual sets of town or district officials below the county authority; and, second, by providing a county road engineer, superintendent, supervisor or commissioner.

Such county road officers are now authorized or required in no less than thirty-four states. These include New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Vermont in the northeastern group; Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and North and South Dakota in the central west; Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas in the south; and Colorado, Montana, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington in the western group.

In two-thirds of these states, including New Jersey, Ohio, Kansas and Nebraska, these county officers are required, or are provided as a general rule. They are authorized, or provided only in certain counties in eleven states, including New York, Michigan and Wisconsin.

In twenty-six of these states, county road officers are appointed, usually by the county board. In eight states, they are elective officers—Ohio, Michigan, South Carolina, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, California and Washington.

Ten states provide definitely for road engineers—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington. In Nebraska, the county highway commissioner must be an experienced road builder. Of these eleven states, only Washington has an elective official.

In four states, the county surveyor is the county road officer—Ohio, Montana, Nevada and California. In Ohio, the surveyor is an elective officer; in the other three states he is appointed.

In sixteen states, the county road officials are called commissioners, superintendents, road masters, supervisors or overseers.¹

Special attention may be called to the arrangements in New York and Nebraska. New York appears to have established the most efficient organization of road administration in any of the states.

The board of supervisors of any county may appoint a county superintendent of roads and fix his salary. His term of office shall be four years unless sooner removed by said board.

If the board fails to appoint a county superintendent, the (state highway) commission shall appoint a county superintendent from the eligible list of the county and fix his salary, or, in its discretion, place such county in a

¹ Compiled from Good Roads Year Book, 1912.

district with other counties and appoint a district superintendent therefor. No district shall contain more than 3,000 miles of public highways. The commission may remove a county or district superintendent upon written charges and hearing.

The district or county superintendent, subject to the regulations of the commission and the state superintendent of highways, has general charge of all highways and bridges in his district or county.¹

In Nebraska the county board of each county may appoint a county highway commissioner. Such county highway commissioner shall be a practical and experienced road builder, and the county board may designate and appoint the county surveyor or any other person deemed qualified for the office, provided that in counties having 50,000 population or over the county surveyor shall perform all the duties and possess all the functions of the said office of county highway commissioner. Said county highway commissioner, in the event the county board shall appoint such an officer, and the county board shall have exclusive control and supervision of all the public roads of the county, in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The district road overseer shall work under the direction of the county highway commissioner, where such commissioner shall be appointed. The county highway commissioner shall be the superintendent of the construction of all roads and bridges and their maintenance, and shall make plans and specifications when requested by the county board for such improvements.²

COUNTY ROAD OFFICERS.

Alabama—County supervisor of roads may be appointed by county commissioners.

Arizona—County superintendents of roads elected by the people.

Arkansas—Where a county road tax is voted, the county court may employ a road commissioner.

California—County surveyor appointed by county supervisors.

Colorado—General road overseer for county may be appointed by county commissioners.

Delaware—State highway commissioner for each county; road engineers in two counties.

Indiana—County boards appoint engineers for gravel roads.

Iowa—Has an optional system of supervision by a county road engineer.

Kansas—County engineer appointed by county commissioners.

Kentucky—County road overseer appointed by county fiscal court.

Maryland—County commissioners may appoint supervisors, engineers, etc.

Michigan—In counties having county road system, a board of three commissioners elected.

Mississippi—County boards of supervisors appoint three road commissioners.

Missouri—In ninety-two counties, a county engineer is appointed by the county court.

Montana—County commissioners appoint supervisors and a county surveyor.

Nebraska—County commissioners appoint a county highway commissioner, who must be an experienced road builder.

Nevada—County commissioners appoint a county surveyor, and appoint district road overseers.

New Jersey—County boards appoint county engineers, and county supervisor for construction work.

New Mexico—County commissioners appoint three road supervisors.

New York—County superintendents may be appointed by county board or state commission.

North Dakota—County commissioners appoint county superintendents of highways.

¹ Good Roads Year Book, 1912, p. 118.

² Good Roads Year Book, 1912, p. 100.

Ohio—County surveyor, elected, has direction of county road work.

Oklahoma—County commissioners may appoint a county engineer.

Oregon—County commissioners may annually appoint a road master or masters. County road master, surveyor and one free holder from board of county road viewers.

Pennsylvania—County commissioners authorized to employ or appoint proper persons for preparing plans and carrying out work on county roads. County engineers in some counties.

South Carolina—In most of the counties a county supervisor of roads is elected. In some counties the county commissioners appoint county engineers.

South Dakota—In counties of considerable area which are mountainous, county commissioners shall employ a practical engineer. ,

Texas—The commissioners court of any county may appoint one road superintendent for such county or one superintendent for each commissioner precinct.

Utah—County commissioners appoint a county road commissioner.

Vermont—State highway commissioner appoints a supervisor of roads in each county.

Virginia—County boards of supervisors may appoint a county road superintendent.

Washington—A county engineer is elected biennially.

West Virginia—County commissioners may appoint a county engineer.

Wisconsin—Where state aid is obtained the county board must appoint a county highway commissioner.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENTS.

Forty states have now provided for a state highway department, a state highway commissioner or board, a state engineer, or some other official or board with some power and authority in highway matters. The only exceptions are Indiana, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. All of these are in the south, except Indiana, where a large amount of road improvement has been carried out by the boards of county commissioners.

The organization of these state highway offices show a wide variety; and hardly two states have precisely the same system of state highway administration. A number of states have a single state highway commissioner or engineer, usually appointed by the governor (in most cases with the consent of the senate) at the head of this service. This arrangement is established in Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Oklahoma. More often a board or commission of three or more members is appointed by the governor and senate; and this board appoints an engineer. This plan is adopted in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Tennessee, Illinois, Minnesota and Colorado.

In other states there is a board composed in whole or in part of *ex officio* members, as in New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Wisconsin, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, California and Washington. Thus in New York, the state commission of highways is composed of the state superintendent of highways, the state engineer and surveyor and the state superintendent of public works. In New Jersey, the state highway commission consists of the governor, president of the senate, speaker of the house and commissioner of public roads. In Missouri, the state highway engineer is appointed by the state board of agriculture; and in Iowa and Kansas, the state highway engineers are appointed by the state agricultural colleges. In North Carolina, the office is connected with the state geological and economic survey; and in Louisiana, the highway department is one division of the state board of engineers.

In most cases members of state highway boards receive no compensation as such, other than the payment of their expenses, except where the state engineer or commissioner is a member. But the members of the Massachusetts commission have a salary of \$4,000 a year, and the chairman \$5,000 a year; the Rhode Island commissioners receive \$1,000 a year each; and in Colorado, the chairman is paid \$1,200 a year and the other members have

\$600 each. States with a single highway commissioner pay salaries, as other states pay the state engineers, from \$1,800 a year in New Hampshire and Vermont to \$8,000 a year in New York and Pennsylvania. In New Jersey, California and Washington, the state engineers receive \$5,000 a year.

The powers and jurisdiction of these state highway offices cover a wide range of variation, and in no two states is the scope of activity precisely the same. In some states, the highway bureaus simply collect and distribute statistical data and other information in regard to road improvement and administration. Other powers added in various states include, the direction of experiments in road improvement, the preparation of plans and specifications for bridges and permanent roads, the supervision over the construction of local roads and bridges (built by counties and in New York also by townships) aided by state funds, and the construction and maintenance of a state system of main roads. In a general way, the authority of the state highway officials varies with the amount of state aid.

In about twenty states, the state highway officials, not only collect and distribute information and prepare plans and specifications, but also exercise a substantial amount of supervision or direct control over the construction of improved roads and bridges aided to some extent by state funds. These states include: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania in the northeast; Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama and Louisiana in the south; Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and to some extent Illinois, in the middle west; and Colorado, Idaho and California in the farther west. The state departments with the most power are in those states where the state appropriations have been the most important—viz: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and California.

The Massachusetts Highway Commission, of three salaried members, appointed by the governor and council collects and publishes statistics as to roads, makes road maps, gives advice to local road authorities, and has full control over the system of state highways—including their location, plans and specifications, the acceptance of bids and the work of construction. The commission also registers motor vehicles, licenses operators and makes regulations for their operation; and further has general supervision over telephone and telegraph companies.

The New York Highway Commission consists of the state superintendent of highways and the state superintendent of public works, appointed by the governor and senate, and the state engineer and surveyor, an elective officer. This commission has an extensive scope of authority. It compiles and publishes highway statistics, investigates methods of road construction and maintenance, and holds annual public meetings in each county or district in the state; it has general supervision over all highways and bridges constructed or maintained, in whole or in part, by the aid of state funds; it prescribes rules relating to the duties of division engineers, district, county or town superintendents of highways in respect to state and county roads; it aids local road officials in establishing grades and drainage systems; it prepares plans, specifications and estimates on the request of local officials; and it approves and determines the final plans and specifications for state and county highways and lets contracts for such improvements. The staff of the commission includes two deputy state superintendents, not more than six division engineers, with other resident engineers, inspectors, clerks and other employees, appointed subject to civil service regulations.

In New Jersey the state highway commission consists of the governor, president of the senate, speaker of the house of assembly and the commissioner of public roads. The commissioner of public roads is appointed by the governor and senate; and his staff, appointed under civil service rules, includes one supervisor of public roads, two assistant supervisors, assistant engineers and local supervisors or inspectors.

The commissioner of public roads collects data relating to highway construction and improvement and makes an annual report to the legislature. After conferring with the county boards of freeholders and other local

authorities, he decides on the roads to be built, improved and maintained with the aid of state money. He must approve the surveys, including plans, profiles, cross-sections, calculations and specifications, before bids are advertised; and later must approve contracts and bonds before work is begun. After the work is completed, he satisfies himself by personal observation or otherwise that the work is properly done, and then accepts it on behalf of the state, after which the state's portion of the cost is sent to the county.

The Pennsylvania State Highway Department includes a state highway commissioner, two deputies, a chief engineer and an auditor, appointed by the governor. The state commissioner appoints additional engineers, fifty superintendents of highways and other assistants. The state commissioner is required to have made a road survey and general highway plan of the state and road maps of each county, to compile statistics and other information relating to roads, and may be consulted by local highway authorities. He makes surveys and estimates for road work, proposes plans and specifications, and enters into contracts for the construction, maintenance and repair of state highways, and apportions the state aid fund.

In California, the state highway administration is vested in the department of engineering, with an advisory board composed of the governor, the state engineer, the general superintendent of state hospitals; the chairman of the state board of harbor commissioners of San Francisco and three appointed members. The department of engineering is authorized to examine highway conditions, to select the routes of the state highway system, and to have charge of the construction and maintenance of state highways.

STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS.

	Number of com- mis- sion- ers.	How selected.	Salary.	Salary of engineer.	State appro- priation for 1912.
Maine.....	1	Governor and council.....	\$2,500	.....	\$ 250,000
New Hampshire.....	.....	Ex officio.....	.....	\$, 800	453,000
Vermont.....	1	Governor and senate.....	1,800	.....	315,000
Massachusetts.....	3	Governor and council.....	{ 5,000 4,000 }	.....	500,000
Rhode Island.....	5	Governor and senate.....	1,000	.....	940,000
Connecticut.....	1	Governor and senate.....	5,000	.....	1,500,000
New York.....	3	Ex officio.....	.....	8,000	23,000,000
New Jersey.....	3	Ex officio.....	.....	5,000	750,000
Pennsylvania.....	1	Governor.....	.....	8,000	4,000,000
Delaware.....	2	Governor and senate.....	1,000	.....	30,000
Maryland.....	6	Governor.....	.....	.....	1,510,000
Virginia.....	5	Ex officio.....	.....	3,000	310,000
North Carolina.....	.....	Ex officio.....	.....	.....	5,000
Alabama.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	5	.....	.....	5,000	130,000
Kentucky.....	1	Governor.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	3	Governor.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	1	Governor and senate.....	.....	4,000	660,000
Michigan.....	1	Governor and senate.....	.....	2,500	245,000
Illinois.....	3	Governor and senate.....	.....	1	100,000
Wisconsin.....	6	Mixed.....	.....	1	1,150,000
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	3	Governor.....	.....	.....	340,000
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	80,000
Oklahoma.....	1	Governor and senate.....	.....	2,500	.....
Colorado.....	3	Governor.....	{ 1,200 600 }	.....	500,000
New Mexico.....	3	Ex officio.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....
Utah.....	5	Ex officio.....	.....	.....	250,000
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	3	Ex officio.....	.....	.....	260,000
Washington.....	5	Ex officio.....	.....	5,000	1,093,400
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000
California.....	7	Mixed.....	.....	5,000	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000

¹ Expenses.

ROAD TAXES AND REVENUES.

LOCAL ROAD TAXES.

To describe in a brief statement the complex variety of methods for raising road funds in the United States presents even more difficulty than to outline the systems of road administration. Besides considering the financial powers of the various county, town and district authorities, there must be noted the distinction between property and poll or per capita taxes, and the extent to which either of these classes of taxes may be worked out in labor. Moreover, in addition to the ordinary tax levy for general road purposes, there are numerous provisions authorizing additional levies for specific purposes, often requiring a different procedure from the ordinary levy. Thus special levies may be authorized for bridges, for opening new roads, and for constructing improved roads; and besides the annual tax levies there are provisions for the issue of bonds, which carry a continuing tax for interest and the repayment of principal.

Both with regard to taxes and bond issues, it is often difficult, if not impossible, to differentiate clearly between county, township and district action. Taxes levied by the county authorities may be strictly limited in their disbursement to the towns or districts in which they are collected. County bonds may be issued for the improvement of roads in a particular township or district, and be paid in whole or part by taxes in the smaller area.

Even in a single state, the financial provisions of the road laws are sometimes so complex and confusing that local officials and at times the courts have trouble in their interpretation. Any general statements can therefore deal only with the most salient facts; and no account of the actual administration of the various laws can be given.

PROPERTY TAXES.

Viewing the county as a whole, the county is the most important unit of road finances; but in many states the towns and in some the road districts are the principal local area for road taxes. In about half the states, the town or township has at least some control over road funds. As might be expected, this is especially true in New England, where local road taxes are regularly levied by the town meetings. But, even in this section, county road taxes are authorized in Maine, and in Massachusetts the county authorities are required to assess on the town their share for the construction of state roads.

In the Middle Atlantic and North Central States, both county and town taxes for road purposes are authorized; and in most of these states both county and town levies form an important part of the road funds. Thus in Iowa, the township is authorized to levy a road tax and a special road drag tax of one mill, while the county also levies taxes for some roads and for substantially all the bridges. During the last decade, the county funds for roads and bridges in Iowa have been larger than the township road taxes. The recent tendency in these states is to increase the financial powers of the county; and notably in Ohio and Indiana, road improvement has been brought about largely through the action of the county authorities. In Illinois, however, the use of county funds for highway purposes has been very small; and has been mainly in the form of small appropriations to aid in the construction of the more important bridges.

In the southern and western states, road taxes are mainly levied by the county authorities, the only exception being in Oklahoma. But in a number of these states district road taxes are also authorized, as in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Oregon and Washington. In these states, too, the poll or labor tax is expended within the respective road districts.

The maximum rate of property taxation for road purposes authorized shows a wide range of variation. The smallest rate of local taxation appears to be in Arizona, where the maximum is 25 cents on the \$100 assessed valuation, in addition to a state tax of the same amount. In a number of states, the aggregate of the county and town or district road tax rates authorized is

more than 1 per cent—as in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, North Dakota and Oregon; while in Wisconsin the total is over 2 per cent of the assessed valuation.

To accurately compare the significance of the authorized local tax rates would require an analysis of the relation between the assessed and true valuation of property in the various states. This cannot be discussed here; but it should be noted that in Illinois the authorized tax rates are levied on a taxable value, which by law is only one-third of the supposed full value of the property assessed. With this situation in mind, it appears that the local road taxes authorized in Illinois are much below those levied in all the more important eastern and north central states, and class this State with those which levy the smallest rates.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

A special feature of the Indiana road law is that providing for the construction of free gravel roads to be paid for by special assessments on the property benefited. Upon petition of a majority of the resident land owners, whose lands lie within one mile of the proposed improvement, and representing a majority of the acres owned by such residents, the board of county commissioners appoints three disinterested freeholders as viewers and a competent engineer to lay out the highway and assess the cost, not exceeding the amount of benefits, on lands within two miles of the improved road. Special assessments for gravel roads are not assessed on lands within incorporated towns and cities; but the corporate authorities may agree to levy a tax for not more than one-fifth of the cost of such road improvement. Bonds may be issued to pay for such gravel roads, payable annually over a period of ten years.

LOCAL BONDS.

Most of the states now authorize the issue of bonds by the local authorities for road improvement. Such bonds may be issued on behalf of counties, towns and road districts; and as noted above, it is almost impossible to distinguish accurately between bonds which impose an obligation on the whole county, and those issued by the county authorities on behalf of particular towns, road districts or (in Indiana) special assessment districts.

Such local bond issues form a large and increasing proportion of the revenues for road improvement. The data collected by the United States office of road inquiries showed in 1904 road expenditures from local bond issues of \$3,530,470 in five states—Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee and Texas. In 1911, the expenditures for roads from bond issues in fourteen states amounted to \$18,503,356; while in the same year road bonds were reported to have been voted by counties and townships in thirty-five states, aggregating \$38,686,575. The largest amounts were in the state of Texas, where the total of road bonds voted in 1911 was \$8,915,500. Other states where more than \$2,000,000 of local bonds were voted in 1911 were Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, Tennessee and California.

POLL AND LABOR TAXES.

About two-thirds of the states retain some form of personal road tax. This form of road tax has disappeared in the North Atlantic States and a few others; but is still found in most of the states of the south, middle west and far west. In most of these states this tax may either be paid in money, or may be worked out in labor; but in some states including those on the Pacific coast and also West Virginia, it must be paid in money. The money tax in the north and west ranges from \$1.00 in West Virginia to \$3.00 as the maximum, and may be met by from one to three days' labor.

In the southern states, the labor tax is not only more general but in many states involves much heavier burdens. This system has been abolished in Virginia and Maryland; but in the other southern states the labor tax ranges from four or five days (in Florida, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas) to from

ten to fifteen days in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Usually the labor tax may be commuted at the rate of \$1.00 a day; but in South Carolina, \$3.00 is considered the equivalent of eight days' labor, and in Mississippi a poll tax of \$5.00 is considered equal to ten days' labor.

The system of working out property taxes in labor is disappearing. In many states which permit poll taxes to be worked out in labor, all property road taxes must be paid in money. In some states, however, as in Illinois, the counties or towns may authorize the payment of property road taxes in labor; and in a few states the labor system is still freely used for property road taxes.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Prior to the building of railroads, the States and Territories took an active part in the construction of public highways. This was especially important in opening up the newer sections of the country, as public roads were not merely of local interest, but were needed as a means of long distance transportation for districts not accessible to transportation by water. But with the development of railroads, the whole question of highways was left to the local authorities.

As already noted, the present movement for state aid began about twenty years ago in New Jersey. The first appropriation in that state was followed by further annual appropriations, the amounts gradually increasing from \$75,000 a year to \$750,000 in 1912. From 1891 to 1912, the state appropriations for roads in New Jersey amounted to \$4,245,000.

Massachusetts in 1894 appropriated \$300,000 for state roads; and this has been followed by further appropriations each year, aggregating \$9,500,000 up to 1912. In New York small appropriations were followed by larger amounts, and after a few years, the people of the state authorized a bond issue of \$50,000,000, for the construction of a comprehensive system of improved highways throughout the state. In Pennsylvania the state expenditures and appropriations for roads from 1904 to 1912 have amounted to more than \$13,000,000. California has authorized bond issues of \$18,000,000 for state roads, Connecticut \$4,500,000 and Maryland \$6,000,000.

For the year 1912, state road appropriations of more than \$100,000 each were made by more than twenty states; and more than \$500,000 of state funds was available for road building in each of the following states: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Washington. The table below summarizes the extent of state aid in various states:

	State appropriations or amount available 1912.	Total State appropriations to 1913.	Total State funds authorized.
Maine.....	\$ 250,000	\$ 1,420,000	.....
New Hampshire.....	453,000	1,718,000	.....
Vermont.....	315,000	2,013,000	.....
Massachusetts.....	500,000	9,500,000	.....
Rhode Island.....	940,000	2,712,000	.....
Connecticut.....	3,000,000	6,589,000	.....
New York.....	.....	36,621,000	\$50,000,000
New Jersey.....	750,000	4,245,000	.....
Delaware.....	.....	132,000	.....
Maryland.....	3,845,000	7,000,000	.....
Virginia.....	310,000	1,300,000	.....
Pennsylvania.....	4,000,000	13,576,000	.....
Ohio.....	660,000	2,733,000	.....
Michigan.....	245,000	1,150,000	.....
Illinois.....	100,000	380,000	.....
Minnesota.....	340,000	960,000	.....
Washington.....	1,093,400	2,812,000	.....
California.....	.....	.....	18,000,000

State appropriations for roads are regularly accompanied by other forms of state aid and supervision. Indeed some states furnish assistance to the local road authorities in the form of engineering advice and convict labor, where there has been little or no money appropriations, as in Illinois, Oklahoma and Wyoming. Where state appropriations are made, engineering assistance and supervision is more important; and in the states which make large appropriations there is a corresponding increase in the degree of state control over the expenditure. Thus in such states as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and California, the state highway departments must approve plans and specifications and make contracts for roads to be built with the aid of state funds. In Massachusetts, the administration of the state road system is still more completely centralized. The entire work of constructing state highways is carried out by the state highway commission; and the local contribution toward the cost is repaid to the state.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES.

About one-half of the states now provide for a special license tax for motor vehicles, the proceeds of which are used for road purposes, and in nearly every state for the construction and maintenance of permanent highways. In many states the revenue from this source is retained in the state treasury, as a part of the state fund for improved roads. In Massachusetts the net amount of automobile fees and fines, after paying the costs of administration, is expended for the construction and improvement of roads—20 per cent may be spent on the construction or repair of main roads connecting one town with another, and 80 per cent is used on the state highways. In Maryland, the revenue from the automobile tax is paid into the state treasury, four-fifths being used for oiling, maintenance and repair of the improved roads now being built by the state and counties, and one-fifth being transferred to the city of Baltimore for use in its roads and streets. Other states which place the revenue from motor vehicle licenses in the state highway fund include Ohio, New Hampshire, Vermont and Utah.

In some states the proceeds of the automobile licenses are distributed to the counties or local authorities, for use on improved roads. Thus in Nebraska this revenue is given to the counties with the proviso that it be used for the building of permanent roads. Iowa stands almost in a class by itself in distributing this fund to the counties without requiring that it shall be used for permanent improvements rather than for temporary work.

ROAD TAXES IN THE U. S.

(In cents on the \$100 valuation.)

States.	State bond tax.	County road tax.	Town or district tax.	Poll or labor tax.	Bonds.	Remarks.
Maine.....	3½	Yes	Yes			
New Hampshire.....	Yes		25+		State.....	
Vermont.....	50		Yes			
Massachusetts.....	Yes		Yes	None.....	State.....	1
Rhode Island.....	Yes		Yes			
Connecticut.....	Yes		Yes		Yes.....	
New York.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$1.00.....	Yes.....	Convict labor.
New Jersey.....	Yes	Yes			Yes.....	
Pennsylvania.....	Yes	201	100+			Convict labor.
Ohio.....	Yes	10-60	60	\$3.00 or 2 days.....	Yes.....	
Indiana.....		Yes	40		2 per cent.....	Special assessments.
Illinois.....			42-85 ²	Some counties.....	Yes.....	1
Michigan.....	Yes	Some	60-100		8 per cent.....	Convict labor.
Wisconsin.....	Yes	20	10-70+150	\$1.50.....	Yes.....	
Minnesota.....	2½	10	L10		Yes.....	
Iowa.....		Yes	Yes			
Missouri.....	Yes	20-45	25	\$6.00 or days.....	Yes.....	

¹ Convicts employed in preparing road material in State institutions.

² On one-third valuation.

Road Taxes in U. S.—Concluded.

States.	State bond tax.	County road tax.	Town or district tax.	Poll or labor tax.	Bonds.	Remarks.
Kansas.....	.....	40	30	\$3.00 or — days...	Yes.....	Special assessments.
Nebraska.....	.....	90 ³	120 ⁴	\$2.50.....	Yes.....	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	20	50	\$1.50 or 1 day.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	70	100	\$1.50 or 1 day.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....
Maryland.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	State.....	.....
Virginia.....	Yes	40	40-50	.....	Yes.....	Convict labor.....
West Virginia.....	Yes	Yes	.....	\$1.00.....	Yes.....	Convict labor.....
North Carolina.....	.....	Yes	.....	6-10 days.....	Yes.....	Convict labor.....
South Carolina.....	.....	10	20 ⁵	\$3.00 or 8 days.....	Yes.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	20	.....	15 days.....	.....	Convict labor.....
Florida.....	.....	50	6	\$5.00 or 5 days.....	Yes.....	Convict labor.....
Kentucky.....	.....	50	.....	\$1.00 or 6 days.....	.....	Convict labor.....
Tennessee.....	.....	70	.....	\$6.00 or 8 days.....	Yes.....	Convict labor.....
Alabama.....	Yes	.....	25	\$10.00 or 10 days.....	Yes.....	Convict labor.....
Mississippi.....	.....	40	.....	\$5.00 or 10 days.....	5 per cent..	Convict labor.....
Louisiana.....	Yes	Yes	.....	\$12.00 or 12 days.....	Yes.....	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	30	7	\$4.00 or 4 days.....	20 per cent..	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	50	\$5.00 or 4 days.....	Yes.....	Convict labor.....
Texas.....	.....	30	.....	\$5.00 or 5 days.....	Yes.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	30	.....	\$2.00 or 1 day.....	Yes.....	.....
Idaho.....	Yes	60	.....	.....	25 per cent..	Convict labor.....
Wyoming.....	.....	120	.....	\$2.00 or — days.....	.....	Convict labor.....
Colorado.....	Yes	100	.....	\$3.00 or 2 days.....	Yes.....	Convict labor.....
New Mexico.....	10	30	.....	\$3.00 or 3 days.....	.....	Convict labor.....
Arizona.....	25	25	.....	\$2.00.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	Yes	Yes	.....	\$2.00.....	Yes.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	L25-55	.....	\$3.00.....	.....	Convict labor.....
California.....	Yes	40	.....	\$3.00.....	Yes.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	Yes	100	\$3.00.....	Yes.....	Convict labor.....
Washington.....	10	40	20	.....	5 per cent..	Convict labor.....

FARMERS, AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS, FARMERS' INSTITUTES AND CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY BOARDS.

In an endeavor to ascertain the views of all interests, the farmers were found the most difficult to reach because of the very limited organization existing among them. In order to come in contact with as large a number of farmers as possible, we sought the friendly offices of the press of the State by addressing each newspaper, regardless of its political or religious complexion, asking their voluntary aid. Replies were received from approximately five hundred, offering space in their columns free of charge. To this list of five hundred newspapers the following questions, addressed particularly to farmers, were sent:

1. Do you favor the continuation of the present system of road management in your county? What changes would you suggest?

2. Do you favor the construction of permanent roads in your county with State aid?

3. Do you favor the election of one highway commissioner in each township instead of three?

4. Do you favor the creation of a State highway commission to have general supervision over the highways and the selection by the county board of a county road superintendent to coöperate with the State highway commission?

5. Do the farmers in your county favor a change in the law providing for the improvement of highways in accordance with modern demands? And do you think that the majority of the farmers of your county would concur in your answers to the above questions?

So far as we are able to ascertain, each newspaper of the entire number published the questions and urged the farmers to reply. Replies were re-

³ One-half a general county fund, and one-half a district fund.

⁴ In counties with township organization.

⁵ By vote of the people.

⁶ Optional.

⁷ Some counties.

ceived representing 79 per cent of the counties of the State. Not all of those replying answered the full list of questions, but those of the greatest interest and importance. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, were very largely answered. To question No. 1, 67 per cent replied "No." To question No. 2, 61 per cent replied "Yes." To question No. 3, 59 per cent answered "Yes." To question No. 4, 91 per cent replied "Yes." Questions Nos. 5 and 6 were answered in line with the views of the respondent in almost every instance, it apparently being the thought of each to not only express his personal views but to reply to the best of his judgment for the entire community.

Along this same line the following questions were addressed to the president of each county farmers' institute of the State:

1. Do you favor the continuation of the present system of road management in your county? What changes would you suggest?

2. Do you favor the construction of permanent roads in your county with State aid?

3. Do you favor the election of one highway commissioner in each township instead of three?

4. Do you favor the creation of a State highway commission to have general supervision over the highways and the selection by the county board of a county road superintendent to coöperate with the State Highway Commission?

5. Do the farmers in your county favor a change in the law providing for the improvement of highways in accordance with modern demands? And do you think that the majority of the farmers of your county would concur in your answers to the above questions?

Forty-four per cent of the presidents of the county farmers' institutes made replies. Of these, question No. 1 was answered "No" by 85 per cent; question No. 2 "Yes" by 78 per cent; question No. 3 "Yes" by 78 per cent; question No. 4 "Yes" by 81 per cent; and they, like the individual farmers, answered questions Nos. 5 and 6 in line with their opinion as to the other questions.

Another representative element of the farmers, the presidents of the various agricultural associations and societies of the State, were sent the same questions. The great majority made reply. Of those responding, to question No. 1, 78 per cent answered "No"; to question No. 2, 80 per cent answered "Yes"; to question No. 3, 63 per cent answered "Yes"; to question No. 4, 80 per cent "Yes".

The committee also addressed the same list of questions to the chairmen of the county boards of each county in the State. To these inquiries we received replies from but twenty-eight counties, being in about the same ratio of replies as were received from the highway commissioners. Of the answers returned, to question No. 1, 62 per cent answered "No"; to question No. 2, 73 per cent "Yes"; to question No. 3, 40 per cent "Yes"; to question No. 4, 16 per cent "Yes".

CONVICT LABOR.

Early in the work of the committee it was found that a considerable sentiment existed throughout the State favoring the use of the State convicts in building public highways.

About half of the states make definite provisions for employing convict labor in the work of road improvement. This system is most extensively used in the states of the south and far west. In many of the southern states, prisoners are required to work on the roads in "chain gangs" under the supervision of the local authorities; and in a few states convict labor is employed under the contract system. In Georgia nearly 5,000 convicts are at work on the roads. There is, however, a good deal of difference of opinion as to the wisdom or safety of the "chain gang" system; and there is special objection to the plan of leasing convicts to private individuals or corporations under the contract system.

Another method of utilizing convict labor in some of the northern and western states is in crushing stone and manufacturing road materials in the state penitentiaries. This method is followed in Massachusetts, Illinois and California.

To get information first hand on this question, the committee visited both Joliet and Chester State Prisons. We were accorded every opportunity to inspect the quarries and stone-crushing plants and witness the method, in detail, of preparing road material.

After explaining fully the system of operating the stone quarry and stone-crushing plants, both Warden Murphy of Joliet and Warden Smith of Chester appeared before the committee and gave exhaustive statements of their views relative to the most practical and economical use of the State convicts with reference to the public road question.

STATEMENT FROM E. J. MURPHY, WARDEN ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,
JOLIET, ILLINOIS, BEFORE ILLINOIS ROAD AND
BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Warden E. J. Murphy, interrogated by Mr. Tice:

Q.—How many male prisoners have you?

A.—Fifteen hundred and fifty.

Q.—How many of this number are able-bodied?

A.—Able-bodied for road purposes?

Q.—Able-bodied for heavy work, such as would be required in preparing and handling the material and applying it in the work of public road construction.

A.—About three hundred fifty.

Q.—Then out of the total number of male prisoners that would be the maximum number that you could put at hard labor?

A.—Not to exceed four hundred. I think three hundred fifty would be nearer. We have now out there two hundred sixty five, I believe, and about one hundred seventy-five of those are able-bodied. I think that on the outside that probably seventy-five men would do as much work as all those. In fact I know they would. There are several reasons for that. The first reason, you don't get as much work out of convicts as out of ordinary labor. Another reason, running men in and out to their work. At half-past eleven we run them in to dinner. We run them out at half-past one, to work, and we run in this time of year about a quarter to five. In the winter we run in as early as three o'clock. It begins to get dark and we can't keep them out. We don't average more than four and one-half hours a day actual work, taking it the year around. We do better than that inside, but on the outside it takes time to run in and back. Then, another thing, if a storm comes up, or a cloudy prospect of storm, we run them in, unless it comes on before we know it; but we always run them in when a storm is probable. This difficulty you don't have in ordinary labor.

Q.—How long have you operated the crushing plant, producing road material?

A.—Well, five years since we commenced it. The first year it didn't amount to anything. That is four years that we have worked at it steady.

Q.—This crusher was built under your instructions and supervision?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was the cost?

A.—It originally cost fifteen thousand dollars. We have in it now about twenty-one thousand dollars. We originally started with one crusher and afterwards we put in a small crusher, that is, to take care of—to break the stone that would go through certain screen and re-crush it.

Q.—Would the number now employed in the quarry operate your crusher to the full capacity?

A.—Yes. We have a difficulty now about getting the full capacity of the crusher, and that is the distance is so far to bring it to the crusher that we don't get the capacity of the crusher; when we started, the stone was close to the crusher. Now it consumes so much time taking it from the far end of the yard up to the crusher that the capacity of the crusher is not taxed.

Q.—About what is the average output of the crusher per day?

A.—We usually run about 450 yards a day.

Q.—Can you give us approximately the cost of this material ready for shipment?

A.—I will have to give that in two ways. We estimate the cost of it to be about 15 cents per yard, but it would amount to 25 cents per yard with all the fixed charges. That means guards, keepers, foremen and fuel, everything of that kind, also repairs.

Q.—That is loaded on cars?

A.—Loaded on cars. We could produce it, if we were starting again, cheaper than that. At the time we went into it we were inexperienced, but with the experience we have now we can prepare it cheaper.

Q.—About what is the average cost of repairs on your crushing plant per month?

A.—I will have to get you the figures on that. It varies so greatly. Probably some months it would amount to five hundred, some months three hundred dollars.

Q.—What does it cost to operate the plant per year?

A.—Approximately twenty-five to twenty-eight thousand dollars per year.

Q.—Have you a demand for all your output?

A.—Yes, ten times more than we can get out.

Q.—From what part of the State do you have the greatest demand for your output?

A.—The northern part, because of the freight rate. We ship as far south as Springfield; not a great deal to Springfield; more to McLean County.

Q.—Does this output all go to road work?

A.—Practically all. Some state institutions get some but it doesn't amount to a great deal. The law provided for that, it puts them first. At Pontiac we furnish stone for concrete work, and some to the asylums. We furnished a great deal of stone at Bartonville. Those two places got the most of the stone distributed to State institutions.

Q.—There are only two crushers operated by the State, the one under your supervision and the one at Chester?

A.—Yes, I think they have two at Chester.

Q.—Do you know about the output of the entire plants?

A.—I do not. I am not familiar with that. We produced one hundred ten thousand yards last year here. This year we are doing just about the same up to this time.

Q.—How many men could you work if you had machinery and equipment?

A.—We couldn't work more than three hundred fifty, or four hundred, at the outside.

Q.—That would be the limit of your physical ability?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Would you in your judgment, Warden, consider it a practicable proposition to establish crushers at various points in the State where we might find an outcropping of suitable stone and have these crushers operated by convict labor?

A.—I don't think it practicable from a financial standpoint, and I don't think it is good from a moral standpoint. There are some states that show from a financial standpoint it is all right, while there are others show it would cost more. In Washington it costs them more to produce road material than for free labor. Local conditions have much to do with the financial part of it. If you take these men and distribute them over the State, say four hundred from here and four hundred from Chester, you take them away from something I regard as practical. You have them in an institution where you produce this material. You produce it to a greater advantage here. My idea is this: As long as there is a demand from the road districts that will take at least ten times more than we can produce, the practical thing to do is to go on and produce it. Understand there are certain parts of this State, owing to the freight rate they cannot reach it.

Mr. Tice—That was the point I had in view when I asked the question. Isn't it better to reach what you can, then establish if you wish quarries along different parts of the State and hire free labor?

A.—That would be my idea about it.

Mr. Tice—I had in view that very thing when I asked the question. We know that there are in various parts of the State outcroppings of stone suitable for road construction. Then the natural question comes up, could we profitably use these convicts in a State plant at these different localities, or would it be more economical to establish and operate them by free labor?

A.—I think that could be answered in this way: Whatever you are doing along the line of good roads is not going to be limited to the amount of material gotten out by the convicts. If that be the case, then why not take the practical part of this prison and let the convicts reach what you can? It must be admitted if good roads is going to be a success in Illinois, you must employ free labor. If you limited the good road proposition to convict labor you would not get very far on the good road proposition. If that be the case then let Chester work out as far as they can, and we work out as far as we can, and in the middle establish free labor plants. Take the man that lives in the district that cannot pay the freight rate. Then that is a discrimination. These fellows live close enough to get the big end.

Q.—Isn't that overcome in this manner, the counties near the prison get the benefit of convict labor. Isn't the free labor paid by taxation?

A.—You will excuse me for making a suggestion along the line of your suggestion. The State does not appropriate any money to run the crusher. We have never received a dollar from the State for crusher expenses. The law provided that we work the prisoners producing goods to be used by State institutions. That was a failure; so we then got the law amended so we could work not to exceed forty per cent of the prisoners producing goods to be sold on the open market. The expense of running the crusher comes from the profit we make on goods sold on the open market. Up to a year ago in January we could have spent two hundred thousand dollars a year on good roads, but they took one industry out we made the most money on—the work shirts. The garment workers' union got after it. That was the best moneymaker we had up to this time. We are making money enough to carry our crusher along, and we have money enough to put in another plant here, but after a while if we use this money now to put in this plant as we contemplate doing, then we will have to go to the legislature to get money enough to defray the expense of the crusher. If we get another crusher the expense is added to it, it will eventually eat up our funds. It is the intention of the Board now to increase the present plant by putting in another crusher below where these are, that will take in a stone twenty-seven inches square, then carry it on up, and put in a motor that will carry the cars around to the crusher, at a cost of about fifteen thousand five hundred dollars. It is the intention to commence at that right away. That would increase our present plant forty per cent, that is the plant we have now. We intend to put in a new plant back of that at an estimated cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. If these two things are made then we could get out at least a thousand yards a day.

Q.—With the present force of men?

A.—We wouldn't have to increase the men at all on forty per cent. We have men enough to run both of the plants. The amount of stone we produced since we have been actually running, estimated on four years, would make one hundred seventy miles of road sixteen feet wide. That is under the direction of the State laws.

Mr. Hill—That would make a road from Chicago to Springfield.

A.—It is two hundred eighty-five miles to Springfield. You know a sixteen foot road is a good wide road.

By Mr. Tice:

Q.—You are using now all the available labor in your institution, under the present system, for this purpose.

A.—Under the present system. Not all the available labor if we had more capacity.

Q.—If you had a greater capacity, as I understand it, you could increase your output about forty per cent.

A.—Yes. This is estimated. It is estimated on our experience. You see in making the blast we blast up in small pieces. I should judge about a quarter we have to break now, then we have a crusher that takes in a fifteen

inch square, the other crusher contemplated would take a twenty-seven inch square. You can see the amount of saving it would make in breaking. It consumes a great deal of time to break these. You have to drill, you couldn't do it with a hammer, so it is a slow process.

Q.—If it were considered practicable to employ convict labor in constructing and maintaining public roads, the number of men that could be supplied from your institution would not be sufficient to be of any appreciable service?

A.—I don't think so, gentlemen. Then, another thing in connection with that, if this new prison goes on there are a certain number of men required at that. Most all the work you do on a building would require almost able-bodied men. That would reduce your working capacity. I don't know what their plans are.

Q.—Is it the intention to use convict labor in the construction?

A.—Yes, it is in the bill. You have to use convict labor.

Q.—Now, Warden, will you favor this committee with your advice and your opinion as to the use of convict labor in the actual construction of public roads?

A.—I have had no experience along that line. I can only base my reply on my observation and experience here. There is no question but what the present plan of producing road material is practicable. I think it is a matter of speculation what you could do with these men on the road. In Washington, District of Columbia, they used the city prisoners on the streets. It was so objectionable on account of the children at recess and before and after school, that they stopped it. You put those men out on the road, no matter where it is, and they seem to be an irresistible attraction for children. I don't know what it is, but there is something about criminals that not only children but grown people wish to see. A child will go where they are at work just to see them if they know they are on the street, but I think from a moral standpoint the example is bad. You might try the experiment and the financial part might be satisfactory; I hardly believe so. You have to put up a stockade, and you have to erect temporary buildings. You have to house and feed these men, then you have to guard them. You can feed fifteen hundred men in a permanently equipped plant, properly administered, a good deal cheaper than you can feed two or three hundred under temporary and makeshift conditions, besides the amount of escapes you have. It costs you lots of money every time a man gets away. The statute provides fifty dollars for capture. If you get him back you have fifty dollars to pay, besides the expense of your men going out to look for him for three or four days. When you have taken all these things into consideration, from my experience here, and I haven't had any along the line you suggested, I think it would be a far more expensive proposition to take them out of here and put them along the roads. We have to watch them and they get away from the quarry right along. We catch them, but it is the expense of catching them. Last week we had one get away, three weeks ago we had two. They don't get very far. The minute a man gets away we start out guards and officers after him, then expense takes place. Anybody knows a stockade, no matter where it is, does not afford the protection that is afforded inside the inclosure. I am satisfied if you figure all the cost you will find that there would be a great deal more expense to use these men on the road than it would be to use free labor. I know other states work them, and they say they get good results, but I haven't any of the reports. I have written to Washington for one. Local conditions have much to do with them. If you take a quarry down at Alton and put these men down there, you reach a certain part of the State that is satisfied with the conditions, they won't change a particle. I think in those states where they are using them it is a success around where they are using it. There is no doubt there is a sentiment among the people to work convicts, but in my judgment, from a practical standpoint, I don't believe it is the thing to do. I noticed a statement in a paper last week that the state of Washington, after an experience of some time—I have forgotten how long—concluded it was more expensive with convict labor on the road than free labor. I wrote out there to find out and asked them to send a report.

Mr. Hill—The mere fact that the convicts are working for nothing, and people think we are getting something without cost, without stopping to think what it will really cost to take care of the convicts; that is the reason for the view taken by the public.

Mr. Jones—I had occasion to be in Utah, and I went along a trail where they had convicts at work, and the man in charge told me it cost as much again as free labor.

Warden Murphy—You know here we are producing goods for State institutions, all kinds of furniture, iron beds, bed springs, mattresses, boots and shoes, and brooms that go to State institutions. The only industry that makes any money is the reed and rattan, and a few of the brooms we sell; all the other is work for the State.

Mr. Hill—Which industry did you say you make the money at?

A.—Reed and rattan. The boots and shoes, all the furniture, and the brooms—not all of them, probably half of them—the iron beds, springs and mattresses, and everything of that kind go to the State institutions. The reed and rattan is practically all that we make any money out of. So we have employment for our men, and when a person talks about what you should do with convict labor, it is generally along the line that they have to compete with free labor, and about the first solution of the question is good roads.

Mr. Hill—Quite a few years ago the convicts were not doing anything for awhile.

Warden Murphy—No, when that law passed, we marched forty minutes a day, and could only take out fifty at once. Took all day to march them.

Mr. Hill—I suppose they begged for work.

A.—There wasn't but one man in here that didn't. He was perfectly happy.

Mr. Ireland—I suppose these men have had no choice in the matter; do they complain of working in the quarry?

A.—Once in a while, but not very often.

By Mr. Tice:

Q.—Now, then, Warden, from your experience in handling convicts or criminals, do you think it advisable or practicable to use county or local criminals for use on highways?

A.—I think it would be an expensive thing to do it.

Q.—In the southern states, a considerable per cent of road work is done by what they call county convicts. They are sentenced to the county jail for some petty crime for thirty or sixty days, whatever the term may be. The question in my mind is this: Would that be more practicable than the use of State convicts?

A.—I hardly think so. You take a county like this. I suppose they have on an average twenty-five county convicts. There wouldn't be more than six months in the year they could work them. They have to go to the expense of getting a plant to work them in. If that is not very close to the jail a great deal of time is consumed going back and forth.

Mr. Mitchell—Under our present statute a court has a right to send them to work on the highway.

Warden Murphy—It is confined to a few of the larger counties, and to a very circumscribed territory.

Mr. Ireland—The fact that you don't make one-tenth of the amount of material called for, isn't all this outside talk all out of place as far as the people are concerned?

A.—I think if the people were informed, were familiar with the actual facts they would view the matter in a different light. It is just the thing you are doing now that will give the information to the people.

Mr. Hill—Would not our State law of "indeterminate sentence" be another objection to working the other convicts in other localities than the prison?

Warden Murphy—I think you are correct on that as far as indeterminate sentence is concerned. You have to incur the expense of taking these men back. For instance the board of pardons meets twice a month. They are heard after eleven months. You have to have them brought back there, you

have to have the Board go there. That entails an expense too. When you sum up all the expense coupled with it, I think it would be much cheaper to hire free labor if you intend to put them on the road, and take them away from the prison. You take this institution, children that live around here simply hover around this institution. I can't tell why, but there is something about a criminal that attracts a child. Another thing, if we get a man in this institution who hasn't a trade, we teach him a trade. He can work on the road one year or ten years, and he is just the same when he quits. There is nothing elevating about road work. I don't believe the law requires convicts to be put on the public streets to be humiliated. It is humiliating to put a man on the public street so that every man that comes along can look at him. Officials have to send the children away when we have men outside. That is where you do the greatest harm. Of course there isn't the danger with grown people. It is a bad thing for children. Let me give you an illustration. We have what is called a dump pile out here. We took our dump cart and went out and dumped there. There would be women and children going through that dump and trading with the convicts. They would say, "You bring me something, a piece of brass or something else, and we will bring you some tobacco." It got so we had to put a guard there. I think the moral effect ought to be taken into consideration before the financial part. There is no question in my mind but it is a great deal cheaper to hire free labor than to take the men away from here and put them on the roads. We feel after we get this plant up to its capacity increasing forty per cent, which we will be able to do by next spring, we will have very satisfactory results.

Senator Isley—I think, Warden, you have the material here to make good roads over the entire State of Illinois, but the difficulty is the possibility of distribution. If we could deliver that we would have the matter of good roads solved. You naturally have to deprive one part of the State because it isn't feasible to put in another. If you place a good road in any place or as far as they are willing to pay the freight, and then establish throughout plants along in the place you can reach I cannot see but what your doing that will satisfy everybody.

Warden Murphy—That is my best judgment, you could better afford to pay the freight to any place in the State rather than take these men out and establish plants along different localities in the State.

Senator Isley—There is no doubt about that, especially convicts. You could afford to pay freight to these people that are not getting the benefit now, rather than establish plants over the state with convicts.

Mr. Tice—Then to sum up the whole situation, in your judgment the use of convicts for building and maintaining public roads is an impracticable question, as they are now being used to the best advantage that they could be used under the present system?

A.—Yes, sir, I think it is not practicable from a financial standpoint, and I think it is a bad proposition from a moral standpoint. On the other hand, we have employment for the men to a greater advantage.

Senator Isley—Both to the men and the public?

A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Tice—And that the manner in which they are now being employed in the production of this road material is the best manner to employ them?

A.—In my judgment, yes.

STATEMENT FROM J. B. SMITH, WARDEN OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY AT CHESTER FOR THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Interrogated by R. S. Jones:

1. How many male prisoners have you? A.—1,152.
2. How many of this number are able-bodied for work on public roads? A.—\$29.
3. Out of the total number of male prisoners would this be the maximum number that could be put at hard labor? A.—Yes.
4. How long have you been operating the crusher plants producing road materials at your prison? A.—Since July, 1904.

5. Was this crusher built under your instructions and supervision? A.—Crusher No. 1, capacity 250 cubic yards per 8 hours, was built in 1890. Crusher No. 2, capacity 500 cubic yards, per 8 hours, was built in 1906 and 1907. Crusher No. 3, capacity 500 cubic yards per 8 hours, built in 1912.

6. What was the cost of building this crusher? A.—Twenty-seven thousand dollars was the cost of building Crusher No. 2.

7. About how many men are employed at this particular work of producing road materials? A.—Five hundred seventy-four in quarries. Fifty per cent of same producing road materials for public highways.

8. Does this number operate your crusher at the full capacity. A.—No.

9. About what is the average output of crusher plants per day? A.—Three hundred eighty-four cubic yards per day.

10. Can you give us approximately the cost of repairs on your crusher plant for a month or year? A.—About \$190 per month.

11. Can you give us approximately the cost of this material for shipment? A.—About 33 cents per cubic yard.

12. Do you figure this cost loaded on cars? A.—Yes.

13. Have you a demand for all of your output? A.—Yes.

14.—From what part of the State do you have the greatest demand for your output? A.—From the south half; namely: Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Effingham, Clay, Fayette, Bond, Montgomery, Macoupin, Jersey, Madison, St. Clair, Marion, White, Washington, Monroe, Randolph, Jackson, Alexander, Union, Franklin counties.

15. Does this output all go to road work? A.—No. Only 48,395 cubic yards have been shipped for public highways for 1912.

16. How many men could you work if you had machinery and equipment sufficient to work the entire number of men available for this kind of work? A.—Six hundred.

17. Would you, in your judgment, consider it a practicable proposition to establish crushers at various parts of the State where we might find out-cropping of suitable stone and have these crushers operated by convict labor? A.—I would not.

18. In your opinion would it be better to keep these convicts at work at the prisons and if necessary operate independent plants at points where there might be out-cropping of stone in other parts of the State than to attempt to use convict labor in preparing stone at these other points? A.—I would certainly not advise working prisoners at any quarries other than Prison quarries.

19. Do not the counties that are adjacent to your Prison gain in the larger per cent of the benefits of the stone prepared in your Prison? A.—No.

20.—Could not your output be increased by additional machinery so that with the same force of men you now employ in that work that the output would be doubled or trebled? A. The condition of quarries at this time at this Institution is such that there is no reason why the output should not be doubled in 1913 and 1914.

21. In your opinion what would be the increase in your output by the installation of additional machinery and improved methods of getting out this stone with the reasonable expenditure for these improved facilities? A.—No additional machinery is needed for the output of road materials.

22. If it were considered practicable to employ convict labor in constructing and maintaining public roads would the number of men that could be supplied from your Institution be sufficient to be of any appreciable value or service? A.—All men confined in this Institution now have employment, and have had since July 1st, 1903. Employment could be furnished to 150 or 200 men more than are confined here at the present time.

23. What is your opinion in regard to the use of convict labor on public roads outside of their present use in preparing materials? That is, to put them away from the Institution on public roads? A.—I would not deem it to be advisable to work convicts on public highways, especially so when you have employment for them at the Prison.

24. In your experience in handling convicts or criminals do you think it advisable or practicable to use county or local criminals for use on high-

ways? A.—I am of the opinion that no man should be kept idle. When arrest is made the party should be given employment, and if acquitted should be paid for their labor. If convicted the County should have the benefit of the labor to apply on expense.

For further information to you and your committee, if you desire, the output for 1912 of the stone department of this institution would equal 115,477 cubic yards, 22,000 tons, or 733 cars is the output of limestone dust which required 20,000 cubic yards of the above output.

The demand for limestone dust for soil purposes is increasing so rapidly that it will require at least, for 1913, 40,000 cubic yards of crushed stone to supply the demands for limestone dust.

If we could have secured cars for limestone dust shipments this year the output would have reached fully 900 cars or 27,000 tons.

In estimating the cost of crusher No. 2 included in the same is 2,080 feet of railroad track, combination crossing connecting the Iron Mountain and the Illinois Southern with crusher track.

REPORT OF OUTPUT OF STONE DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY 1, 1912 TO DATE.

GENERAL J. B. SMITH, WARDEN.

September 14, 1912.

Limestone Dust Shipments.

January	270 tons	\$174 00
February	1,008 tons	668 50
March	606 tons	381 50
April	905 tons	600 00
May	401 tons	268 60
June	772 tons	463 95
July	2,706 tons	1,738 00
August	5,663 tons	3,566 60
September	1,925 tons	1,203 00
Total	14,256 tons	\$9,062 15

Rip Rap Shipments.

January	310 yds.	\$ 186 00
February	300 yds.	180 00
March	12 yds.	9 00
April	7,583 yds.	4,554 75
May	1,505 yds.	903 00
June	450 yds.	270 00
July	270 yds.	162 00
August	535 yds.	321 00
September	none	
Total	10,965 yds.	\$6,585 75

Macadam Shipments.

January	132 yds.	\$ 80 25
February	291 yds.	165 35
March	425 yds.	266 05
April	1,211 yds.	743 15
May	769 yds.	489 15
June	532 yds.	351 75
July	353 yds.	238 20
August	905 yds.	626 25
September	124 yds.	86 70
Total	4,742 yds.	\$3,046 85
Cut stone sold for cash		65 15
Total cash sales		\$18,759 90

Macadam Free for Roads.

January	1,081 yds.
February	2,473 yds.
March	1,459 yds.
April	3,348 yds.
May	2,759 yds.
June	3,902 yds.
July	4,659 yds.
August	5,723 yds.
September	2,787 yds.
Total	28,191 yds.

Macadam Used by Prison.

January	164 yds.
February	239 yds.
March	387 yds.
April	559 yds.
May	414 yds.
June	306 yds.
July	646 yds.
August	260 yds.
September	50 yds.
Total	3,025 yds.

Cut Stone for New Wall.

January	485 feet
February	none.
March	200 feet
April	225 feet
May	726 feet
June	832 feet
July	728 feet
August	895 feet
September	520 feet
Total	4,611 feet

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN HAYDEN,

Superintendent Stone Department.

WORK FOR THE MEN IN JAIL.

(BY VELLA MARTIN, INSPECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS.)

In the State of Illinois, a man guilty of misdemeanor may be fined and held in jail for an indefinite period because he is unable to pay his fine. Only three of the one hundred and two counties in Illinois have workhouses; in these counties, a prisoner held on a State charge is allowed one dollar and a half per day, said amount to apply on his fine. In places where no work is provided, a person may be confined for six months because he has not twenty dollars or more. Obviously then we do not keep a man in a vermin-infested, foul-aired jail because he is guilty of vagabondage, as we release the man who is able to pay for his offense. We do hold the man for debt and that in a place where he has no possible chance of fulfilling his obligations.

When men and women guilty of felony are sentenced to the penitentiary, they are required to work. In 1910, a daily average of 1,057 persons was confined at Chester, and 1487 at Joliet; none of these prisoners who were able to work were condemned to idle confinement. Yet during the same year a daily average of 1,524 persons occupied the county jails of Illinois. Though the prisoners sentenced to county jails are guilty of misdemeanors, they are condemned to absolute idleness while the men convicted of felonies are permitted to do interesting work.

The State has no moral right to confine misdemeanants with prisoners who are awaiting trial for heinous crimes. First offenders subjected to the demoralizing influence of contact with expert crooks, under conditions of absolute idleness, usually develop anti-social tendencies.

Work on the public highway satisfies many requirements for prison labor. Good light and air are insured, plenty of exercise is provided, skill is not required. An added advantage is the fact that trade unions do not oppose this method of employing prisoners.

The seventeenth General Assembly of Colorado passed a law giving to convicts who work upon highways ten days' commutation of sentence for every thirty days of work. The Warden of the State Penitentiary has established a number of camps for the construction of roads. "The work performed by the prisoner stimulated by the promise that his sentence will be commuted ten days out of every thirty days of work has been of such excellent character as to surpass that of the ordinary laborer employed to work upon the roads." The cost of guards has been very little. In his message of 1911, Governor Shafroth states that during the biennial year \$317,221.00 was saved in the way of road building, farm work, lime making, repairs and construction of buildings.

In his message of 1911, Governor Sanders of Louisiana says "The use of convicts in construction of the public highways of Louisiana has passed the experimental stage. It has been found by actual experience that the use of convicts in this work is both economical and efficient."

Governor Crothers of Maryland says "The Road Commission is most anxious that some way may be found in which the cost of construction of of these roads can be reduced and I am of the opinion that this purpose can be materially affected by the passage of a law authorizing the use of convict labor from the jails and other penal institutions of the State on road work in getting out material in quarries and in other capacities where they can be safely and conveniently used."

Governor Oddie of Nevada favors employment of convicts on the public highways because it has been successful in many states, because it does not compete with free labor, and because it is physically beneficial to the prisoners.

Governors Glasscock of West Virginia, West of Oregon, and Hooper of Tennessee favor work of convicts on the roads because of the benefits to the community and the prisoners.

Since 1905, thirty-three of the United States have had laws permitting the employment of convicts on state and county roads, but only a few states have taken advantage of these laws. Tennessee, Colorado, Oregon, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Vermont, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia are a few of the states in which the employment of convicts has been profitable and in the main beneficial. The following estimate of the comparative expenditures for one mile of first class macadamized road shows that the single state of the group in which prison labor is employed on the roads saves the tax-payers a considerable sum:

Delaware, over	\$ 7,812 00
Maryland, over	6,914 00
New Jersey, over	5,544 00
Connecticut	7,000 00
Maine, over	5,828 00
Massachusetts	6,842 00
New Hampshire	4,227 00
New York	\$8,000 00 to 10,000 00
Virginia	2,600 00

Not only does Virginia build each mile of good road at one-half or one-third the amount expended in states where convicts are not employed on the highway. Furthermore, the Secretary of the National Committee on Prison Labor, Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, states: "The Virginia system (of employing county prisoners on the highway) is probably the most successful.... All the convicts, both county and State, are directly under the State Board of Charities and Corrections, with inspectors attached to that body. The local engineer supervises the work and is a State or County official, depending upon the type of road, while the contractor supplies the material and the machinery for mixing and guarantees the type of road mixture, etc." Under no circumstances should the prisoners be controlled by the contractors.

The experiment in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, has been successful. In October, 1909, the sheriff was directed by the county board to turn his sentenced prisoners over to the Road Commission. A Superintendent was appointed to take charge of the work and one dozen prisoners were taken out to work on the highway. Though the only guards are a superintendent and a pit-boss, the men are not restrained. They are well fed and well clad. While they are working out their sentences, they are allowed a small sum for each day's work which is paid to their families or to themselves upon release.

Many examples of successful convict labor on the public highways could be given. A notable feature of the successful experiments is the element of incentive. Sheriff Tracy of Montpelier, Vermont, relates that he could get nothing out of his prisoners until it occurred to him to allow each man what he could earn, at the current rate of wages, above one dollar a day. The result has been a constantly increasing revenue to the State. Many men have purchased necessities for their families out of their earnings. Another method of inciting the prisoner to labor is deduction of a certain number of days for good behavior, and a heavy penalty in the form of a lengthened sentence for attempted escape or misbehavior.

In all the localities where the experiment has resulted in greatest profit to the community and to the prisoners, no degrading restraint or uniform is used. The laborers cannot be distinguished from free laborers. To persons who consider humane treatment of prisoners impractical a perusal of the Oregon, Vermont, Colorado and Michigan experiments would be beneficial. The citizen should not forget that it is the poor man, the man unable to pay his fine or engage a lawyer, who is held in jail. The responsible citizen will invent measures which will keep misdemeanants out of jail, instead of inducing the first offender to become a perpetual vagabond, burglar, or thief. Stimulating work under wholesome conditions may make of a man a social being, while idle confinement in an unwholesome jail will undoubtedly produce the "repeater" or the felon.

VELLA MARTIN,
Inspector of Institutions.

CONVICTS FOR ROAD WORK.

(BY E. B. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF LABOR.)

Organized labor has repeatedly demanded the complete abolition of shop work in the penal institutions of the State and nation, and the substitution of open-air employment for the erring wards of society. We have gone on record time and again as favoring the preparation of stone ballast and other material for use in country districts, and for the actual building of the roads if it could be done without degrading the unfortunate convict as to deprive him of what shreds of manhood and self respect as remain in him following his incarceration in the county jail, his trial and sentence, and the months which society may exact of him within prison walls before he may be trusted again in the open air.

We all rejoice in the progress science has made in the care and treatment of the insane. The day of the torture chamber has gone from our mad

houses, the shackles and bars are things of the past. Pleasant surroundings and healthful conditions have restored the mental balance of hundreds of these patients.

Why not take a single step forward in an effort to return the morally sick man to society as a useful citizen? True he must be punished; he must realize that he has offended against the welfare of the people. He must work, but let him work in the open air. It is not necessary to poison him as well as punish him. Few convicts ever return to society physically or mentally cured.

While society justly punishes the criminal is it fair to punish the man and the woman who have led upright lives by forcing upon them the competition of the prison worker? In certain lines of industry the prison contractor has either wiped out the free shop entirely or has retained it merely as an annex the better to confuse the purchasing public.

We have partially solved the prison problem in Illinois, but only partially. Organized labor favors the honor system in employing convicts in road making, and will do all in its power to further such a reform. The slogan of the business man to "Pull Illinois Out of the Mud!" by the extension of the employment of prisoners in State institutions in the preparation of material for road building, and the use of State prisoners—under State direction, on an honor system—in actual road work when practicable, has a cheering sound.

"Good roads spell prosperity." Yes, and the closing of the prison shops spell happier homes in the work-a-day wards of our industrial centers. It may be suggested that the free workers will suffer. Nonsense. We have 94,141 miles of roads in the State, and only 8,914 miles have been improved. Twenty years of convict road building need not displace one free worker. Indiana has about 37 per cent of improved roads, Ohio 27 per cent, Wisconsin 16 per cent, while Massachusetts has 49 per cent.

Give the convict a chance, make him work hard, but keep his body and mind as clean as possible. Give the free worker a chance to live under honest competition. "Pull us all out of the mud."

EDWIN R. WRIGHT.

President Illinois State Federation of Labor.

REPORT OF THE GOOD ROADS COMMITTEE OF THE ILLINOIS COMMERCIAL FEDERATION.

The following list of inquiries was sent by the secretary of the federation to various commercial associations representing towns and cities located in all parts of the State:

1. Do you favor new road laws for Illinois?
2. How much money is spent in your county annually for road work?
3. Are you getting roads that can be used all the year round, and do you feel satisfied with the way this money is spent?
4. Do you regard road improvement as a local issue to be settled by each township or county for itself, or do you want a uniform system of construction by the adjoining counties of the State, so that roads will not be bad in one spot and good in another?
5. Do you think it possible to get uniform construction and betterment without centralized direction by a State officer?
6. Do you believe in State aid for road building?
7. What proportion of the expense of road construction should be borne by the State? By the county? By the township? By the land owner?
8. Are your highway commissioners men who are fitted by learning and practice for the science of road building through the various kinds of soils that exist in your county?
9. Are they chosen for the office of Highway Commissioner because they are trained road builders?
10. Do you think untrained men can build roads as skillfully and as economically as trained engineers?

11. Will your organization help to get passed by the next Legislature a road law prepared by experts in road construction and designed to give the people economical and permanent highways?

12. Will you give us the names of your Good Roads Committee as soon as you have one appointed?

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The replies received indicate a practical unanimity on the greater number of questions, there being a difference of opinion on only a few points.

Question No. 1 was answered unanimously in the affirmative.

No. 2 showed amounts expended in the several counties varying from \$15,000 the lowest, to \$145,000 the highest, or an average for the whole number of those reporting of \$56,740 per county.

No. 3 all replies save one were in the negative.

No. 4 all favored a uniform State system excepting one who considered the matter a local issue.

No. 5 but three affirmatives, all others negatives.

No. 6 unanimously in the affirmative.

No. 7, on this question a wide difference of opinion appeared. One-third favored the State bearing the larger per cent of the cost. One-sixth favored an equal distribution of the cost between the State, county, township and land owner. One-fourth thought the cost should be distributed in various per cents to the State, county and township and no part to the land owner. One-fourth advocated an equal sharing of the cost by the State and county. The highest per cent of cost allotted to the State was 50 per cent; lowest 10 per cent. The highest to the county 50 per cent; lowest 12½ per cent. The highest to the township 75 per cent; lowest 10 per cent. The highest to the land owner 50 per cent; and the lowest 2 per cent.

No. 8 all negative excepting two.

No. 9 all negative but one.

No. 10 unanimously in the negative.

No. 11 unanimously in the affirmative.

From a study of the replies made to the several interrogatories and from extended remarks and suggestions offered by the respondents, we can reach no other conclusion than that new road laws and a new and different system of road construction and maintenance is demanded by representative officials of the business men of the State. When we come to consider that almost three-fourths of the taxes of the State are paid by property owners, both real and personal, in the cities and towns, their interest in the economical and efficient expenditure of the revenues is entitled to thoughtful attention.

The commercial associations of the cities and towns of the State are composed of manufacturers, wholesale and retail merchants, and men representing every profession. No body of citizens keeps in closer touch with the cause and effect of everything bearing upon the general welfare of the community. When these men, without a single voice in opposition, advocate State aid in constructing and maintaining the public highways, thereby saying they are willing to assume approximately three-fourths of the cost, it can mean but one thing—that they have studied and investigated the matter and have formed the opinion that they will be fully compensated because of the great benefits and profits to their customers and clients.

Every successful banker, merchant, manufacturer or professional man has long since learned that concentration and centralization of effort and efficiency, both by training and education of agents, are necessary requisites for the economical conduct and permanency of his business.

Then there is no wonder that as they apply these cardinal principles to the important business problem of building and maintaining our public roads, they are of one mind, as indicated by their replies to questions bearing on this point, that only by this uniform system can we secure permanency in construction and economy and efficiency in management.

To the taxpayers and citizens of both urban and rural communities and especially to our Representatives in the General Assembly we offer the following recommendations for the carrying out of the expressed opinions and wishes of the Illinois Commercial Federation:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS COMMERCIAL FEDERATION.

1. There should be a decided reform in the general administration of road laws and a more progressive policy.
2. Road taxes paid in labor should be stopped; all taxes should be paid in cash.
3. The number of road officials should be reduced. A strong State Highway Commission should control; under this Commission there should be county superintendents of highways to direct and superintend road work. If we must have elective highway commissioners, one in each township is quite enough.
4. The State should be the ultimate unit of administration, and should control and direct all road and bridge work. It may not be possible to accomplish this at once, but the State aid roads at least should be turned over to centralized direction.
5. A law should be enacted and sufficient appropriations made to empower and enable the State to institute a State aid system of public road construction.
6. The State should have complete authority over and maintain all State aid roads.

REPORT OF THE GOOD ROADS COMMITTEE OF THE ILLINOIS BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

(MR. S. E. BRADT, DE KALB, ILL., CHAIRMAN.)

By the consent of the committee representing the Illinois Bankers' Association, appointed to investigate the question of public highways, we incorporate in full the report of the results of their investigations, together with their suggestions and recommendations.

The report of this committee is based upon a careful investigation extending through a period of more than eight months and covering practically the entire State.

The report speaks for itself and we make no comment other than to call attention to the fact that men engaged in the business of banking necessarily are in most intimate touch with the effect of every influence bearing on the economic situation, not only in their immediate localities, but in the community at large.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Your Committee on Good Roads, appointed under a resolution adopted at the Springfield convention, realizing that only along lines approved by you and with your hearty support and coöperation could anything be accomplished, submitted to you a list of questions pertaining to the road situation in this State.

These questions were formulated with a view of determining existing road conditions in the different sections of the State, the degree of interest which you take in the matter, your views of the working of our present road system and your suggestions as to the changes necessary to make it more efficient.

They were sent to approximately 1,600 bankers outside of the city of Chicago. Four hundred eighty-six answers were received. These answers covered 430 townships, situated in 98 of the 102 counties of the State.

COMPILATION OF QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO MEMBERS AND ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Question 1—Approximate number of miles of public roads in your township outside of cities or villages?

The total number of miles of country roads in the 430 townships reporting is 26,100. This is about 27 per cent of 94,000 miles, the total mileage of the State, and the 430 townships comprise about 27 per cent of the total number of townships in the State.

Question 2—Approximate number of miles of stone or brick roads built during the past ten years?

The 430 townships reported 916 miles of stone and brick roads, which is approximately 3.5 per cent of the total mileage reported.

Question 3—Approximate number of miles of gravel roads built during the past ten years in good condition throughout the year?

The 430 townships reported 1,766 miles of gravel roads, which is approximately 6.8 per cent of the total mileage reported.

We believe that the above percentages will hold good throughout the State, which would indicate that 10.3 per cent of the total mileage of the State is improved, either with stone, brick or gravel. This compares very unfavorably with Massachusetts which has 50 per cent of improved roads, New York, 18 per cent; Ohio, 28 per cent; Wisconsin, 18 per cent; Kentucky, 20 per cent, and Indiana, 38 per cent.

As showing the correctness of our compilation, we call attention to the fact that the latest report published by the office of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, taken from an entirely different source, shows between 9 and 10 per cent of improved roads in this State.

Question 4—Approximate number of miles of well-dragged dirt roads in good condition throughout the year?

The 430 townships reported 2,943 miles of dragged dirt roads, which is in excess of 11 per cent of the total mileage reported.

The road drag is rapidly coming into popular favor and its general use will revolutionize the conditions of the dirt roads. This is shown by what has been accomplished in the state of Iowa under a compulsory road drag law. The soil conditions in that state are very similar to the soil conditions in Illinois, but the proper and persistent use of the road drag has made their roads greatly superior to the roads of this State.

If your community is not using the road drag, it would be well to send to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin No. 321. This will show how to construct and use a King Split Log Drag, acknowledged to be the simplest, the cheapest, the most practical, and the best tool yet devised for use on dirt roads. If you can get the farmers at work with the road drag for a few consecutive miles on one or two of the main roads leading into your city, you will soon have plenty of help in the good roads movement.

Question 5—Which class of roads do the people of your vicinity favor and what is the trend of public sentiment concerning good roads?

One township reported in favor of concrete as a road building material, 127 favored stone, 95 gravel and 124 dragged dirt roads.

Concrete is not as yet being used to any great extent in this State for building country roads, but in some sections of the country, notably Wayne County, Michigan, where they have built over forty miles in the last four years, it is being used to the exclusion of other road building material. The roads already constructed are the main roads leading into the city of Detroit, and, although the traffic is exceedingly heavy, the oldest of these roads shows no signs of wear. It is claimed for them that the original cost is no more than any other approved type of road and that their great advantage lies in their exceedingly low cost of maintenance, their great durability and their being free from dust.

Any township, contemplating the building of hard roads, would do well to thoroughly investigate concrete as a road building material, as well as the system adopted by the Wayne County Commissioners.

The replies to this question brought out the fact that where there were no improved roads, public sentiment was generally either dormant or unfavorable, while on the contrary wherever they reported one, or more, miles of improved roads, public sentiment was favorable and often enthusiastic. One mile of good road will do more towards creating favorable public sentiment than any amount of argument.

Question 6—About what amount is expended annually by the highway commissioners of your township?

EXPENDED ANNUALLY ON ROADS.

Townships.	Expended.
430 reported	\$1,674,630
23 reported less than	1,000
87 reported	\$1,000 to 2,000
130 reported	2,000 to 3,000
73 reported	3,000 to 4,000
47 reported	4,000 to 5,000
59 reported over	5,000

Over 80 per cent of the townships in this State raise for road purposes only from \$500.00 to \$4,000.00 annually. The bridge and culvert expenses will require on the average one-third of this money, while the other ordinary expenses and repairs will generally consume the remainder.

When you remember that in each township there is approximately seventy-five miles of country roads, you will realize that in these townships it is a hand-to-mouth proposition and offers very little encouragement in the way of building any permanent roads without outside assistance.

Question 7—In your opinion, what percentage of this amount is spent in a judicious manner, i. e., in thoroughly drained, well graded, properly built roads and well constructed bridges?

Four hundred and thirty townships reported \$1,038,715.00 as having been well spent.

This includes the money paid for bridges, which many referred to as having all been used in their township in a judicious manner.

Question 8—What percentage is practically wasted in haphazard work that brings no adequate or lasting benefit?

Four hundred and thirty townships reported \$623,915.00, or approximately 37½ per cent of the total amount as having been spent in a manner that brought no adequate or lasting benefit.

	Thus Spent.
15 townships reported	100%
68 townships reported	75 to 90%
175 townships reported	50 to 75%
95 townships reported	25 to 50%
47 townships reported	10 to 25%
18 townships reported	all well spent

This situation is not a new one. The same thing has been going on for the past twenty-five years and in most places the roads have not been improved to any appreciable extent under this system. The money is not willfully wasted, but it is spent in small amounts here and there in the endeavor to patch up and make passable a poor road or a poor bridge. There is not sufficient money at hand to do a good job. This makes it necessary for the highway commissioner to do the best he can with what he has. The result is the same work has to be done over each successive year with no permanent benefit to the roads.

Question 9—From your observation, do you think the average condition as to the proper expenditure of road funds in the adjoining townships is better or worse?

Of those answering this question, fifty-nine say that conditions are better in adjoining townships, seventy-nine say that conditions are worse in adjoining townships, the balance about the same.

While the actual reports cover only 430 townships, the answers to this question with reference to adjoining townships indicate that the same percentage of haphazard expenditure will hold good throughout the State.

There is raised annually in the State of Illinois approximately seven millions of dollars for road purposes, of which amount, according to the foregoing reports, two million five hundred thousand dollars is wasted each year mainly because of our present out-of-date highway system.

Question 10—Do the bankers, merchants, and professional men of your community take an active interest in the election of competent road officials?

One hundred thirty-two townships answered "Yes," 267 answered "No."

As a banker you are interested in this question, at least from an economic standpoint. The loss from poor roads is generally conceded to be a direct loss to the farmer. Granting this to be so, it is an absolute waste and thus an economic loss to the whole community. You can render no greater service to your community than by taking an active interest in the good roads movement.

In some sections of the State this movement is well under way, but in many others, while the good roads sentiment is there, it is lying dormant, because no one has taken the lead by crystallizing it into action. We believe that you can start this movement along the line of the road drag with excellent results.

The local civic improvement and commercial clubs in the towns and villages throughout the State would find it one of the most profitable objects of their efforts to make the highways leading from various directions into their corporate limits permanent and passable, at all times. Such roads would attract a reliable local trade which would generally exceed in its value to the town so benefited the value of the average factory promotion.

Question 13—Do you think that our present township highway system is economical and efficient?

Forty-eight answered "Yes," 388 answered "No."

In view of the answers to Question No. 8, the answers to this question could not be otherwise than above. It is a very strong condemnation of our present system.

There is no other branch of the public service that shows such a large percentage of waste. Any business enterprise under such a system would not last through a season, but so long as the people continue to put up the money and retain the present system, this loss will continue.

Question 14—If not, can it be made so and how?

Twenty-two answered "Yes," 82 answered "No."

Of those answering "yes," one-half of them say that the present law can be made economical and efficient by electing better men, while others say, only by changing the present law.

Question 15—In your opinion, should it be superseded by a system making the county the unit instead of the township and putting road construction under a competent county official?

Two hundred fifty-eight answered "Yes," 128 answered "No."

One of the most frequent criticisms of our present highway system is its lack of uniformity. We have in this State approximately 4,800 highway commissioners, each doing his work not only independently of the commissioners in the adjoining townships, but often independently of the commissioners in the same township.

With a view to correcting this situation, many have suggested that all roads be improved under the supervision of a competent county engineer, he to be under the direction of the State engineer; thus giving us a uniform system of roads so far as available material and other local conditions will permit.

Question 16—Are you personally in favor of the State either through an appropriation or a bond issue assisting in the building of roads under a law giving each county or township its fair proportion of assistance?

Three hundred fifty-four answered "Yes," 63 answered "No."

Question 17—In your opinion, what would be the sentiment of your community on this subject?

Two hundred fifty-one say, "Public sentiment is favorable;" 92 say "Unfavorable."

NECESSITY FOR STATE AND COUNTY AID.

The principle of State aid in the building of the main traveled roads is recognized in various ways and varying degrees by nearly all the states of the union. The state of New York has voted a bond issue of fifty millions to be spent in building country roads. The state roads are built and maintained by the state, alone. County roads are paid for as follows: Fifty per cent by the state, 35 per cent by the county and 15 per cent by the township. The state of California is spending from eighteen to twenty millions in building roads, and Colorado from ten to twelve millions in the same work. Pennsylvania has assisted in building roads to the extent of eight and one-half millions of dollars, New Jersey about four millions of dollars, Ohio about two millions and many others in a less degree.

Our State is already assisting in the building of roads by furnishing stone to the different communities, but this is entirely inadequate. What is needed is direct financial assistance on the main roads. These roads should be the ones over which the farm produce must be hauled to reach a central market. They should connect the principal towns and cities of the county and should also connect with the main traveled roads of other counties, so as to give continuous improved highways across the State and joining the main roads of other states, and would comprise about 20 per cent of the total road mileage of the State.

Townships are generally of the same size and have on an average about 75 miles of country roads. Under our present road laws, each township is obliged to build its own roads regardless of its population or taxable property, i. e., whether a town has 200 inhabitants or 200,000, whether it has \$500,000 of taxable property or \$100,000,000, it has practically the same amount of roads to build; and for whom?

If the inhabitants of each town used its own roads and no others, then the present law might be considered a just one, but such is not the case. It must be remembered that the inhabitants of the townships having the larger assessed valuation are without question larger users, for both business and pleasure, of the roads in the adjoining rural townships than are the residents of these same townships themselves. Again, whenever the residents of these rural townships use their roads, it is generally for the purpose of hauling farm produce to the city which its people must have, or for carrying home with them such articles as the city merchants have for sale and very often both in the same trip. The fact is that the townships in which the cities are located are being built up and supported in a large degree by the trade and commerce of the rural townships.

As has already been said, it is an impossibility for the rural townships to assume unassisted the burden of permanent road improvement and, in view of the above, it is manifestly unfair that they should be expected to do so, but if the State and county will give them the necessary assistance in building and maintaining the main roads, it will serve to arouse them to the advantages to be derived from good roads and give them the courage to undertake the raising of the necessary funds for gradually improving the connecting roads.

The city of Chicago, paying one-third of our State taxes, bears no part of the tax burden of the country roads. The State of Illinois is Chicago's largest commercial feeder. The citizens of Chicago are large users of the country roads and if by reason of better roads the farmer is able to make a saving in delivering his farm produce to the shipping point, her citizens will surely get their share of the benefits. Chicago can properly assist the country towns in this road improvement only through a State tax.

The country roads have always been a matter of deep concern to our people, but with the coming of the automobile a community of interest in good

roads has sprung up that is not only state-wide, but is as wide as the continent. Without doubt, the equity of the situation demands that the township be assisted by the federal government, the State and the county.

The pressure of this movement is already being felt by our federal legislators, many of whom are favorable to the proposition; but what concerns us most is that part for which we as citizens are directly responsible, viz., state and county assistance. Only by some law that will permit the State and county to share its proper proportion of the burden can we hope to carry on any great amount of permanent road improvement and put our State in the forefront in the matter of good roads, the same as it is today in agriculture, commerce and education.

State and county assistance is not a matter of donating something, it is rather a matter of investment. Every user of the roads pays his share of the cost of poor roads and receives an equal benefit from the good roads. As every citizen of our State benefits from the assistance given by the State to education and agriculture, so will he be benefited by State assistance in building better roads which are the handmaidens not only of agriculture and education, but also of commerce.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO DESIRED CHANGES IN STATE LAW.

Among the suggestions made by the bankers in response to our request were the following:

DO AWAY WITH THE PRESENT POLL TAX SYSTEM.

Thirty-four were opposed to the present system of working out the poll tax and favored the payment of all road tax in cash.

ELECT ONE TOWNSHIP HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.

Under the present law, the highway commissioners receive \$2.00 per day for the time actually at work on the roads. If they are farmers and the most of them are, they cannot afford to leave their seeding or their harvesting or any other important work to look after the roads. And if perchance some of them would make the sacrifice themselves, their neighbors on whom they must depend for assistance will not leave their work to help in building roads. Because of this situation, the work is done in the fall and by the next spring has proven in many cases to be a damage to the road rather than a benefit.

At least one-third of the bankers who have offered any suggestions at all, recommend that instead of three highway commissioners as at present, we elect one township highway commissioner only, he to give his entire time to the road work at least during that part of the year when road work should be done.

ENFORCE WIDE TIRE LAW.

The use of wide tires would be of great advantage in the preservation of the roads, especially all gravel and stone roads and would add greatly to their durability.

DISTRIBUTE THE AUTOMOBILE TAX.

Many of the bankers suggest the immediate distribution of the automobile tax, which now amounts to approximately \$400,000. This tax was levied under a law specifying that it should be used for the permanent improvement of the highways and for no other purpose. It, therefore, would appear to be entirely out of place to appropriate any part of this fund toward paying the salaries of county engineers, as is being advocated.

If this fund were distributed equally among the townships, as has been suggested by others, only about \$250.00 would be available to each one and would result in the dissipation of the fund without any adequate benefit to the highways of the State.

In the opinion of your committee, it would be preferable to allow this fund to accumulate for another year to be used as a nucleus for State aid under some comprehensive law to be passed by the next legislature, but if the present legislature shall see fit to appropriate this fund at a special session, we would recommend that it be distributed among the townships that are willing to make permanent highway improvements and who are also willing to pay a large proportion, say at least 60, per cent of the cost of the said improvement themselves. The roads thus improved at the joint expense of the township and automobile tax fund should be the main roads and should be built in conformity to the specifications furnished by the State Highway Commission and under its supervision.

REVISE ENTIRE STATE LAW.

No less than 90 per cent of the bankers by their answers to the questions and by their suggestions, favored the revision of the road laws of the State.

From their criticisms, we would summarize the particular points in which the present law is a failure as follows:

First—The remuneration is not sufficient to warrant the road official in devoting his time to the work, except when he has no other work to do.

Second—Its tendency is to put untried and inexperienced men in office rather than men fitted for the work.

Third—Instead of providing a uniform system, it permits each one of the 4,800 commissioners to work out his own plans regardless of what the others are doing.

Fourth—It fails to provide by any equitable system for the raising of the necessary funds with which to improve the highways.

Fifth—By its failure to provide any reasonable method for general road improvement, it has retarded public sentiment in favor of good roads and has put our State many years behind in road building.

Sixth—It is responsible for the present deplorable condition of Illinois roads and for the annual waste of \$2,500,000 of the taxpayers' money.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

For the correction of these defects, we would recommend the enactment of a new law providing for:

First—A State Highway Commission consisting of three members.

A State highway engineer.

A county highway engineer who may also be county surveyor in the medium sized and smaller counties of the State.

One township highway commissioner devoting his time to road work when the road work should be done.

Second—The improvement and maintenance of the main roads (about 20 per cent of the whole) principally at the expense of the State and county.

The improvement and maintenance of the connecting roads (80 per cent of the whole) at local expense.

Third—The improving of the main roads under the supervision of the State and county engineers, the improving of the connecting roads under the supervision of the county engineer and township highway commissioner.

Fourth—The payment of all road taxes in cash.

Fifth—The compulsory dragging of all dirt roads.

Your committee appreciates the interest shown by you in this work and the encouragement given to it through the completeness of your answers and the detail of your suggestions. Our recommendations conform to these

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If this fund were distributed equally among the townships, as has been suggested by others, only about \$250.00 would be available to each one and would result in the dissipation of the fund without any adequate benefit to the highways of the State.

In the opinion of your committee, it would be preferable to allow this fund to accumulate for another year to be used as a nucleus for State aid under some comprehensive law to be passed by the next legislature, but if the present legislature shall see fit to appropriate this fund at a special session, we would recommend that it be distributed among the townships that are willing to make permanent highway improvements and who are also willing to pay a large proportion, say at least 60, per cent of the cost of the said improvement themselves. The roads thus improved at the joint expense of the township and automobile tax fund should be the main roads and should be built in conformity to the specifications furnished by the State Highway Commission and under its supervision.

REVISE ENTIRE STATE LAW.

No less than 90 per cent of the bankers by their answers to the questions and by their suggestions, favored the revision of the road laws of the State.

From their criticisms, we would summarize the particular points in which the present law is a failure as follows:

First—The remuneration is not sufficient to warrant the road official in devoting his time to the work, except when he has no other work to do.

Second—Its tendency is to put untried and inexperienced men in office rather than men fitted for the work.

Third—Instead of providing a uniform system, it permits each one of the 4,800 commissioners to work out his own plans regardless of what the others are doing.

Fourth—It fails to provide by any equitable system for the raising of the necessary funds with which to improve the highways.

Fifth—By its failure to provide any reasonable method for general road improvement, it has retarded public sentiment in favor of good roads and has put our State many years behind in road building.

Sixth—It is responsible for the present deplorable condition of Illinois roads and for the annual waste of \$2,500,000 of the taxpayers' money.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

For the correction of these defects, we would recommend the enactment of a new law providing for:

First—A State Highway Commission consisting of three members.
A State highway engineer.

A county highway engineer who may also be county surveyor in the medium sized and smaller counties of the State.

One township highway commissioner devoting his time to road work when the road work should be done.

Second—The improvement and maintenance of the main roads (about 20 per cent of the whole) principally at the expense of the State and county.

The improvement and maintenance of the connecting roads (80 per cent of the whole) at local expense.

Third—The improving of the main roads under the supervision of the State and county engineers, the improving of the connecting roads under the supervision of the county engineer and township highway commissioner.

Fourth—The payment of all road taxes in cash.

Fifth—The compulsory dragging of all dirt roads.

Your committee appreciates the interest shown by you in this work and the encouragement given to it through the completeness of your answers and the detail of your suggestions. Our recommendations conform to these

TABLE NO. X.—GOOD ROADS COMMITTEE—ILLINOIS BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Analysis of reports received from seventy-six county clerks in Illinois, covering assessed valuations and taxes extended for roads and bridges in each township.

From which has been deduced:

1. The average assessed valuation of the townships in each county regardless of size.*
2. The average assessed valuation per square mile in each county.
3. The average taxes extended for roads and bridges by the townships in each county regardless of size.*
4. The average taxes extended for roads and bridges per square mile in each county.

Counties reporting.	Number and size of townships.			Assessed valuations.			Taxes for roads and bridges.		
	Number of townships.	Total number square miles.	Average size—square miles.	Total.	Average per township.	Average per square mile.	Total tax.	Average per township.	Average per square mile.
Adams.....	22	833	37	812,335,390	\$ 582,516	\$ 15,347	\$ 50,919	\$ 2,324	\$ 81
Alexander.....	5	225	45	5,656,100	1,131,220	23,138	17,004	3,400	70
Bond.....	9	364	42	5,264,488	584,942	13,709	28,717	3,190	74
Bossu.....	8	382	35	7,835,787	979,473	13,463	31,666	3,953	53
Brown.....	9	295	32	3,473,100	385,900	11,773	13,580	1,503	46
Bureau.....	25	866	34	19,085,765	763,221	22,028	96,448	3,857	111
Calhoun.....	3	228	86	2,238,609	779,539	9,003	12,801	4,167	46
Cherokee.....	14	458	32	9,120,583	652,184	19,935	42,454	3,032	92
Champaign.....	12	1,004	31	27,148,991	2,262,416	32,020	128,867	4,603	128
Clark.....	19	699	33	9,264,067	422,271	12,503	25,443	1,896	35
Clay.....	30	490	16	4,542,333	151,411	9,442	27,661	922	57
Clinton.....	15	491	32	5,812,200	387,480	11,928	31,684	2,112	64
Cook.....	26	737	28	40,145,965	1,774,422	62,013	297,634	1,144	493
DeKalb.....	19	678	35	18,884,200	993,903	27,779	107,818	5,674	159
DeWitt.....	13	403	31	10,030,519	773,962	24,782	53,370	4,185	131
DeWitt.....	9	405	45	10,533,000	1,172,555	20,050	51,546	5,727	127
DuPage.....	9	339	37	5,290,700	587,855	15,960	83,400	9,034	263
Edgar.....	16	627	41	14,161,258	944,984	1,505	171,693	11,437	373
Effingham.....	12	396	33	5,970,100	497,508	9,781	36,417	3,475	73
Fayette.....	18	650	36	8,967,690	498,202	13,027	41,915	2,328	64
Ferd.....	12	492	41	13,900,000	1,158,668	29,250	45,951	4,080	99
Franklin.....	12	428	35	5,867,384	463,948	13,014	27,768	2,313	64
Fulton.....	26	729	30	15,774,807	606,723	19,016	63,809	3,596	118
Greene.....	17	698	41	9,480,400	729,261	17,637	39,543	3,941	73
Grundy.....	17	493	29	6,000,420	353,000	20,641	33,062	2,062	74
Hancock.....	24	790	33	3,541,200	144,648	4,482	59,514	2,390	75
Hardin.....	4	171	42	7,677,730	186,934	4,272	4,483	1,121	26
Henderson.....	11	405	37	7,374,084	640,371	17,768	31,443	2,838	75
Hennepin.....	10	1,009	43	27,984,718	2,798,471	25,299	120,519	2,219	129
Jackson.....	16	553	34	4,152,790	447,043	12,817	35,001	2,187	63
Jasper.....	11	454	41	5,013,091	455,723	10,882	21,591	1,962	44
Jefferson.....	16	570	36	2,777,000	173,562	9,161	19,639	1,302	33
Kane.....	16	540	33	34,240,391	2,142,524	63,482	143,819	8,988	295
Kankakee.....	17	626	36	15,880,183	934,734	25,372	61,422	3,613	94
Kendall.....	9	374	36	5,900,170	655,566	14,910	49,405	5,849	154
Knox.....	20	711	35	24,653,881	1,232,692	34,674	63,285	3,163	89
Lake.....	16	528	32	30,942,017	1,933,876	58,328	114,723	7,170	217
LaSalle.....	37	1,128	30	36,906,116	997,622	32,718	125,638	4,748	155
Lawrence.....	9	362	40	8,473,348	941,483	20,407	36,449	4,039	109
Le.....	22	734	33	7,721,000	350,045	10,791	78,219	3,558	108
Livingston.....	30	1,030	34	28,780,335	959,346	27,942	80,741	2,591	84
Logan.....	17	602	35	7,002,390	412,520	12,045	28,917	1,612	114
Macoupin.....	17	573	33	21,499,709	1,264,088	37,521	105,079	6,181	183
Madison.....	26	864	33	14,088,744	541,836	17,334	50,474	2,287	68
Marshall.....	12	395	32	10,096,652	841,952	25,343	32,846	2,702	82
Menard.....	7	314	44	5,534,400	791,771	18,889	17,334	2,479	55
Merced.....	15	559	37	1,761,453	117,432	3,150	57,804	3,803	103
Monroe.....	17	615	36	19,676,000	980,976	27,118	9,369	5,509	152
Montgomery.....	30	1,106	36	40,562,163	1,352,072	37,229	144,297	4,813	131
Morgan.....	13	564	43	12,146,469	931,952	21,559	39,132	3,011	69
Montrose.....	8	331	41	5,409,850	676,732	22,567	24,043	3,117	75
Coble.....	10	356	36	1,851,383	185,138	6,005,055	119,022	1,190	129
Peoria.....	20	692	33	37,278,407	1,863,920	56,065	151,337	7,566	228
Perry.....	12	438	36	4,374,200	364,525	9,986	12,435	1,036	28
Pike.....	8	437	54	11,678,822	1,459,852	26,724	66,402	5,560	131
Pike.....	24	796	33	10,206,777	423,940	13,663	46,202	1,927	58
Polk.....	15	581	39	7,714,402	514,923	10,500	5,371	1,388	14
Polk.....	9	178	35	11,722,118	1,302,423	8,837	6,303	1,201	35
Putnam.....	4	168	42	2,185,600	546,400	18,861	15,661	3,915	93
Randolph.....	22	604	27	9,218,795	423,581	8,640	15,575	707	25
Richland.....	9	344	38	3,913,257	434,806	11,375	12,950	1,650	40
Sangamon.....	9	852	31	17,228,590	1,914,277	26,221	80,511	8,304	100
Schuyler.....	13	431	33	8,487,050	652,846	12,712	28,140	2,164	65
Scott.....	9	296	33	4,444	4,937	196	12,442	1,403	59
Shelby.....	23	776	33	4,330,550	188,283	6,950	49,270	2,142	59
Stark.....	8	288	36	7,012,300	880,287	24,462	30,717	3,839	106
Stephenson.....	18	542	30	15,888,145	882,674	24,462	40,561	2,548	85
Verona.....	17	618	34	8,018,400	471,635	13,139	140,110	8,935	159
Wabash.....	6	248	40	3,011,862	501,977	14,142	16,360	2,726	66
Warren.....	15	540	36	14,554,443	970,296	27,008	70,271	4,688	129
Washington.....	16	510	31	4,559,630	284,979	8,197	25,070	1,664	46
Wayne.....	20	720	36	6,115,000	305,750	8,491	26,334	1,318	36
White.....	10	409	40	6,283,337	628,333	19,827	21,029	2,102	42
Whiteside.....	22	699	36	15,550,960	688,677	21,675	71,427	3,246	102
Williamson.....	12	432	36	9,462,872	788,531	21,903	30,987	3,028	83
Win.....	13	653	34	21,400,200	1,646,155	47,778	100,941	7,725	183
Footings.....	1,217	42,485	2,771	\$39,154,893	\$57,731,439	\$1,636,652	\$4,571,770	\$273,142	\$7,677
Average.....					759,611	20,711	60,154	3,593	101

Note.—The accuracy of these figures is only approximate. In all cases the Committee has not been advised whether or not the railroad assessments and taxes are included.

(*) In some counties the divisions are road districts and townships.

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suggestions and we shall be obliged to rely upon your continued support and coöperation if we are of any service in carrying them out. Only through the united efforts of all of the friends of progressive road legislation can anything be accomplished along that line.

Respectfully submitted,

S. E. BRADT, *Chairman*, DeKalb;
THOS. SUDDUTH, *Secretary*, Springfield;
O. W. HOIT, Geneseo;
O. P. BOURLAND, Pontiac;
L. L. EMMERSON, Mt. Vernon;

Committee.

June 1, 1912.

Good roads are an economic necessity and there is no occasion to labor the argument.

The roads are an index of the character of any country, determining its importance and limiting or aiding its advance.

A country that isn't worth a good road isn't worth what its land sells for and soon won't be worth living on.

No community that has ever improved its roads, has ever regretted it, for road improvement is a good investment for any community.

Since the roads are for all the people, they should be built by all the people, with State and Federal aid.

The within report of our Good Roads Committee is most interesting and illuminating and ought to be of great service to the cause.

We commend it, and state wide effort along the lines indicated, to all members as well as every citizen of Illinois.

B. F. HARRIS,
President Illinois Bankers Association.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. Under the present law the State is divided into approximately 1,600 road districts and each of these road districts is again subdivided into three commissioners' districts. Each of these commissioner's districts is, for most purposes, practically an independent unit for the construction and supervision of the roads within the commissioner's districts. In each of these commissioner's districts such methods of construction and maintenance of highways are adopted as commend themselves to the road commissioner of the particular district. The average amount which each road commissioner has to expend is slightly less than \$1,200 annually. So long as this system prevails, no proper coöperation in the construction and maintenance of highways throughout the State can be expected, nor can it be expected that the officials in charge of such construction and maintenance shall have the technical skill required for an efficient and economical construction and maintenance of highways.

2. Under the present law each of the 1,600 road districts is an independent taxing district and the funds for the improvement of the highways within such road district must be raised solely by taxation of the property in the district. It is felt that the large taxable values within the centers of population which derive large benefits from the use of the highways do not properly contribute to their construction and maintenance. Such proper contribution from these large centers can only be secured by a system of State aid. The representative interests of such localities evince a willingness to contribute to the building and maintenance of public highways through the medium of a general State tax.

3. Under the present system of constructing and maintaining the highways, beneficial results commensurate with expenditures are not obtained.

4. The public is annually expending large sums of money on the highways and securing, at the best, only temporary benefits.

5. Under the present system of highway construction and maintenance the highways are not permanently improved.

6. In all parts of the State, in every county in fact, the ordinary highways, during certain seasons of the year do not meet the normal demands of traffic and travel and as a consequence there is a general demand for improved highway conditions.

7. Because of the existing condition of the highways an unnecessary burden is imposed upon business interests.

8. There is neither uniform nor systematic construction and maintenance of the highways nor concert of supervision in their upkeep by the highway officials.

9. There is no general and systematic method employed by which highways may be permanently constructed, improved and maintained in an efficient and economical manner.

10. That economy and permanency in highway construction and maintenance requires experience and technical skill in supervision, beyond the resources of localities generally.

11. Practically the same methods of constructing and maintaining the highways in use 25 or 30 years ago are still employed, and as a consequence, the highways do not meet the broadening and advanced demands of the religious, educational, social and commercial interests of the State.

12. There is a widespread criticism of, and dissatisfaction with, the present road laws and the system of construction and maintenance of the highways.

13. There is a demand for advanced legislation and progressive methods in the construction and maintenance of the public highways.

14. Under the present system there is nobody to equitably supervise the administration of the law, and require a compliance therewith.

15. There is a demand for a uniform and systematic accounting in the expenditure of highway funds and for an official auditing by the State, at least annually, of all highway accounts.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. The creating of a State Highway Department, the executive of which shall be a State Highway Commissioner who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate.

2. The appointment of one chief highway engineer and one assistant engineer.

3. The appointment of county highway engineers.

4. All highway officers operating under the direction of the State Highway Commissioner, other than the chief engineer and the assistant engineer, to be appointed from those found eligible by the State Civil Service Commission.

5. The enacting of a law providing for a State aid system of constructing public highways and bridges.

6. The State to have full authority in the constructing of all highways and bridges built by State aid and after completion to be under the control and management of the State Highway Department, and wholly maintained by the State.

7. A uniform system of constructing and maintaining public highways.

8. A uniform system of accounting and auditing under the highway department in the expenditure of all highway funds.

9. The payment in cash of all taxes levied and collected for highway purposes.

10. Forty feet to be the standard width of all public highways, subject to topographical conditions.

11. Let the county board grant the right and fix the compensation for the use of any part of a State aid road by public utilities, subject to the approval of the State Highway Department.

12. The abolishing of the three highway commissioner system and the election of one highway commissioner in each highway district or township.

13. That all convicts in the State prisons, who are physically able, shall be employed in the preparation of material for the constructing of public highways, and if found expedient, may be employed upon the highways.

14. That county aid, for the construction of permanent highways, other than State aid roads, in townships and road districts, may be given to an amount not to exceed 15 per cent of the actual cost of such improvements.

15. In case the county board shall determine that it is expedient to build a bridge in a township or road district, it may defray the entire cost of the same and the same shall be built under the supervision of the county engineer.

16. That the present automobile law be amended so as to provide that all licenses due under the provisions of said Act shall be payable to the highway commissioner and that it shall be his duty to see that the same are paid and authorize him to collect from justices of the peace fines for offenses committed on highways built by State aid.

17. The applying of all license fees collected under the provisions of the automobile law to the constructing and maintaining of State aid roads.

18. That all highways, other than State aid roads, be under the control of county, township and road district authorities, and that the constructing, improving and maintaining of all such roads be under the supervision of the township, or road district highway commissioner together with the county highway engineer.

19. For the purpose of establishing uniformity of taxes in the various road districts and townships, that the highway commissioner in each township or road district, annually certify to the county board of supervisors or county commissioners the amount necessary to be raised by taxation for the construction, maintenance and repair of roads and bridges in the township or road district, and that at the annual meeting in September, of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, the said amount so certified, if in the judgment of the county board of supervisors or county commissioners, the same are necessary to be raised for road and bridge purposes in such towns or districts, be approved and ordered extended as taxes against the taxable property, in such towns or districts, by the county clerk.

TABULATED EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Appropriation.....		\$6,000 00
Homer J. Tice, expenses, committee meetings.....	\$ 135 96	
John M. Chamberlin, expenses, committee meetings.....	27 70	
Albert E. Isley, expenses, committee meetings.....	205 85	
C. S. Hern, expenses, committee meetings.....	199 24	
H. T. Ireland, expenses, committee meetings.....	141 75	
R. S. Jones, expenses, committee meetings.....	174 69	
R. P. Hill, expenses committee meetings.....	246 46	
Benj. M. Mitchell, expenses committee meetings.....	118 25	
John A. Fairlie, statistician.....	1,208 45	
W. Edgar Sampson, services as clerk.....	125 00	
Stephen H. Herr, services as clerk.....	1,070 00	
Stephen H. Herr, expenses, committee meetings.....	12 00	
Lucy Fountain, services as stenographer.....	900 00	
Lucy Fountain, expenses, committee meetings.....	6 45	
Florence O'Crowley, services as stenographer.....	68 00	
O. R. Martin, assistant statistician.....	170 45	
B. L. Catron, assistant statistician.....	75 00	
Frank H. Lowe, assistant statistician.....	115 90	
Harry E. Heeren, services as clerk.....	155 00	
Isabel Schwarze, clerical services.....	14 00	
Mae J. Feldkamp, clerical services.....	14 00	
Laura Parkerson, clerical services.....	24 00	
Kathryn Langdon, services as stenographer.....	62 30	
M. Maxev, printing and supplies.....	10 68	
W. B. Miller & Son, locks, etc.....	2 00	
Baker & Baker, lumber.....	4 72	
Clay County Publishing Co., printing.....	4 50	
Underwood Typewriter Co., rent.....	15 00	
Quincy Bradley, services as janitor.....	60 00	
Postage and office expenses.....	608 54	
		5,975 89
Balance on hand.....		\$24 11

Your committee also submits herewith, as one division of its report, a report prepared under its direction by John A. Fairlie, Ph.D., upon town and county government in Illinois and recommends that the same be printed as a separate volume.

In general your committee is in harmony with the recommendations made in said report as to the changes desirable to be made in the laws having to do with local administration. The changes so recommended are extensive and your committee has not had sufficient time nor funds to cause drafts of bills to be made to effect such changes, and your committee further deemed it inadvisable to attempt to draft such bills until the policy of the General Assembly with reference to the proposed changes in the road laws should be made manifest.

Your committee has caused to be drafted a bill revising the road and bridge laws of the State, making important changes in the policy of the laws with reference to the management of the road system. This proposed law we submit herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. MACLEAN,
LOGAN HAY,
JOHN M. CHAMBERLIN, JR.,
C. A. HEARN,
ALBERT E. ISLEY,

HOMER J. TICE,
B. M. MITCHELL,
R. S. JONES,
H. T. IRELAND, JR.,
R. P. HILL,

*Committee on the part
of the Senate*

*Committee on the part
of the House.*

A BILL

FOR AN ACT to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the laws relating to roads and bridges be and they hereby are codified, revised and amended, with articles, subdivisions, and sections entitled, numbered and to read as follows:

ARTICLE I.

DEFINITIONS.

SECTION 1. (a) STATE ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.] That the term "State Road and Bridge Fund," when used herein, shall mean all moneys appropriated by the State of Illinois for road and bridge purposes.

(b) STATE AID ROADS.] The term "State Aid Roads" herein shall mean all roads or bridges constructed, repaired or improved at the joint expense of the State and any county or counties within the State as hereinafter specified.

ARTICLE II.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 2. STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT—(a) ESTABLISHED.] There is hereby created a department, to be known as the State Highway Department, the officers of which shall consist of the State Highway Commissioner, the Chief State Highway Engineer, the Assistant State Highway Engineer and the various subordinate officers hereinafter specified and set forth.

(b) OFFICES.] The Secretary of State shall provide for the State Highway Department suitably furnished offices in the Capitol building at Springfield and shall provide therefor suitable blanks, stationery, printed matter and other office supplies.

Sec. 3. STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER—(a) OFFICE CREATED.] The Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, within thirty days after this Act shall take effect, appoint a State Highway Commissioner who shall hold his office from and after the date of his appointment and qualification until the first day of March, A. D. 1920, and until his successor

is appointed and qualified. And on the first day of March every six years thereafter the Governor shall, in like manner and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a successor to such commissioner to serve for a like term of six years and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(b) OATH—BOND.] Said State Highway Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution of this State for State officers, and said oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. He shall also execute a good and sufficient bond to the State in the sum of not less than \$10,000.00, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the Governor, and then filed with the Secretary of State.

(c) SALARY—EXPENSES.] The said State Highway Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and in addition thereto he shall be allowed his actual traveling expenses incurred in official business. Said commissioner may also incur necessary expenses for clerk hire and other incidental expenses, as well as for the general purposes hereinafter indicated.

(d) GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES.] The commissioner provided for herein shall:

(1) Have general supervision of highways and bridges which are constructed, improved or maintained in whole or in part by the aid of State moneys.

(2) Prescribe rules and regulations not inconsistent with law, fixing the duties of all persons employed in the State Highway Department and the various county superintendents of highways. Such rules and regulations shall, before taking effect, be printed and transmitted to the highway officials affected thereby.

(3) Aid county superintendents of highways and town and district commissioners of highways in establishing grades, preparing suitable systems of drainage and advise them as to the construction, improvement and maintenance of highways and bridges.

(4) Employ such clerical and other assistance as he may deem necessary to properly carry on the work of his office.

(5) Cause plans, specifications and estimates to be prepared for the repair and improvement of highways and the construction and repair of bridges when requested so to do by a county superintendent of highways or by a highway commissioner of any town or road district therein.

(6) Investigate and determine upon the various methods of road and bridge construction adapted to different sections of the State and as to the best methods of construction and maintenance of highways and bridges.

(7) Compile statistics relating to public highways throughout the State and collect such information in regard thereto as he shall deem expedient.

(8) Aid at all times in promoting highway improvement throughout the State and perform such other duties and have such other powers in respect to highways and bridges as may be imposed or conferred upon him by law.

(9) Approve and determine the final plans, specifications and estimates for all State aid roads upon the receipt of the report of the plans, specifications and estimates of the State Highway Engineer as provided herein.

(10) Let all contracts for the construction or improvement of State aid roads.

(11) Prescribe a system of auditing and accounting for all road and bridge moneys for the use of all highway officials, which system shall be as nearly uniform as practically possible.

(12) Perform all other duties prescribed in this Act or reasonably inferable therefrom.

SEC. 4. STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER—(a) APPOINTMENT.] As soon as practicable after the taking effect of this Act, the Governor shall appoint a Chief State Highway Engineer and an Assistant State Highway Engineer who shall each be competent civil engineers, and experienced and skillful in highway construction and maintenance. The said Chief State Highway

Engineer shall receive a salary of thirty-five hundred (\$3,500) dollars per annum, and the Assistant Chief State Highway Engineer shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars per annum, and, in addition thereto, they shall be allowed their actual traveling and other expenses incurred under the provisions of this Act. They shall each hold office for the period of six years and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified.

(b) OATH—BOND.] Said Chief State Highway Engineer and his assistant, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall each take the oath prescribed by the Constitution of this State for State officers and said oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

If demanded by the Governor, the said Chief State Highway Engineer and his assistant shall be required to execute a good and sufficient bond in such sum as the Governor shall prescribe, conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties, said bond to be approved by the Governor and then filed with the Secretary of State.

(c) POWERS AND DUTIES.] The said Chief State Highway Engineer and the said Assistant State Highway Engineer shall be the administrative and technical agents of the State Highway Commissioner, and shall be generally subject to the orders of the said State Highway Commissioner. The said Chief State Highway Engineer and the Assistant aforesaid may at all reasonable times be consulted by county, township or road district officers having authority over roads and bridges relative to any question involving such highways and bridges.

Sec. 5. CIVIL SERVICE.] With the exception of the State Highway Commissioner, the Chief State Highway Engineer and the Assistant State Highway Engineer, the appointment of all assistant agents or clerks or other employees of the State Highway Department shall be subject to the laws of this State relating to the civil service.

Sec. 6. REMOVAL FROM OFFICE—VACANCY.] The Governor shall have the power to remove the State Highway Commissioner, the State Highway Engineer and the Assistant State Highway Engineer from their respective offices for incompetency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. In case of a vacancy in either of said offices the said vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. When the Senate is not in session, the Governor may make an appointment to fill a vacancy, but any appointment made when the Senate is not in session shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate at its next session before becoming permanent.

Sec. 7. DUTIES OF PRESENT STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION TERMINATED.] Upon the appointment of a State Highway Commissioner, under the provisions of this Act, the present State Highway Commission shall terminate and the members thereof shall turn over all books, maps, papers, plans and other things pertaining to their office to the State Highway Commissioner herein provided for.

ARTICLE III.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF HIGHWAYS.

Sec. 8. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF HIGHWAYS—(a)—APPOINTMENT.] In each and every county of the State there shall be a county superintendent of highways to be appointed in the manner following: At its next regular or special meeting after this Act shall become effective, the county board of each county shall submit to the State Highway Commissioner a list of, from three to five persons considered desirable candidates for the office of county superintendent of highways. The State Highway Commissioner shall thereupon submit said list to the State Civil Service Commission, which shall then determine by competitive examination from among the names submitted, the person best fitted for said office, and shall thereupon certify the same to the State Highway Commissioner, who shall then make an order appointing such person superintendent of highways for such county: *Provided, however*, that if there be less than three names submitted by the

county board of any county, or if out of the list submitted there is no person found qualified for the position, the State Highway Commissioner may appoint as superintendent of highways for such county, any person whose name has been submitted by the county board of any other county, and who has passed satisfactorily the examination prescribed by the said Civil Service Commission.

(b) TERM OF OFFICE—SALARY.] The term of office of each county superintendent of highways shall be six years and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. He shall receive a salary payable out of the general funds of the county in a sum to be fixed by the county board.

(c) REMOVAL.] Any county superintendent of highways may be removed from office by the county board of his county for incompetence, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.

(d) POWERS AND DUTIES.] The county superintendent of highways shall, subject to the rules and regulations of the State Highway Commissioner:

(1) Prepare plans, specifications and estimates for all bridges to be built by the county. Such plans and specifications, before being finally adopted, shall be submitted to the State Highway Commissioner and approved by him.

(2) Act for the county in all matters relating to the supervision of the construction and maintenance of any road or bridge constructed or maintained at the entire expense of the county or at the joint expense of the county and any town or road district therein, as hereinafter set forth.

(3) Visit and inspect the highways and bridges in each town or district of his county, at least once in each year and whenever directed so to do by the State Highway Commissioner, or the State Highway Engineer, and advise and direct the highway commissioners of the several towns or districts in his county as to the best methods of repair, maintenance and improvement of highways and bridges.

(4) Subject to the direction of the State Highway Commissioner, to supervise the repair and maintenance of all State aid roads within his county.

(5) Keep a record of all contracts or purchases of materials, machinery or apparatus to be used in road construction in excess of two hundred (\$200) dollars approved by him in any town or district as hereinafter provided.

(6) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, the rules and regulations of the State Highway Commissioner or the direction of the State Highway Engineer in conformity thereto. Other than as above specifically indicated, the county superintendent of highways shall, to all intents and purposes, be regarded as a deputy to the State Highway Engineer: *Provided, however*, that no county superintendent of highways shall be required, without his consent, to perform services in any other county.

ARTICLE IV.

STATE AID.

SEC. 9. STATE AID AUTHORIZED.] Public highways, or sections thereof, including bridges therein, may be laid out, improved, or constructed at the joint expense of the State and any county within the State as hereinafter provided. In such case the State shall contribute one-half the expense thereof and the county, or counties, through which the said highway or portion thereof passes shall contribute the remaining one-half. Such highways hereinafter known as "State Aid Roads" may be laid out, constructed or improved in the manner hereinafter directed: *Provided, however*, that no road or part thereof lying within the corporate limits of any city or village within this State shall be improved or constructed with State aid.

SEC. 10. At their next regular or special meeting following the passage of this Act it shall be the duty of the supervisors in counties under township organization, or the board of county commissioners in counties not under township organization, to designate those public highways within their respective counties that shall come under the provisions of this Act. The

highways to be designated by the county boards shall be as nearly as possible those highways connecting the principal cities and trading points in each county with each other, and also with the principal cities and trading points in other counties.

Sec. 11. Such highways shall not include any portion of a public highway within the corporate limits of any city or village; nor shall the total mileage of such highways in any county exceed, in counties of the first class, more than fifteen per centum of the total public road mileage of that county, nor exceed twenty per centum of the public road mileage in counties of the second class, and shall not exceed twenty-five per centum of the public road mileage in counties of the third class. By public roads it is understood to mean all public roads within the State except those within the limits of incorporated cities and villages; the public road mileage of the counties to be that as determined and published by the State Highway Commissioner.

Sec. 12. The county boards shall indicate the highways selected as aforesaid by marking them upon some map which shows the public roads and section lines in the county, and for this purpose existing atlas maps may be used, provided the roads selected are plainly marked thereon.

After the county boards have so selected the highways within their respective counties as aforesaid, and indicated the same on a map of the county, it shall be the duty of the county clerk immediately to forward said map, with his signature thereon attesting to the validity of the same, to the State Highway Commissioner. The State Highway Commissioner shall examine the map with the roads located thereon, and if the roads selected in one county do not connect with the roads selected in another county to make convenient through roads between the various cities and trading points of the different counties, the State Highway Commissioner shall make such changes as will best serve to make the most direct routes between such cities and trading points of the different counties, and return to the county clerks the maps with the corrections shown thereon.

Sec. 13. If, in the judgment of the State Highway Commissioner, it becomes necessary to relocate the routes as selected by the county board for State highways in any county, the State Highway Commissioner may notify the respective boards who shall, at their special meeting when they are selecting the State highway, appoint a committee not to exceed five in number, who shall if they choose, appear before the State Highway Commissioner who shall give hearings on the relocation of the routes as first selected by the county boards. After taking into consideration the information thus presented by these special committees, the State Highway Commissioner shall then proceed to indicate the routes along which State aid roads may be constructed, as hereinafter provided. The highways selected by the county boards and shown on the maps as revised by the State Highway Commissioner, shall be the highways to which the provisions of this Act shall apply, and they shall not apply to any other public highways.

After the county map has been finally corrected by the State Highway Commissioner, a copy shall be returned to the county clerk and a copy retained by the State Highway Commissioner.

Sec. 14. The county clerk shall enter the map returned to him among his official records, and no changes in the routes indicated thereon shall be made, except by a vote of the county board and with the approval of the State Highway Commissioner, as hereinafter indicated; and no changes whatever shall be made in the routes of such highways prior to three years after the filing of the first map thereof, except that in the event the routes as first selected and shown to not total a mileage equal to the percentage allowed for that county, additional roads may be added until the total percentage is equalled.

Sec. 15. If any county board shall fail within thirty days after the passage of this Act to forward to the State Highway Commissioner a map showing the routes selected for State Aid Roads, then the State Highway Commissioner may make such selection himself from the best information that may be available, and a copy of such map with the roads selected shall be sent to the county clerk of those counties whose boards have not made a selection

within the thirty days as herein provided, which fact shall be indicated on the map submitted by the State Highway Commissioner; and it shall be the duty of the county clerk to file such map among his records.

Sec. 16. PROCEEDINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE AID ROAD—PRELIMINARY RESOLUTION OF COUNTY BOARD.] Whenever the county board of any county desires to initiate proceedings for the construction of a State aid road, along a route designated as aforesaid, such county board may proceed in the manner following. The county board may pass a resolution stating that the public interest demands the improvement of a highway or section thereof within the county, and requesting that it be constructed or improved as provided in this article. Such resolution shall contain a description of such highway or section thereof. The county clerk shall, within ten days after the passage of such resolution, transmit a certified copy thereof to the State Highway Commissioner.

Sec. 17. EXAMINATION OF PROPOSED HIGHWAY—APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL BY COMMISSIONER.] As soon as practicable after the receipt of such resolution, the State Highway Commissioner shall consider the apparent durability and importance of the proposed amendment, and shall determine whether such proposed improvement will be of public utility and convenience, and whether the construction thereof will be practically possible. After such consideration the commissioner shall certify his approval or disapproval of the proposed improvement to the county board making application therefor.

Sec. 18. MAPS, PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES.] Whenever the commissioner shall have made his preliminary order as aforesaid, in favor of the construction or improvement of a public highway or section thereof, the said commissioner shall direct the State Highway Engineer, or the Assistant State Highway Engineer to cause proper surveys to be made and to prepare suitable maps, plans, specifications and estimates, the State Highway Commissioner may cause to be included therein, the value of any materials or the fair rental value of any implements, apparatus or machinery suitable for road construction which the State Highway Commissioner desires should be furnished or supplied by the State. In the preparation thereof the State Engineer may call upon the county superintendent of highways to render such assistance and to perform such part of such work as he shall deem necessary. The preparation of such plans, specifications, surveys and estimates of cost shall be subject to the general direction and control of the State Highway Commissioner. If deemed advisable such plans, surveys, specifications and estimates may provide for the widening of an existing highway, or provide for a reasonable deviation from the route described in the preliminary resolution of the county board.

Sec. 19. EMINENT DOMAIN.] In case the plans and surveys provided for in the preceding section require the taking or damaging of the property of any private land owner the State Highway Commissioner in such manner as he may determine, shall, if possible, agree with such private owner relative to the amount of damages sustained, conditioned upon the construction of the proposed improvement. Such agreement when made, shall be given full force and effect according to the terms thereof. In case such land owner fails to reach an agreement with the commissioner respecting such damages, or is legally incapable of so doing, the said State Highway Commissioner may file a petition in any court of competent jurisdiction addressed to any judge thereof in vacation, praying for the assessment of damages for such proposed improvement, after the manner now provided by law relative to the exercise of the right of eminent domain. The damages as thus finally determined either by agreement or proceedings in eminent domain shall be included in the estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement to be borne equally by the State and the county constructing the same.

In case a proposed improvement be abandoned after a resort to proceedings in eminent domain as aforesaid, the costs of such proceedings to which the property owner is by law entitled, shall nevertheless be paid one-half out of the State Road and Bridge Fund and the remaining one-half by the county.

Sec. 20. REPORT TO STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER AND TO COUNTY BOARD.] Whenever the surveys, plans, specifications and estimates of the proposed

improvement are fully completed and determined, the State Highway Engineer shall make a complete report thereof and deliver the same to the State Highway Commissioner, and shall also transmit a copy thereof to the county board of the county wherein it is proposed to construct the improvement.

Sec. 21. FINAL RESOLUTION OF STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.] Upon receiving the surveys, plans, specifications and estimates provided for in preceding sections, the State Highway Commissioner shall finally determine whether he will authorize the construction of the proposed improvement as a State aid road. The commissioner shall thereupon at once cause a copy of such determination to be transmitted to the County Board.

Sec. 22. FINAL RESOLUTION OF COUNTY BOARD. At any regular or special meeting of the county board held after notice of the decision of the State Highway Commissioner to authorize the construction of the proposed improvement as aforesaid, the county board shall determine whether it will authorize the proceedings necessary to enable the county to contribute the one-half of the cost required for the construction of State aid roads as provided in this Act. When a county board has once adopted a final resolution providing for the construction of improvement of a highway or a section thereof in accordance with such plans and specifications, no resolution thereafter adopted by such board shall rescind or annul such prior resolution, either directly or indirectly, excepting under the advice and with the consent of the State Highway Commissioner. In case the county board desires that such provision be made for the construction of a State aid road, it may proceed in either of the methods following:

(1) In case there be sufficient funds in the county treasury available therefor, the county board may appropriate therefrom sufficient to meet one-half the cost of improvement.

(2) If the county board so desires and deems it necessary for the purpose of the improvement herein authorized, the said county board, in the manner now provided by law for issuing bonds for county purposes, may submit to the legal voters of their county the question of issuing such county bonds. In such case the votes in favor of the proposition submitted shall be "For County Bonds for State Aid Roads," and those against shall be "Against County Bonds for State Aid Roads."

Sec. 23. All moneys appropriated by any county board to aid in the construction of a State aid road, and all moneys raised by taxation therefor shall be held as a separate fund therefor until paid out according to the provisions of this Act, and shall not be expended for any other purpose.

Sec. 24. FINAL NOTICE TO STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.] In case the county finally determines in either of the methods indicated in the preceding section, to make provision for the contemplated State aid road, the county clerk shall at once notify the State Highway Commissioner thereof.

Sec. 25. ORDER OF CONSTRUCTION OF STATE AID ROADS.] Upon the receipt of the notice that the county has finally determined upon the construction of a State aid road in the manner aforesaid, the State Highway Commissioner shall proceed as provided in this article. In so far as practicable, in the opinion of the State Highway Commissioner the construction and improvement of State aid roads shall be taken up and carried forward within the several counties of the State in the consecutive order of the date of the receipt of the commissioner of the certified copies of the final resolutions adopted by the various county boards making provision for such construction or improvements, as aforesaid.

Sec. 26. CONTRACT FOR STATE AID ROADS.] State aid roads may be constructed or improved by contract in the manner provided herein. No contract for the improvement or construction of a State aid road shall be entered into unless at the time, there is in the State road and bridge fund, subject to the order of the State Highway Commissioner, sufficient moneys to defray the portion of the cost thereof which the State is required to contribute under the provisions of this Act. Upon the completion and final adoption or approval, as provided by law, of the plans and specifications and estimates for the construction or improvement of a State aid road, a contract therefor may be executed as provided herein.

(1) ADVERTISING FOR PROPOSALS.] The State Highway Commissioner shall advertise for proposals for the construction or improvement of such highways or sections thereof according to the plans, specifications and estimates prepared therefor. The advertisement shall be limited to a brief description of the work proposed to be done, the terms and conditions under which proposals will be received, the time and place where the same will be opened, and such other matters as the commissioner may deem advisable to include therein. Such advertisement shall be published at least once in each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper, published in the county in which such highway or section thereof is to be constructed or improved, and in such other newspapers as the Commissioner may designate. In such advertisement the State Highway Commissioner may provide that certain materials, or machinery or implements suitable for road construction, shall be furnished by the State or used in the construction of said State aid road, and may also indicate the fair value of the same or for the use thereof.

(2) PROPOSALS.] Each proposal shall specify the gross sum for which the work will be performed exclusive of such materials as may be furnished by the State and also shall include the amount to be charged for such item specified in the estimate. The commissioner may prescribe and furnish forms for the submission of such proposal and may prescribe the manner of submitting the same which shall not be inconsistent herewith. The proposals shall be publicly opened at the time specified in the advertisement aforesaid, and when opened such proposals shall be subject at all reasonable times to public inspection and at the time of opening shall be publicly read.

(3) AWARD OF CONTRACT.] The contract for the construction or improvement of such highways or section thereof shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, except that no contract shall be awarded at a sum which, together with the value of materials and machinery to be furnished by the State as fixed by the State Highway Commissioner, shall exceed the estimate made for the construction or improvement of such highway or section thereof in accordance with the aforesaid plans and specifications. The lowest bid shall be deemed to be that which specifically states the lowest gross sum for which the entire work shall be performed, including all the items specified in the estimate therefor.

(4) REJECTION OF PROPOSALS.] The commissioner may reject any or all proposals and may at once advertise for new proposals as hereinbefore provided, if, in his opinion, the best interests of the State will thereby be promoted.

(5) FORM OF CONTRACT.] The commissioner shall prescribe the form of contract and may include therein such matters as he may deem advantageous to the State. Such form shall be uniform in so far as may be.

(6) BOND OF CONTRACTOR.] Each contractor, before entering into a contract for such construction or improvement, shall execute a bond in the form prescribed by the commissioner, with sufficient sureties to be approved by the commissioner, conditioned that he will perform the work in accordance with the terms of the contract, and with the plans and specifications and that he will commence and complete the work within the time prescribed in the contract. Such bond shall also provide against any direct or indirect damages that may be suffered or claimed on account of such construction or improvement during the time thereof, and until the highway is accepted.

(7) PAYMENTS ON CONTRACTS.] The contract may provide for partial payments to an amount not exceeding 90 per centum of the value of the work done, which shall be paid in the manner provided by this article when certified to by the commissioner. In case partial payments are made the State and county shall each pay one-half thereof as the work progresses. Ten per centum of the contract price shall be retained until the work has been completed and accepted.

SEC. 27. ACCEPTANCE OF STATE AID ROAD WHEN COMPLETED.] Upon the completion of a State aid road or section thereof constructed or improved under a contract let as provided in this article, the State Highway Engineer shall inspect the same, and if completed as provided in the contract,

he shall thereupon report to the State Highway Commissioner. If the commissioner approves, he shall notify the contractor thereof and the highway or section thereof so constructed or improved shall be deemed to have been accepted by the State. Such acceptance shall also be communicated by the State Highway Commissioner to the county clerk of the county wherein such improvement or portion thereof is located.

Sec. 28. PAYMENTS—HOW MADE—EFFECT OF CONTRACT.] Upon the acceptance by the State of an improvement as hereinbefore provided, the contractor shall be entitled to receive the portion of the contract price then remaining due and unpaid. The contractor shall receive one-half of the total cost of such improvement directly from the State Treasurer, and the other half shall be paid by the county to such contractor.

Upon the order of the State Highway Commissioner, the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for all moneys in the State Road and Bridge Fund, or appropriated by the General Assembly for the purpose of constructing State aid roads.

Sec. 29. LEGAL EFFECT OF CONTRACT.] Any contract entered into by and between the State Highway Commissioner and any contractor for the construction of a State aid road according to the provisions of this Act shall be taken and held to confer upon the contractor the right to enforce in any appropriate legal action against the county wherein the improvement is located the payment of the portion of the cost thereof which the county is required to pay under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 30. ROADS CONSTRUCTED DIRECTLY BY THE STATE.] In case the State Highway Commissioner upon a second advertisement for bids or proposals for the construction or improvement of a State aid road shall not be able to let the contract for a sum, which, together with the value of materials, apparatus, implements and machinery to be furnished by the State determined as aforesaid, shall not exceed the estimate of the cost thereof previously made by the State Highway Engineer, the State Highway Commissioner shall then proceed directly to construct such State aid road. In such case the county within which such proposed improvement shall be located, shall not be required to contribute thereto more than one-half the estimated cost thereof as aforesaid.

Sec. 31. COUNTY LINE ROADS.] State aid roads may be constructed or improved on county lines. In case two counties desire to secure the construction or improvement of a public highway situated upon or near the boundary line between them, the respective county boards thereof may, by appropriate resolutions, initiate proceedings therefor. To this end such county boards may, by concurring resolutions, fix the portion of the one-half the total cost of construction which should be borne by each county. Such resolutions when duly transmitted to the State Highway Commissioner shall be considered in such cases as the preliminary application therefor, as hereinbefore provided. If approved by the State Highway Commissioner, each county board may appropriate the portion of the cost to be borne by such county, or authorize the submission of the question of issuing bonds as hereinbefore provided.

In all proceedings contemplating the construction or improvement of a county line road as provided in this section, all acts of each county board relative thereto, together with the result of any vote upon the question of levying a tax or issuing bonds as provided herein, shall be communicated by the county clerk of each county to the county clerk of the other county, as well as to the State Highway Commissioner.

In case either county shall refuse to take the steps necessary to secure the construction or improvement of such county line road, as provided in this section, then all prior proceedings relative thereto on the part of the other county shall be regarded as suspended.

Sec. 32. REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF STATE AID ROADS.] Whenever any State aid road shall be constructed or improved in any county under the provisions of this Act, the State Highway Commissioner, either directly or through the State Highway Engineer, the Assistant State Highway Engineer, or the county superintendent of highways shall thereafter keep all

such roads in proper repair, and the total cost of such maintenance shall be paid out of the State Road and Bridge Funds upon the warrant of the Auditor, whenever such payment shall be ordered by the State Highway Commissioner. For the purpose of keeping such roads in proper repair the State Highway Commissioner shall have authority to purchase all necessary tools, machinery, supplies and materials, and may employ, or authorize the State Highway Engineer to employ, all labor necessary therefor.

Sec. 33. PUBLIC UTILITIES.] No steam or electric railroad company, telephone or telegraph company, or company laying or using pipe lines, shall have the right to locate or construct its road or place its poles or wires, or lay its pipe lines upon or along any State aid road, without the consent of the county board of the county wherein it is proposed to place or locate the same. Such consent may be granted for any period not longer than twenty years upon petition of the company, upon such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with this Act, as such county board shall deem for the best interests of the public: *Provided*, that before any such consent of the county board shall become effective the said county board shall receive the approval of the State Highway Commissioner to the use of the said State aid road for such purpose and the conditions upon which the same shall have been granted: *And, provided, further*, that no such consent shall be granted except upon the condition that the company will pay all damages to the owners of the property abutting upon said State aid road which they may sustain by reason of the location or construction of the said steam or electric railroad or the placing of the said telephone or telegraph poles or wires, or the laying of the said pipe lines, the same to be ascertained and paid in the manner provided by law for the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

ARTICLE V.

BRIDGES AND IMPROVEMENTS CONSTRUCTED AND REPAIRED BY A COUNTY OR AT THE JOINT EXPENSE OF A COUNTY AND ANY TOWN OR ROAD DISTRICT.

Sec. 34. BRIDGES MAY BE BUILT BY COUNTY.] In case the county board shall deem it expedient to build a bridge in any town or road district therein, the said county board may order the same built at the entire expense of such county. Such bridge shall in such case be constructed according to plans and specifications prepared by the county superintendent of highways, subject to the approval of the State Highway Engineer.

Sec. 35. AID FROM COUNTY BOARD.] When it is necessary to construct or repair any bridges over a stream, or any approach or approaches thereto, by means of an embankment or trestle work on a public road, in any town or district or on or near to or across a town or district line, in which work the town or district is wholly or in part responsible, and the cost of which will be more than twelve cents on the one hundred dollars on the latest assessment roll, and the levy of the road and bridge tax for two years last past in said town or district was in each year for the full amount allowed by law to be raised therein for all road and bridge purposes except for damages incurred in laying out, altering, widening or vacating roads, the major part of which levy is needed for the ordinary repair of the roads and bridges, the Commissioner of Highways may petition the county board for aid, and if the foregoing facts shall appear, the county board shall appropriate from the county treasury a sum sufficient to meet one-half of the expenses of said bridge or other work, on condition the town or district asking aid shall furnish the other half of the required amount.

LETTING CONTRACTS.] When it is determined by the county board to grant the prayer of the Highway Commissioner asking aid for the construction of such bridge or other expensive work, the county board shall thereupon enter an order directing the county superintendent of highways to prepare plans and specifications for such improvement. The contract for such improvement shall thereupon be let in the manner authorized by said county board,

subject to provisions of the law relating to the letting of contracts: *Provided, however*, that no county, town or road district shall be liable for any part of such expenses or compelled to pay any part of its appropriation for such purpose until all of the work has been fully completed and accepted by the county superintendent of highways and such acceptance properly certified to by said officer and presented to the county board at a meeting held after the completion of said work, which certificate shall contain itemized account of the expenditures; and a copy thereof shall also be filed with the town or district clerk as the case may be.

Sec. 36. BRIDGES BUILT BY TWO COUNTIES.] Bridges over streams which divide counties, and bridges on roads on county lines, and bridges within eighty rods of county lines, shall be built and repaired at the expense of such counties. And all such bridges over streams which form the boundary line between two counties, and all such bridges within eighty rods of such boundary line, when the cost of constructing the same shall be \$5,000 or over, shall be built by such counties respectively in the proportion that the taxable property in each county respectively bears to each other according to its assessed value as equalized at the time of constructing such bridge. And when any county desires to build any such bridge across any stream which is the boundary line between such county and another county, or desires to build any such bridge within eighty rods of such boundary line, and the cost of such bridge will equal or exceed \$5,000, and the county desiring to construct such bridge has appropriated its share of the cost of constructing the same, then it shall be the duty of such other county to make an appropriation for its proportion of the cost of said bridge on the basis of the assessed value of the property, real and personal, of each of said counties according to the last preceding assessment thereof as equalized, and if such other county fails or refuses to make an appropriation for its proper proportion of the cost of constructing such bridge, any court of competent jurisdiction shall issue an order to compel such county to make such appropriation upon a proper petition for that purpose, and the cost and expense of maintaining and keeping the same in repair after the same is built and constructed shall be borne in the proportion of the assessed value of the property in each of said counties according to the latest equalized assessment thereof: *Provided*, that for the building and maintaining of bridges over streams near county lines in which both are interested and where the cost thereof is less than \$5,000, the expense of building and maintaining any such bridge shall be borne by both counties in such portion as shall be just and equitable between the counties, taking into consideration the taxable property in each, the location of the bridge, and the advantage of each, to be determined by the commissioner in making contracts for the same, as provided for in section 37 of this Act.

Sec. 37. CONTRACTS BY COMMISSIONERS OF ADJOINING COUNTIES.] For the purpose of building or keeping in repair such bridge or bridges, it shall be lawful for the county boards of such adjoining counties, to enter into joint contracts, and such contracts may be enforced in law or equity against such county boards, and such county boards may be proceeded against jointly, by any parties interested in such bridge or bridges, for any neglect of duty in reference to such bridge or bridges, for any damage growing out of such neglect.

Sec. 38.—APPROACHES TO BRIDGES ON OR NEAR COUNTY LINES.] Approaches to all bridges built and constructed under and by virtue of three preceding sections, shall be built, constructed and maintained by the respective counties within which such approach or approaches may be located, and all approaches to any and all such bridges as have heretofore been built and constructed.

Sec. 39. SUIT ON JOINT CONTRACT.] If the county board of any such county, after reasonable notice in writing from such other county board shall neglect or refuse to build or repair any such bridge when any contract or agreement has been made in regard to the same, it shall be lawful for the county board so giving notice to build or repair the same, to recover, by suit, one-half (or

such amount as shall have been agreed upon) of the expense of so building or repairing such bridge, which costs of suit and interest from the time of the completion thereof, shall be recovered from the county board so neglecting or refusing.

ARTICLE VI.

TOWN AND DISTRICT ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES—SUBDIVISION I.

ORGANIZATION—DIVISION INTO TOWNS AND DISTRICTS.

Sec. 40. TOWN AND DISTRICT ORGANIZATION SIMILAR.] For all purposes relating to the construction, repair, maintenance and supervision of roads and bridges, the several towns in counties under township organization, and road districts in counties not under township organization, shall, as near as may be, and subject to the provisions of this Act, be regarded as analogous in corporate authority, and the powers and duties of the highway officers thereof shall be similar in extent and effect.

Sec. 41. COUNTIES NOT UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—DIVISION INTO DISTRICTS.] Counties not under township organization shall be divided into road districts by the county boards thereof, in the manner hereinafter set forth. All road districts, where it is practicable, shall be composed of territory not less than a congressional township. Fractional or whole townships may be added to other fractional or whole townships. The districts so formed shall be designated by some number.

(1) COUNTIES ALREADY DIVIDED INTO DISTRICTS.] In counties not under township organization, wherein road districts are already now laid out and established under the provisions of an Act approved May 4, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization of road districts, the election and duties of officers therein, and in regard to roads and bridges, in counties not under township organization, and to repeal an Act and parts of Acts therein named," the road districts already laid out therein by the county boards thereof shall be continued in existence, unless the same shall be altered in the manner hereinafter set forth: *Provided, however*, that all incorporated cities, towns and villages which have heretofore been excluded from road districts in such counties shall hereafter be included therein, and in all cases where necessary therefor, the county boards of such counties shall make provision to create such city, town or village into a road district, or to make it a part of some road district already formed.

(2) COUNTIES NOT ALREADY SO DIVIDED.] In all counties not under township organization, and operating under the provisions of an Act approved May 10, 1901, entitled, "An Act in regard to roads and bridges, and to provide for the adoption of the same," and wherein road districts are not already laid out and established, it shall be the duty of the county boards thereof, at their first session after this Act shall be in force and effect, to divide such counties into road districts, as provided herein.

(3) CORPORATE NAME OF DISTRICT.] The corporate name of each district shall be, "Road District No.," and all actions by or against such district shall be in its corporate name.

(4) CORPORATE CAPACITY OF DISTRICT.] Every district so organized shall have corporate capacity to exercise the powers granted thereto, or necessarily implied and no others. It shall have power: (1) To sue and be sued. (2) To acquire by purchase, gift or device, and to hold property, both real and personal, for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same. (3) To make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of powers of the district.

(5) ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES OF ROAD DISTRICTS.] The board of county commissioners of each county shall have full and complete power and jurisdiction to alter the boundaries of road districts and to change road district lines in their respective counties to suit the convenience of the inhabitants residing therein, but no such change shall be made under the provisions of this Act unless at least twenty of the legal voters of such road district shall

petition for such alteration or change; nor shall such alteration or change be made by such board of county commissioners without notice thereof having been given by posting up notices in not less than five of the most public places in each of the several towns or road districts interested in such proposed alterations or changes.

SUBDIVISION II.

HIGHWAY OFFICERS, THEIR ELECTION, POWERS, DUTIES AND COMPENSATION.

Sec. 42. TOWN AND DISTRICT ROAD OFFICERS—(a) COMMISSIONER.] In each township in counties under township organization or road district in counties not under township organization, there shall be one highway commissioner who shall serve for a term of two years, and to be elected in the manner hereinafter set forth. The powers and duties of such highway commissioner shall be as hereinafter indicated.

(b) CLERK.] In counties under township organization the town clerk shall act as the clerk of the highway commissioner of such town. In counties not under township organization there shall be elected in each road district a district clerk, who shall hold his office for a term of two years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

TREASURER.] In counties under township organization the supervisor of each town shall be *ex officio* treasurer of the road and bridge fund. In counties not under township organization the district clerk shall be *ex officio* treasurer of such fund.

WHO ELIGIBLE.] No person shall be eligible to the office of highway commissioner unless he shall be a legal voter and have been one year a resident of said district. In counties not under township organization the same limitation shall apply to the district clerk.

Sec. 43. ELECTIONS—PROVISIONS GENERALLY APPLICABLE.] In all counties under township organization the highway commissioner shall be elected at the annual town meeting and subject to the laws governing the same. In all counties not under township organization the highway commissioner and the district clerk shall be elected at an election to be held on the first Tuesday in April next after the passage of this Act and on the first Tuesday in April every three years thereafter.

Sec. 44. SAME—PROVISIONS SPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO FIRST ELECTION.] In all counties under township organization, a commissioner of highways shall be elected in each town at the annual town meeting held next after this Act becomes effective. In all counties not under township organization and which have hitherto been divided into road districts as aforesaid, a commissioner of highways shall be elected in each road district thereof on the first Tuesday in April next after this Act becomes effective. The commissioner of highways elected as herein provided shall hold his office for three years and until his successor is elected and qualified. Until the first election held after this Act becomes effective, as aforesaid, the several boards of highway commissioners now in office, shall continue to exercise their respective powers and duties as heretofore. Thereafter, the highway commissioners elected under the provisions of this Act shall, unless otherwise indicated herein, exercise all the functions, powers and duties heretofore exercised by the various boards of highway commissioners.

Sec. 45. ELECTIONS—COUNTIES NOT UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CONDUCT THEREOF.] In all counties not under township organization the following provisions regarding elections.

ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DISTRICT OFFICERS—ABSENCE OF OFFICERS.] The annual election for district officers shall be held on the first Tuesday in April, of each year, at the place designated by the commissioners of highways. The commissioner of highways and two other persons to be named by the county board for each road district of the county shall be *ex officio* judges, and the clerk shall be *ex officio* clerk of all district elections, but before entering upon the discharge of their duties they shall take the oath of office prescribed by

the general election law of the State. In the absence of any of the above named officers the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the commissioner present, and in case the commissioner is not present the electors present shall appoint such judges.

NOTICE OF ANY ANNUAL OR SPECIAL ELECTION.] Notice of the time and place of holding any annual or special election shall be given by the district clerk, or, in his absence, by the commissioner, by posting written or printed notices in at least three of the most public places in the district, at least fifteen days prior to such election.

DISTRICT ELECTIONS—HOW CONDUCTED.] The district elections shall be conducted in the same manner and subject to the same laws and regulations as prescribed for general elections: *Provided*, that no registration of voters shall be required.

WHO ENTITLED TO VOTE.] All persons possessing the qualifications of voters, who reside within the boundaries prescribed for such districts shall be entitled to vote at such election.

CANVASS OF VOTES—CERTIFICATE, POLL LIST AND BALLOTS SEALED AND SENT TO DISTRICT CLERK.] The judges, shall immediately, upon closing the polls, make a canvass of the votes polled in the manner provided by the general election law of the State, and make a written statement or certificate of the number of votes cast at such election for each person or proposition voted for, and the office for which such person received such vote, and shall, within forty-eight hours thereafter, cause such certificate and poll list, together with the ballots cast at such election, to be separately sealed up and transmitted to the district clerk to be filed and preserved by him.

CANVASS OF RETURNS—NOTICE OF RESULT OF ELECTION TO VOTERS.] The commissioner of highways, together with some justice of the peace to be by him selected, and the district clerk, shall within five days after any election is held, meet and canvass said returns, and declare the result of said election. The canvass being completed, a statement of the result shall be entered at large, by the clerk of the meeting, in the minutes of the proceedings, to be kept by him as required by this Act, which shall be publicly read by him to the meeting; and such reading shall be deemed notice of the result of the election, to every person whose name shall be entered on the poll list as a voter.

DRAWING LOTS IN CASE OF TIE—NOTICE.]—In case two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes for the same office, the question of which shall be entitled to the office shall be decided by lot, under direction of the district clerk, but he shall give each party at least five days' notice of the time and place of drawing lots.

NOTICE OF ELECTION TO PERSONS ELECTED—FILING LIST OF OFFICERS ELECTED IN OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.] The clerk within ten days after the canvass of the votes as hereinbefore provided in this section, shall transmit to each person elected to any district office, a notice of his election. He shall also file in the office of the county clerk a list of names of all district officers elected at such election, who have qualified, within twenty days after such election shall be held.

Sec. 46. SAME—COUNTIES OPERATING UNDER SPECIAL ACT—PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO FIRST ELECTION]. In all counties not under township organization which are operating under the optional Act entitled, "An Act in regard to roads and bridges in counties not under township organization, and to provide for the adoption of the same," approved May 10, 1901, and which counties therefore are not already divided into road districts as aforesaid, the county board of each of said counties shall, at least twenty days before the first Tuesday in April next after this Act shall become effective, designate some central and convenient place in each district for the holding of the first district election, and shall also appoint three suitable electors of the district as judges of the election.

NOTICES OF FIRST ELECTION.] The county clerk shall thereupon make out notices, stating the time (which shall be the first Tuesday in April thereafter) and place of holding the first district election, and the names of the

judges of the election so appointed, and deliver such notices to the sheriff of the county who shall cause the same to be posted in not less than three of the most public places of the district, and not less than fifteen days before the time of holding such election.

OFFICERS ELECTED.] At such first election there shall be elected one commissioner of highways who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor is elected and qualified. At such first election there shall also be elected a road district clerk who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

CANVASS OF VOTES—EXPENSE.] After the canvass of the votes the judges shall make returns as provided in the general election laws of this State, to the county clerk, who shall make a canvass of the votes and immediately notify the persons elected of their election. The expenses of such first election shall be paid by the county.

Sec. 47. OATH REQUIRED.] Every person elected or appointed to the office of commissioner of highways, and every district clerk in counties not under township organization, before he enters upon the duties of his office, and within ten days after he shall be notified of his election or appointment, shall take and subscribe, before some justice of the peace or district or town clerk, the oath or affirmation of office prescribed by the Constitution, which oath shall, within five days thereafter, be filed with the district or town clerk.

In counties under township organization, no additional oath shall be required of the town clerk, to enable him to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office as *ex officio* clerk of the highway commissioner.

NEGLECT TO TAKE OATH—REFUSAL TO SERVE.] If any person elected or appointed to either of the offices above enumerated, shall neglect to take and subscribe such oath, and cause the same to be filed as above required, such neglect shall be deemed a refusal to serve.

Sec. 48. WHEN TERM OF COMMISSIONER OR CLERK EXPIRES, SUCCESSOR TO DEMAND BOOKS, PAPERS, ETC.] When the term of any commissioner of highways or clerk shall expire, and other persons shall be appointed to such office, it shall be the duty of such successor, immediately after he shall have entered upon the duties of his office, to demand of his predecessor all the books, papers, moneys and other property under his control, belonging to such office.

WHEN OFFICE BECOMES VACANT BY RESIGNATION OR OTHERWISE—DEMAND, ETC.] Whenever either of the officers above named shall resign, or the office becomes vacant in any way, and another person shall be elected or appointed in his stead, the person so elected or appointed shall make such demand of his predecessor, or of any person having charge of such books, papers, moneys or other property.

DELIVERING UP ON OATH ALL RECORDS, BOOKS, ETC.—OATH, BY WHOM ADMINISTERED.] It shall be the duty of every person so going out of office, whenever thereto required pursuant to the foregoing provisions, to deliver up on oath, all the records, books, papers, moneys and other property in his possession or in his control belonging to the office held by him; which oath may be administered by the officer to whom such delivery shall be made.

Sec. 49. VACANCIES IN OFFICE—COUNTIES UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.] In counties under township organization the provisions of law applicable to resignations from town offices, and the filling of vacancies therein, shall apply to highway officers in the same manner as to other town offices.

Sec 50. SAME—COUNTIES NOT UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.. In counties not under township organization the following provisions shall be applicable relating to vacancies in road district offices:

VACANCY IN OFFICE—HOW FILLED—POWERS OF PERSONS APPOINTED.] Whenever any district shall fail to elect the proper number of district officers to which such district may be entitled by law, or when any person elected to any district office shall fail to qualify, or whenever any vacancy shall happen in any district, from death, resignation, removal from the district or other cause, it shall be the duty of the county board to fill such vacancy by certificate under the hand and seal of the county clerk; and the persons so

appointed shall hold their respective offices until the next annual election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and penalties as if they had been duly elected by the electors.

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT.] When any appointment shall be made, as aforesaid, the county clerk shall cause the certificate of appointment to be forthwith filed in the office of the district clerk, who shall immediately give notice to each person appointed.

JUSTICE OF PEACE MAY ACCEPT RESIGNATION OF OFFICER—NOTICE.] Any justice of the peace residing in such district, may, for sufficient cause shown to him, accept the resignation of any district officer of his district, and whenever he shall accept any such resignation, he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the district clerk of the district, or in his absence, to the president of the Board of Commissioners of Highways, who shall make a minute thereof upon the district records. He shall also immediately give notice to the county clerk of any vacancy that may exist in any district office.

Sec. 51. POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS—(a) HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.] The highway commissioner of each town or district shall have power and it shall be his duty:

- (1) To lay out, alter, widen or vacate roads as hereinafter provided.
- (2) To cause such roads used as highways as have been laid out or dedicated to public use, but not sufficiently described, and such as have been used for twenty years, but not recorded, to be ascertained, described and entered of record in the office of the district or town clerk.
- (3) To determine the taxes necessary to be levied on property within his town or district for road and bridge purposes, subject to the limitations hereinafter provided.
- (4) To direct the expenditure of all moneys collected in the town or district for road and bridge purposes and to draw warrants on the town or district treasurer therefor.
- (5) To direct the construction and repair of roads and bridges within the town or district, to let contracts, employ labor and purchase material and machinery therefor, subject to the limitations herein provided: *Provided, however*, that no contract shall be let for the construction or repair of any road or bridge or part thereof in excess of the amount of \$200, nor shall any machinery or other appliances be used in road construction in excess of such amount be purchased without the approval of the county superintendent of highways.
- (6) To have general charge of the roads and bridges of his town or district, to keep the same in repair and to improve them so far as practicable.
- (7) To take possession of and keep under shelter, when not in use, all scrapers, plows and other tools belonging to the town or district wherever the same may be found, and not allow the same to go to waste, and not lend the same, except to persons employed to work the roads by contract or otherwise.
- (8) To cause to be erected and kept in repair at the forks or crossing place of the most important public roads, post and guide boards, with plain inscription thereon, in letters and figures, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such road may lead; to prevent thistles, burdock, cockleburs, mustard, yellow-dock, Indian mallow and gympsom [jimson] weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same so far as practicable; and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation in the public highway causing the same to be cut and destroyed prior to the seeding of the same, and at the farthest prior to September 1st, in each and every year; and the said overseer may, at his discretion, adopt any suitable and convenient mode of supplying water in troughs conveniently situated on the public highway for public use.
- (9) To issue his warrant or order on the treasurer of the Board of Highway Commissioners for the payment of all moneys paid out by such treasurer.
- (b) REPORT.] The Highway Commisisoner shall annually make report in writing showing:

(1) The amount of poll tax assessed, how much paid, and how much delinquent.

(2) The amount of road and bridge money received by him, and a full and detailed statement as to how and where expended, and the balance, if any, unexpended.

(3) The amount paid for damages in laying out, altering, widening or vacating roads, and right-of-way for ditches.

(4) The amount of liabilities incurred and not paid; and if such liabilities are undetermined, they shall be estimated.

(5) Any additional matter concerning the roads and bridges of the district he may think expedient and proper to make.

In counties under township organization such report shall be made to the board of town auditors at the semi-annual meeting immediately preceding the annual town meeting. In counties not under township organization such report shall be made not later than the last Tuesday in March to the district clerk who shall file the same in his office and he shall record such report at large in the records of said road district.

Sec. 52. DUTIES OF CLERK.] The town or district clerk shall have the custody of all records, books and papers of the town or road district, and he shall duly file all certificates or oaths and other papers required by law to be filed in his office. He is authorized to administer oaths and take affidavits in all cases required by law to be administered by town or district officers. The duties of the clerk shall further include:

(1) RECORDING ORDERS OF COMMISSIONER.] He shall record in the book of records of his district, all orders and directions of the highway commissioner required by law to be kept, and as hereinafter provided for. All records and books required by law to be kept by such clerk shall be deemed public records and shall at all times be open to inspection without fee or reward. The clerk shall also meet with the highway commissioner whenever requested at any reasonable time to do so by the latter official.

(2) BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR OFFICE.] The district clerk shall, from time to time, as may be necessary, procure the proper books and stationery for his office and the cost thereof shall be paid out of the town or district treasury.

(3) COPY OF PAPERS AND TRANSCRIPTS FROM RECORDS—EVIDENCE.] Copies of all papers duly filed in the office of the town or district clerk and transcripts from the town or district records certified to by him shall be evidence in all courts in like effect as if the originals were produced.

Sec. 53. TREASURER.] The treasurer of the road and bridge fund shall receive and have charge of all moneys raised in the town or district for the support and maintenance of roads and bridges therein, and for road damages, excepting such portions of the moneys as hereinafter directed to be paid to the authorities of incorporated villages, towns and cities. He shall hold such moneys at all times subject to the commissioner of highways, and shall pay them over upon his order, and not otherwise. He shall keep an account in a book provided by the commissioner of all moneys received, and all moneys paid out, showing in detail to whom and on what account the same is so paid.

(1) BOND.] The supervisor or clerk, as the case may be, before becoming entitled to act as treasurer, and within ten days after his election, shall execute a bond in double the amount of moneys likely to come into his hands by virtue of this Act, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge his duties as such treasurer, that he will honestly and faithfully account for and pay over, upon the proper orders, all moneys coming into his hands as treasurer, and the balance, if any, to his successor in office. Such bond shall be payable to the town or district, and shall be in such sum as the commissioner of highways shall determine. Said bond shall be approved by the commissioner of highways, and shall be filed in the office of the county clerk with such approval endorsed thereon: *Provided*, that if from any cause the commissioner of highways shall deem the bond so given insufficient, he may require a new bond: *And, provided, further*, that the commissioner shall have the right to fix any other sum to be required in

any new bond so given. The commissioner of highways shall have power to bring suit upon such bond for any loss or damage accruing to the town or district by reason of any non-performance of duty, or defalcation on the part of the said treasurer.

(2) ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.] The treasurer shall also present annually on the first Tuesday in April to the highway commissioner an itemized statement of receipts and disbursements which shall be sworn to.

Sec. 54. COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS—COMMISSIONER.] The commissioner shall receive for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of his duties, the sum of three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) upon a sworn statement to be filed by such commissioner in the office of the town or district clerk showing the number of days he was employed and the kind of employment, and giving the dates thereof.

CLERK.] The town or district clerk shall receive two dollars per day for each day he shall be required to meet with the highway commissioner, and the same amount per day for the time he shall be employed as clerk of election, or in canvassing the returns of such election. He shall receive no other per diem. In addition to the above he shall also receive fees for the following services, to be paid out of the town or district funds, except where otherwise specified. For serving notice of election or appointment upon district officers, as required by this Act, twenty-five cents each. For posting up notices required by law, twenty-five cents each. For copying any record in his office and certifying to the same, ten cents for every hundred words, to be paid by the person applying for the same.

TREASURER.] The *ex officio* treasurer shall, in addition to the other compensation to which he is by law entitled, receive 1 per cent on all moneys received, not received by his predecessor, and 1 per cent on all moneys paid out not paid to his successor.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.] The justice of the peace required by this Act, shall receive the sum of two dollars per day for his services.

Sec. 55. OFFENSES AND PENALTIES.] If any highway commissioner shall wilfully refuse to perform any of the duties enjoined upon him by this Act, he shall forfeit not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and may be proceeded against in the name of the town or district for the recovery of such forfeiture before any court of the proper county having jurisdiction.

SUBDIVISION III.

THE RAISING OF REVENUE FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES AND THE APPLICATION THEREOF.

Sec. 56. POLL TAX.] On or before the third Tuesday in April, each highway commissioner shall make out a list of able-bodied men in his town or district between the ages of twenty-one (21) and fifty (50) years and deliver the same to the town or district treasurer on or before the first day of May in each year, and assess at such meeting against such person upon such list a sum of not less than one (1) nor more than two (2) dollars, as a poll tax for highway purposes, to be paid in cash to such treasurer by the first Monday of June of each year: *Provided*, that paupers, idiots, lunatics and such others as are exempt by law shall not be compelled to pay a poll tax for highway purposes: *Provided, also*, that this list shall not include persons within the limits of cities or incorporated villages. The commissioner shall also, within ten (10) days after such list is delivered to the treasurer of the road and bridge fund cause written or printed notices to be given to each person so assessed, notifying him of the time when and place where such tax must be paid, and if this poll tax shall not be paid by the first Monday of June in such year it shall be the duty of the commissioner of highways, in the name of the district or town, to bring suit therefor against such persons before some justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof. Summons shall be issued and returned in the same manner

as provided by law in other cases. If judgment is rendered against defendant the court shall find in such judgment that the same is for poll tax unpaid, and shall endorse the same on the execution, if one is issued. No property belonging to the defendant shall be exempt from levy to satisfy such execution: *Provided, also*, that on petition of not less than twenty-five (25) legal voters of any town or district, asking to have the proposition to abolish the poll tax submitted to the legal voters of said town, or district, filed with the town or district clerk not less than fifteen (15) days before the annual town meeting or annual district election, then the town or district clerk shall state in the notice of the annual town meeting or district election that the legal voters of such town or district may vote by ballot for or against the payment of a poll tax, and if a majority of all the ballots cast are against the payment of a poll tax, then that part of this section which provides for the levying of a poll tax shall no longer be in force in such town or district.

(1) CONSTABLE'S DUTY HAVING EXECUTION FOR POLL TAX.] The constable to whom such execution shall be delivered shall forthwith collect the moneys therein mentioned. He shall pay the money so collected, when collected, to the justice of the peace who issued the execution, who is hereby required to pay the same to the treasurer.

Sec. 57. GENERAL TAX LEVY FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE PURPOSES.] Between the last Tuesday in August and the first Tuesday in September the highway commissioner in each town or road district shall annually certify to the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners the amount necessary to be raised by taxation for the proper construction, maintenance and repair of roads and bridges in such town or road district. Such certificate shall be filed in the office of the county clerk, and by that official presented to the county board at their regular September meeting for their consideration. The amount so certified if approved by the county board, or such part thereof as the said board shall approve shall be extended by the county clerk as taxes against the taxable property of such town or district: *Provided, however*, that the county clerk shall not extend against the taxable property of any town or road district a rate in excess of sixty-one (61) cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the town or district, and if the amount of taxes approved by the county board shall be in excess of such rate it shall be the duty of the clerk to reduce the same to said rate of sixty-one cents upon each one hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of said town or district.

Sec. 58. COPY OF CERTIFICATE TO BE PRESERVED.] The commissioner of highways of each town or district in addition to certifying to the county board the amount necessary to be raised by said town or district for road and bridge purposes therein, shall also within the dates aforesaid make out and deliver to the town or district clerk a copy of such certificate to be kept on file by such clerk for the inspection of the inhabitants of such town or district: *Provided, however*, that a failure to file such a copy shall not affect the validity of the certificate filed with the county clerk, or of the tax levied pursuant thereto: *Provided, further*, that the town or village clerk shall not certify levies of road and bridge taxes to the county clerk.

Sec. 59. DAMAGES FOR LAYING OUT ROADS, ETC.—TAX LEVY FOR.] When damages have been agreed upon, allowed or awarded for laying out, widening, altering or vacating roads or for ditching to drain roads, the amounts of such damages, not to exceed for any one year twenty cents on each one hundred dollars of the taxable property of the town or district shall be included in the first succeeding tax levy, provided for in section 57 of this Act, and be in addition to the levy for road and bridge purposes; and when collected, shall constitute and be held by the treasurer of the road and bridge fund as a separate fund to be paid out to the parties entitled to receive the same. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of highways at the time of certifying the general tax levy for road and bridge purposes within his town or district to include and separately specify in such certificate the amount necessary to be raised by taxation for the purpose of paying such damages. Upon the approval by the county board of the amount so certified, as provided in the preceding section, the county clerk shall extend the same against the

taxable property of said town or district, provided the amount thus approved shall not be in excess of twenty cents on each one hundred dollars of the taxable property therein.

Sec. 60. TAX RATE—EXTENSION AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.] All items of tax levy of any town or district authorized by sections 57 and 59 of this Act shall be extended by the county clerk as one tax upon the collector's book and when collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the commissioner[s] by the collector as fast as the same is collected, except such rate per cent as shall be allowed for collecting the same: *Provided*, that one-half the tax required to be levied in section 57 and collected for road and bridge purposes, on the property lying within an incorporated village, town or city in which the streets and alleys are under the care of the corporation, shall be paid over to the treasurer of such village, town, or city, to be appropriated to the improvement of roads, streets and bridges, either within or without said village, town or city, and within the township, under the direction of the corporate authorities of such village, town or city: *And, provided, further*, that when any of said tax is expended beyond the limits of said village, town or city, it shall be with the consent of the road commissioner of the town.

Sec. 61. ROAD DAMAGES—ORDERS OUT OF TAX TO BE LEVIED.] Whenever damages have been allowed for roads or ditches, the commissioner of highways may draw orders on the treasurer, payable only out of the tax to be levied for such roads or ditches, when the money shall be collected, or received, to be given to persons damaged.

Sec. 62. BONDS MAY BE ISSUED BY VOTE OF SPECIAL TOWN OR DISTRICT MEETING TO BUILD BRIDGE, ETC.] When the highway commissioner desires to expend on any bridges or other distinct and expensive work on the road, a greater sum of money than is available to him by other means, the said highway commissioner, together with twenty-five free-holders residing in the town or district may petition the town or district clerk to call a special town or district meeting to vote upon said proposition. Said petition shall be signed by the commissioner of highways in his own official capacity and by at least twenty-five freeholders of such town or district and shall be filed in the office of the town or district clerk. The proposition to be voted on at such town or district meeting shall be clearly stated in such petition substantially as follows: "To borrow.....dollars to construct or repair (describe the bridge or other work)". Upon the filing of such petition, the town or district clerk shall call such special town or district meeting by posting up in ten of the most public places in said town or district, notices of such special town or district meeting; which notices shall state the object, time and place of the meeting, and the maximum sum to be borrowed, and the manner in which the voting is to be had, which shall invariably be by ballot, and shall be "For borrowing money to (here define the purpose)", or "Against borrowing money to (here define the purpose)." The special town or district election shall be held at the place of the last annual town or district meeting or election by giving at least ten days' notice, and returns thereof shall be made in the same manner as such special town or district elections are now or may hereafter be provided by law; and if it shall appear that a majority of the legal voters, voting at said election, shall be in favor of said proposition, the said commissioner of highways and town or district clerk, as the case may be, shall issue from time to time, as the work progresses, a sufficient amount in the aggregate of the bonds of the said town or district for the purpose of building such bridge, or other distinct and expensive work; such bonds to be of such denomination, bear such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent, upon such time, and be disposed of as the necessities and convenience of said town or district requires: *Provided*, that said bonds shall not be sold or disposed of for less than their par value, and such town or district shall provide for the payment of such bonds by appropriate taxation.

Sec. 63. ROAD AND BRIDGE MONEY—HOW PAID.] All road and bridge moneys of any town or road district shall be held by the treasurer of the road and bridge fund subject to the order of the commissioner of highways.

SUBDIVISION IV.

PROVISIONS SPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO BRIDGES AND IMPROVEMENTS CONSTRUCTED OR REPAIRED AT THE JOINT EXPENSE OF TWO ADJOINING TOWNS OR DISTRICTS.

Sec. 64. BRIDGES BUILT BY TWO TOWNS OR DISTRICTS.] Bridges over streams which divide towns or districts and bridges over streams on roads on town or district lines, and bridges within eighty rods of town or district lines over streams on roads extending from one town or district into another town or district and crossing town or district lines, shall be built and repaired at the expense of such town or districts: *Provided*, that the building and maintaining of bridges over streams near towns or district lines in which both are interested and where the cost thereof is less than \$5,000 the expense of maintaining any such bridge shall be borne by both towns or districts in such portion as shall be just and equitable between said towns or districts, taking into consideration the taxable property in each, the location of the bridge, and the advantage of each, to be determined by the commissioners in making contracts for the same, as provided for in section 55 of this Act.

Sec. 65. CONTRACTS BY COMMISSIONERS OF ADJOINING TOWNS OR DISTRICTS.] For the purpose of building or keeping in repair such bridge or bridges, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of such adjoining towns, or districts, whether they be in the same or different counties to enter into joint contracts, and such contracts may be enforced in law or equity against such commissioners jointly, the same as if entered into by individuals, and such commissioners may be proceeded against jointly by any parties interested in such bridge or bridges, for any neglect of duty in reference to such bridge or bridges, or for any damage growing out of such neglect.

Sec. 66. APPROACHES TO BRIDGES ON OR NEAR TOWN OR DISTRICT LINES.] Approaches to all bridges built and constructed under and by virtue of the two preceding sections, shall be built, constructed and maintained by the respective towns or districts within which such approach or approaches may be located, and all approaches to any and all such bridges as have heretofore been built and constructed jointly by two or more districts or towns shall be maintained by the respective districts or town within which such approach or approaches are now located.

Sec. 67. WHEN COMMISSIONER OF ADJOINING TOWNS OR DISTRICTS REFUSE TO ENTER INTO JOINT CONTRACT, BRIDGE MAY BE BUILT AND BONDS ISSUED BY VOTE OF TOWN MEETING OR DISTRICT ELECTION.] Whenever the commissioner of either of such adjoining town or adjoining districts, shall refuse to enter into such joint contracts to build and maintain such bridge or bridges, the commissioner of the other town or district may submit such question to the annual district election or town meeting or call a special district election or town meeting to vote upon the proposition as to whether such district shall proceed to build and maintain such bridge or bridges at its own expense. If such proposed bridge shall require a greater sum of money to complete it than is available to the commissioner by other means, he may also submit the proposition to such annual or special district election or annual or special town meeting, to borrow money to build such bridge. The voting shall be by ballot, and if simply the question as to the building of the bridge is submitted, if the voter desires to vote for building the bridge, his ballot shall state "to build bridge," and if he desires to vote against the proposition, his ballot shall state "against the proposition to build bridge." If the proposition to borrow money to build such bridge shall be included in the notice the maximum amount to be borrowed shall be stated in the same, and the voter desiring to vote affirmatively shall state on his ballot "to build bridge and to borrow money to construct the same"; and if he desires to vote negatively, his ballot shall state "against the proposition to build bridge and to borrow money to construct the same." Such special election shall be called and held in the same manner as is provided in section 62 of this Act. If the proposition to build such bridge shall receive a majority of all the votes cast at such election or meeting the commissioner shall then have the power to contract for the building of such bridge and approaches thereto,

the same as if the bridge was entirely located in such district or town, and shall have the power to acquire by purchase, lease or gift, any private bridge already built, suited to the purpose, or any land upon which to build the approaches, or may use for the purpose of such approaches any public highway, that may lead to the bank of the stream where said bridge is to be built on either side of said stream, whether such highway may be within the limits of said town or district or county or not. If the proposition to build such bridge and borrow money to build the same shall receive a majority of the votes cast at such special or annual election or meeting, the town or district clerk, under the direction of the commissioner, shall issue from time to time, as the work progresses, a sufficient amount in the aggregate of the bonds of said town or district for the purpose of building such bridge and the approaches thereto, or to purchase any private bridge already built, as the case may be, said bonds to be of such denominations, bear such rate of interest, not exceeding 8 per cent, upon such time, and be disposed of as the necessities and conveniences of said commissioners may require. Such bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value, and such town or district shall provide for the payment of such bonds and interest by appropriate taxation.

Sec. 68. SUIT ON JOINT CONTRACT.] If the commissioner of either of such towns or districts, after reasonable notice in writing from the commissioners of any other such towns or districts, shall neglect or refuse to build or repair any such bridge when any contract or agreement has been made in regard to the same, it shall be unlawful for the commissioner so giving notice to build or repair the same, to recover, by suit, one-half (or such amount as shall have been agreed upon) of the expense of so building or repairing such bridge, with costs of suit and interest from the time of the completion thereof, from the town or district so neglecting or refusing.

SUBDIVISION V.

THE LETTING OF CONTRACTS.

Sec 69. CONTRACTS OF SINGLE TOWN OR DISTRICT.] The commissioner of highways in each town or district is hereby authorized to contract for the construction and repairing of roads and bridges lying wholly within the limits of his town or district; the cost whereof does not exceed \$200.00. When any contract shall be for a sum in excess of \$200.00, the said commissioner shall not let the same without the approval of the county superintendent of highways. The county superintendent shall keep a record of all contracts approved by him.

Sec. 70. CONTRACTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY TWO TOWNS OR DISTRICTS.] Contracts for constructing and repairing roads and bridges on town or district lines, or across streams on town or district lines, shall be let by the commissioners of the two towns or districts who shall meet and act together when taking action upon the letting of such contracts for the construction or repair of such roads and bridges, or acceptance of the work. When such contracts are for the expenditure of a sum exceeding \$200.00 they shall not let the same without the approval of the county superintendent as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 71. CONTRACTOR TO FURNISH BOND.] No contract so made either at public or private letting shall be considered as let unless the contractor shall, within ten days after the letting, enter into contract and file a bond with two good and sufficient sureties with the commissioner, in the penal sum of double the amount of the contract, payable to the commissioner of the town or district, upon failure to comply with the conditions of his or their contract.

Sec. 72. WHEN CONTRACTS MADE PAYABLE.] All contracts for the construction or repair of roads, or building or repairing bridges shall be made payable as soon as the work on said contract is completed and accepted by the commissioner of highways.

Sec. 73. IN LETTING CONTRACTS, ETC., COMMISSIONERS MUST NOT HAVE ANY PECUNIARY INTEREST.] In letting contracts, employing labor, or in purchasing tools, machinery or materials, neither the highway commissioner nor the county superintendent of highways shall have, directly or indirectly, any personal pecuniary interest therewith.

SUBDIVISION VI.

LAYING OUT, ALTERING, VACATING, WIDENING ROADS.

Sec. 74. WIDTH OF ROADS.] All public roads established under the provision of this Act shall be of the standard width of forty feet.

Sec. 75. REDUCING WIDTH OF ROADS.] The commissioner of highways of any town or road district may reduce the width of any existing public road within any town or road district to a width of forty feet when the same is petitioned for by a majority of the land owners along the line of said road, within said town or district. When possible the land so vacated by reducing the width of the road shall be taken equally from both sides of the public highway. In cases of natural obstruction on one side of the public highway, or where the said road extends along the right-of-way of any railroad, river or canal, the commissioner is authorized to reduce the width of the road on one side only.

Sec. 76. ALTERING, WIDENING, VACATING AND LAYING OUT ROADS—PETITION.] Existing roads may be altered, vacated or widened and new roads may be laid out in the manner herein provided for. Any number of land owners residing in any town or road district within two miles of the road to be altered, widened, vacated or laid out, or two-thirds of such land owners, may file a petition with the commissioner of highways of such town or district, praying for the altering, widening, vacation or laying out of said roads. Said petition shall set forth a description of the road and what part is to be altered, widened or vacated, and if for a new road the names of the owners of lands, if known, and if not known it shall so state, over which the road is to pass, the points at or near which it is to commence, its general course, and the place at or near which it is to terminate.

Sec. 77. HEARING ON PETITION—NOTICE—PRELIMINARY ORDER.] Whenever the commissioner shall receive any such petition he shall fix a time when, and a place where he will examine the route of such road and hear reasons for or against the altering, widening, vacating or laying out of the same, and he shall give at least ten days' notice of the time and place of such examination and hearing by putting notices in three of the most public places in the town or district in the vicinity of the road to be widened, altered, vacated or laid out. The commissioner may, by public announcement, and by the posting of a notice at the time and place named for the first hearing, adjourn the said hearing from time to time, but not for a longer period than ten days in all; and shall at such meeting, or such adjourned meeting, decide and publicly announce whether he shall grant or refuse the prayer of the petition, and shall endorse upon or annex to the petition a brief memorandum of such decision, to be signed by said commissioner and filed within five days thereafter in the office of the town or district clerk.

Sec. 78. APPEAL.] In case a commissioner of highways shall deny the prayer of the petition, the petitioner may appeal from such decision to the county superintendent of highways by joining in a notice of such appeal and filing the same in the office of the town or district clerk within ten days after the date of the decision appealed from. The clerk shall thereupon transmit the original petition for the altering, widening, vacating or laying out of such road, together with the said notice of appeal to the county superintendent of highways. Upon receipt thereof the said county superintendent of highways shall thereupon fix a time and place for a public hearing thereof, giving notice thereof and render his decision thereon in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of the hearing upon said petition by the commissioner of highways of the town or district. Upon rendering

his decision, the said superintendent of highways shall likewise endorse on said petition a memorandum of his decision and shall file the same in the office of the town or district clerk. Such decision of the commissioner of highways, or upon appeal, such order of the county superintendent of highways, shall be regarded as a preliminary decision upon the advisability of the proposed improvement, and shall be subject to revocation in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 79. SURVEYS ORDERED.] If the commissioner of highways, or upon appeal from his decision, the county superintendent of highways, shall enter a preliminary order as aforesaid that the prayer of the petitioner should be granted, the said highway commissioner or county superintendent of highways, as the case may be, shall cause a survey and plat of such road to be made by a competent surveyor who shall report such survey and plat to said commissioner of highways or county superintendent, as the case may be giving the courses and distances and specifying the land over which said road is to pass; in which he may make such changes between the termini of the road described in the petition, as the convenience and interest of the public in his judgment may require. Upon the petition of twelve land owners residing in the town or district where the road is situated, it shall be the duty of the said commissioner of highways or county superintendent, as the case may be, within a reasonable time to employ a competent surveyor and have any road designated in such petition to be once resurveyed.

Sec. 80. DAMAGES TO BE DETERMINED.] Whenever the commissioner of highways of any town or road district or upon appeal from his decision, the county superintendent of highways has entered a preliminary order as aforesaid for the establishment, vacation, widening or alteration of a road, and a survey therefor has been completed as hereinbefore provided, proceedings shall next be taken to fix the damages which will be sustained by the adjoining land owners by reason of such alteration, vacation, widening or laying out. In case such preliminary order was entered by the commissioner of highways, he shall act for the town or district in all matters relating to the fixing of damages, as well as the surveying of such road. But in case such order was entered by the county superintendent of highways on appeal, as aforesaid, the said county superintendent shall represent the said town or district in such matters.

Sec. 81. DAMAGES MAY BE AGREED UPON.] The damages sustained by the owner or owners of land by reason of the establishment, alteration, widening or vacation, as aforesaid, may be agreed upon by the owners of such lands if competent to contract, and the commissioner of highways or county superintendent, as the case may be. Such damages may also be released by such owners, and in such case the agreement or release shall be in writing and shall be filed and recorded with the copy of the order establishing, altering, widening or vacating such road in the offices of the town or district clerk, and shall be a perpetual bar against such owners, their grantees and assigns for all further claims for such damages.

Sec. 82. INDUCEMENTS MAY BE OFFERED.] Any person or persons interested in the establishment, alteration, widening or vacation of any public road in this State, are hereby authorized to offer inducements to the commissioner of highways or county superintendent of highways, as the case may be, for the establishment, alteration, widening or vacation of any such road, by entering into contract with said commissioner or county superintendent, conditioned upon such establishment, alteration, widening or vacation, to pay money or other valuable thing to the town or district for the benefit of the road or bridge funds of the same; or to perform any labor, or construct any road, bridge or culvert on any road which said person or persons desire to be established, widened or altered. Any such contracts in writing made with said commissioner of highways or county superintendent shall be deemed good and valid in law and may be enforced by said commissioner or his successors in office before any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 83. SUMMONING JURY TO ASSESS DAMAGES—SUMMONS TO OWNERS.] In case such damages are not released or agreed upon as in the preceding sec-

tion specified, the commissioner, or in case of appeal the county superintendent of highways, shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting at which it was decided to grant the prayer of the petition, make a certificate that he is about to establish, widen, vacate or alter a public road, describing such road, vacation, widening or alteration, and the land over or on which such road is to be established, altered, widened or vacated, and naming the owners of such lands, if known, and if not known, stating the fact and asking for a jury to assess the damages of such owners, and shall present such certificate to some justice of the peace of the county, who, on receipt of the same, shall, within five days, issue a summons against the land owners concerned, which summons shall be in the following form as nearly as the case will admit, viz:

State of Illinois, }
.....County, } ss.

The People of the State of Illinois, to any constable of said county—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to summonto appear before me at on the day of..... ato'clock, and prove to a jury then and there to be empaneled, such damages as he or they may sustain on account of the establishing, altering, widening or vacating the road described in a certificate of the commissioner of the town of or road district No..... (or county superintendent of highways acting for said town or road district No.....) in said county, which certificate is now on file in my office.

Given under my hand and seal this day of....., 19....

.....
Justice of the Peace.

In which summons the justice shall specify a certain place, day and hour for the trial, not less than six nor more than fifteen days from the date of such summons, at which time and place such land owners are to appear. Such summons shall be served at least three days before the time of trial mentioned therein, by reading the same to the land owners therein named.

Sec. 84. IF OWNER INFANT, ETC., HOW SERVED.] If any such owner is an infant, such summons shall be served by delivering a copy to the infant and its guardian, if any; if no guardian, the person with whom he or she resides. If any owner is a lunatic or habitual drunkard having a conservator, or insane, by delivering a copy to his conservator, if any.

Sec. 85. NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT OWNERS—CONTINUANCE.] In case it shall appear, either from the certificate of the commissioner or county superintendent of highways, the affidavit of any person, or the return of any officer to whom the notice may be delivered for service, that there are non-resident or unknown owner or owners who cannot be found and served within the county, such justice shall also cause notice to be delivered to the occupant of such lands, and the contents and nature thereof to be made known to such occupant and also to be posted in three of the most public places in the vicinity of such proposed road or alteration, at least ten days before the time fixed in the summons for hearing proof of damages, stating the time and place, as stated in said summons, and describing the road to be established or altered, and the lands for which damages are to be assessed; and in case service is made upon any owner by posting notices as above provided, the justice shall continue said hearing for a period not exceeding twelve days.

Sec. 86. MANNER OF SELECTING JURY—CHALLENGE.] Such justice shall also forthwith issue a venire directed to any constable of the county, to summon six persons having the qualifications of jurors to appear at such time and place as may be designated for the proving of such damages, whose competency shall be determined the same as in other civil cases before justices of the peace. Either party to the case shall have the same right of challenge as in other civil cases; and any deficiency in the number of jurors, from whatever cause, shall be supplied by summoning other persons residing in such county: *Provided*, that not more than one-half of such jury shall be residents of the town or district liable to pay the damages assessed in the

case: *Provided, further*, that changes of venue may be granted, if applied for before the commencement of the trial, in the same manner as in other civil causes before justices of the peace.

Sec. 87. OATH TO JURY—TRIAL TO BE CONDUCTED AS IN OTHER CIVIL CASES.] The jury shall appear before and be sworn by such justice faithfully and impartially to assess the damages of each of the owners specified in such certificate, or those of them whose claims are then to be adjusted, according to law, to the best of their judgment and understanding; and all parties in interest shall be entitled to subpoenas and other writs and papers, and the trial shall be conducted as in other civil cases.

Sec. 88. TRIAL—VERDICT—JUDGMENT—DAMAGES—BENEFITS.] The case shall be entitled, "Town of (or road district No.) vs." (whoever may be summoned as land owners), and the jury shall hear such lawful evidence touching the question of such damages as may be presented to them; and they shall also, on request of the commissioner of highways or county superintendent of highways, as the case may be, or owners of lands whose damages are to be determined, in a body visit and examine the proposed location, alteration, widening or vacation of such road and the lands to be taken or affected thereby, and make a written verdict specifying the amount of damages, if any, which every such owner shall recover, and return the same to such justice, to be by him entered on his docket in the nature of a judgment: *Provided*, that in estimating the damages, except damages to land actually taken for a road, the jury may consider the benefits conferred; but no benefits enjoyed in common by the owners of surrounding property shall be considered in estimating damages.

Sec. 89. APPEAL. Any person or persons interested in the verdict of any jury in assessing damages in opening, altering or vacating any road, may appeal from such decision to the county or circuit court within ten days after such decision has been rendered, by filing a written petition with the justice of the peace, from whose decision they desire to appeal, asking for an appeal and stating on what grounds such appeal is taken.

Sec. 90. COSTS OF APPEAL—APPEAL BOND.] Any parties taking an appeal from the verdict of the jury as aforesaid, shall file a sufficient bond with the justice of the peace, before taking such appeal, conditioned for the payment of the cost of such appeal in case the verdict of the jury is in all things sustained or the appeal dismissed; if the verdict of the jury shall not be sustained, the district shall pay the costs of such appeal. When such appeal is taken from the verdict of the jury called by the justice of the peace to assess damages as aforesaid, and when the commissioner of highways or county superintendent, as the case may be, shall be unable to agree with the owners of lands in regard to such damages, then all proceedings shall cease until the amount of damages is settled by the county or circuit court on appeal as aforesaid.

Sec. 91. FINAL ORDER OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER OR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS.] Within twenty days after the damages likely to be sustained by reason of the proposed laying out, alteration, widening or vacation of any road shall have been finally ascertained, either by agreement of the parties or by trial in a court of the justice of the peace, or on appeal to the county or circuit court, or within twenty days after such damages may have been released, as aforesaid, the commissioner of highways shall hold a public hearing at which he shall hear and consider reasons for or against the proposed laying out, widening, alteration or vacation of such road, and at which time and place he shall publicly announce his final decision relative thereto. The commissioner of highways shall give public notice of such public hearing by posting notices thereof in at least three of the most public places in the town or district for at least five days prior thereto. At such time and place the commissioner of highways shall determine upon the advisability of such proposed laying out, widening, alteration

or vacation of such road and shall make an order for the same and shall within five days thereafter file such order in the office of the town or district clerk.

Sec. 92. APPEAL FROM FINAL ORDER.] From such order of the commissioner of highways finally determining the advisability of such proposed laying out, alteration, vacation or widening of any road, any person interested therein may appeal to the county superintendent of highways by filing a notice of such appeal in the office of the town or district clerk within ten days of the date of filing the decision appealed from. Thereupon such clerk shall at once transmit all papers relating to such proposed laying out, alteration, vacation or widening of such road to the county superintendent of highways, who shall within twenty days after the receipt of the same, hold a public hearing within such town or district to finally determine upon the laying out, vacation, widening or alteration of such road. Such hearing shall be upon such notice and conducted in like manner as the hearing before the commissioner of highways relative to such final decision and from which appeal has been taken. The final order of the county superintendent of highways, relative to such proposed laying out, alteration, widening or vacation of such road shall be filed with the town or district clerk within five days from the date of such public hearing.

Sec. 93. EFFECT OF FINAL ORDER.] In case the commissioner of highways, or upon appeal from his decision the county superintendent of highways, shall finally determine as aforesaid against the advisability of the proposed laying out, alteration, widening or vacation of such road, such order shall have the effect to annul and revoke all proceedings and assessments, releases and agreements in respect to damages growing out of the proceedings upon the petition aforesaid. In case the commissioner or county superintendent shall not revoke such prior proceedings, he shall make an order to be signed by him, declaring such road to be altered, widened, vacated or laid out as a public highway and which order shall contain or have annexed thereto a definite description of the line of such road, together with the plat thereof. The commissioner of highways or county superintendent, as the case may be, shall within five days from the date of his said final order, cause the same, together with the report of the surveyor, the petition and the releases, agreements or assessments in respect to damages, to be deposited and filed in the office of the town or district clerk; who shall note upon such order the date of such filing. It shall be the duty of such clerk to record such order, together with the plat of the surveyor in a proper book to be kept for that purpose.

Sec. 94. PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO FINAL ORDER.] After it has been finally determined that a road shall be laid out, widened, altered or vacated, either by the commissioners of highways or upon appeal by the county superintendent of highways, all proceedings subsequent thereto on behalf of the town or district shall be taken by the commissioner of highways thereof as herein-after provided. And such commissioner of highways in such cases is hereby authorized and empowered to report all necessary proceedings not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act to secure the laying out, widening, alteration or vacation of any such road.

Sec. 95. RECORDS OF TOWN OR DISTRICT CLERK—EVIDENCE—EFFECT OF SAME.]—The records of the town or district clerk, or a certified copy of such record and papers, relating to the establishment, location, alteration, widening or vacation of any road shall be *prima facie* evidence in all cases that all the necessary antecedent provisions have been complied with, and that the action of the commissioner or other persons and officers, in regard thereto, was regular in all respects.

Sec. 96. LIMITATIONS OF TIME TO OPEN.] All roads laid out as herein provided shall be opened within two years from the time of laying out the same. If the damages resulting from the establishing of such roads shall not be paid within ninety days from the time of the final determination to open the same as aforesaid, such new roads shall be deemed to be vacated.

Sec. 97. REMOVAL OF FENCES—NOTICE.] Whenever a public road is ordered to be established or altered, according to the provisions of this Act, which

road shall pass through or on enclosed land, the commissioner of highways shall give the owner or occupant of such land sixty days' notice in writing, to remove the fences. If such owner or occupant does not remove the fence or fences within sixty days after such notice, the commissioner shall have the same removed, and direct the road to be opened and worked; the owner of such premises shall pay all necessary costs of removal, and the same may be recovered by the commissioner of highways in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 98. CROPS—REMOVAL OF.] When any road opened according to the provisions of this subdivision shall pass over enclosed lands, the owners of such lands shall have a reasonable time, not exceeding eight months, to be designated by the commissioner of highways to harvest crops and remove fences which may be on such lands before such road or cartway shall be opened.

Sec. 99. PRIVATE ROADS.] Roads for private and public use of the width of three rods or less, may be laid out from one dwelling or plantation of an individual to any public road, or from one public road to another, or from a lot of land to a public road, or from a lot of land to a public waterway, on petition to the commissioner by any person directly interested. Upon receiving such petition, proceedings shall be had respecting the laying out of such road as in the case of public roads. In case the commissioner of highways or upon appeal, the county superintendent of highways shall enter a preliminary order for the laying out of such road, the said highway officer making such preliminary order shall, if possible and the parties are competent to contract, agree upon the total amount of damages, together with the portion thereof to be paid by the town or district, as well as by each of the land owners benefited by such private road. In case such damages cannot be determined or apportioned by agreement, the same shall be fixed as in the case of public roads. The amount of such damages shall be paid by the persons benefited thereby, to the extent and in proportion that they are benefited as determined and declared by the court. The remainder of the amount of damages over and above that to be paid by the parties aforesaid, shall be paid by the town or district as in other cases. The amount of damages to be paid by individuals shall be paid to the parties entitled thereto, before the road shall be opened for use. In all other respects the provisions of this Act relative to the opening, vacation, alteration or widening of public roads shall be applicable also to the laying out, alteration, widening or vacation of private roads.

Sec. 100. ROADS ON TOWN OR DISTRICT AND COUNTY LINES, ETC.] Public roads may be established, altered, widened or vacated on county or township or district lines, or from one township or district to another, and in case a railroad right of way or stream of water joins the boundary line of such county line, then along the line of such railroad right of way or stream of water, in the same manner as other public roads, except that in such cases, a copy of the petition shall be posted up in and presented to the commissioner of each town or district interested; said petition to be as in other cases, and signed by not less than twelve, or two-thirds of the owners of land residing thereon, in either township or district or county within two miles of the road to be so altered, widened, vacated, located or laid out. Whereupon it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several towns or districts to meet and act together in the same time and manner as in other cases, in considering the petition, viewing the premises, adjusting damages, and making all orders in reference to such proposed road, alteration, widening or vacation, and a copy of all final orders and plats and papers shall be filed and recorded in each of the counties and towns or districts interested. In case the said commissioners are unable to agree, the county superintendent of highways shall act as arbitrator between them in case the towns or districts shall lie within the same county, and if in different counties the state highway commissioner, or any person designated by him, shall so act. All appeals hereinbefore provided for may likewise be taken to the county superintendent of highways, or in case the towns or districts shall lie in two or more counties, to the State Highway Commissioner.

Sec. 101. COMMISSIONER TO ALLOW ALL OR PART OF ROAD TO EACH TOWN OR DISTRICT—ALSO TO DIVIDE DAMAGES AND EXPENSES—ARBITRATION.] The commissioners shall also, in case a new road is established, allot to each of such towns or districts the part of such road which each of such towns or districts shall open and keep in repair, and the part so allotted shall be considered as wholly belonging to such town or district. They shall also divide the expenses and damages which may accrue from such location, widening or alteration, and if they cannot agree, they shall refer the matter to the county superintendent of highways or in case the towns or districts shall lie in two or more counties, to the State Commissioner of Highways whose decision shall be final.

Sec. 102. ROADS HERETOFORE LAID OUT ON COUNTY OR DISTRICT OR TOWN LINES.] All roads heretofore or hereafter laid out upon town or district or county lines shall be divided, allotted and kept in repair in the manner as hereinbefore directed. Any public road that is or shall be laid out on any county or town or district line, and in case a railroad right-of-way or stream of water forms the boundary line of town or district or county, or crowds the public road off from such town or district or county, then the road alongside such railroad right-of-way or stream of water, shall be held to be a road on a county or town or district line, although owing to the topography of the ground along such county or town or district line, or at the crossing of any stream of water the proper authorities in establishing or locating such road may have located a portion of the same to one side of such county or district or town line or railroad right-of-way, or stream of water, and the expenses of keeping in repair such road shall be assessed by each town or district or county interested.

Sec. 103. STATE LINE ROADS.] Roads may be laid out and opened upon the line between this and any adjoining State, as provided in the preceding sections, whenever the laws of such adjoining state shall be applicable.

Sec. 104. WHERE ROAD PROPOSED ACROSS OR ALONGSIDE RAILROAD—NOTICE.] In addition to the notices now required by law in proceedings for laying out, locating or opening of public roads, similar notices shall be served on any railroad company across or alongside of whose railroad it may be proposed to locate a public road: *Provided*, that this Act shall not apply to the proceedings for opening streets in towns or cities.

Sec. 105. NOTICES ON RAILROAD COMPANIES—HOW SERVED.] The notices as provided by this Act shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the station agent of any such railroad company nearest to the proposed location of such projected public road.

SUBDIVISION VII.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Sec. 106. HOW ROADS TO BE GRADED—WALK—PENALTY FOR DRIVING ON CROSSINGS.] In grading roads, whenever practicable, it shall be done so as to leave not less than one-tenth of the width of the road on each side for a sidewalk; and the space between these points shall be made a regular oval grade so that the entire space can be used for traveling purposes; and it shall be unlawful to ride or drive on such walk; and any person so offending shall be subject to a fine of \$1.00 for each offense. Grading shall be done before the first of September in each year. Corner stones marking sectional or other corners shall not be disturbed, except to so grade the road that these, if in the line of travel shall not rise above the surface, and corner stakes shall be replaced by good and substantial stones. In grading public roads, if a ditch is made at the junction of roads, or at the entrance of gates or other openings of adjoining premises, the road authorities shall construct good and sufficient culverts, or other convenient crossings.

Sec. 107. SIDEWALKS IN UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES.] Highway commissioners are hereby authorized to build sidewalks in unincorporated villages out of any delinquent road tax belonging to the town or road district in which such village is located.

Sec. 108. (a) ROAD DRAGS—AUTHORITY AND USE.] The commissioners of highways in the several towns or districts and the county boards in the counties of this State are hereby authorized to have earth roads dragged at all seasons of the year whenever they may deem it beneficial to have such work done; and they may contract, a preference to be given adjoining land owners or tenants, to have a given piece of road dragged at a rate not to exceed one dollar (\$1.00) per mile for each time dragged, if such work is done owners or tenants, to have a given piece of road dragged at a rate not to exceed a rate of seventy-five (75) cents per mile for each time dragged, if such work is done during other months of the year than aforesaid: *Provided*, that the width required by the highway commissioner to be dragged be not less than twenty feet, if the width of the roadway will permit: *Provided, also*, that the dragging is done as nearly as practicable in accordance with the instructions of the highway commissioner of the town or district.

(b) OBSTRUCTING DRAINAGE.] It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place loose earth, weeds, sods, or other vegetable matter on the portion of a road which has been dragged and so maintained in good condition, or to place any material in such a manner as to interfere with the free flow of water from the dragged portion of the road to the side gutters or ditches: *Provided*, that this restriction shall not apply to deposits of earth or other material that may be made by the authority of the proper road officials, if necessary for filling or raising the elevation of a given section of road or other necessary construction work.

TRAVEL REGULATED.] It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to drive or cause to be driven a vehicle of any description in or upon any portion of the highway immediately after the same has been dragged and before such portion of highway shall have partially dried out or frozen: *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall apply in those instances where it is impossible to drive with safety at one side of said dragged portion of the road, or where a vehicle does not make a rut on such dragged portion of the road, injurious to the work accomplished by use of the road drag, or where a vehicle does not make a rut nearer than nine (9) feet from the center of the dragged portion of the road.

SUBDIVISION VIII.

GRAVEL ROCK AND MACADAM—HARD ROADS.

Sec. 109. PETITION FOR ROAD—NOTICE—ELECTION—VOTE—RATE PER CENT.] On the petition of twenty-five per cent of the land owners who are legal voters of any township to the town clerk thereof, in counties under township organization or road districts in counties not under township organization, to the district clerk, he shall, when giving notice of the time and place for holding the next annual town meeting or road district election, also give notice that a vote will be taken at said election or meeting for or against a tax not to exceed one dollar on each one hundred dollars assessed valuation of all the taxable property, including railroads in the township or road district, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads. Said petition shall state the location and route of the proposed road or roads, and shall also state the rate per cent not exceeding one dollar on each one hundred dollars, and the number of years not exceeding five, for which said tax shall be levied. If, in any such petition, a special election shall be requested for such purposes, it shall be called in the manner provided for calling special elections in section 113 of this Act.

Sec. 110. BALLOTS.] The ballots at said election shall contain the following form: "For special tax for gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads;" "Against special tax for gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads."

Sec. 111. DUTY OF COMMISSIONERS—TAX—DONATIONS.] If a majority of all the ballots cast at said election shall be in favor of said special tax, then it shall be the duty of the commissioner of highways of the township or road district to levy a tax in accordance with said vote and certify the

same to the county clerk, in the manner provided in section 57 of this Act. He shall also cause a copy of such certificate of levy to be filed in the office of the town or district clerk as provided in section 58 of this Act. The county clerk shall cause the amount of such levy, thus certified to him to be extended on the tax books for the current year: *Provided*, that the length of time for which the special tax levy shall continue shall not exceed five years, and also the road or roads to be improved must be designated in the petition. The commissioner may also receive donations in money, labor, materials or other valuable things, to aid in the construction of said road.

SEC. 112. LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAX.] The county clerk, when making out the tax books for the State and county tax for the collector, shall extend the special tax in separate columns against each tax payer's name or taxable property, as other taxes are extended, which shall be collected the same as State and county taxes, and known as the permanent road fund.

SEC. 113. BORROWING MONEY.] In any town or road district wherein the people have at any time voted for a special tax for gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads, as provided in sections 109 and 110 of this Act, and wherein it is desired to secure a greater sum for that purpose than is available from such special tax, a petition may be presented to the town clerk, to call a special election to vote upon the proposition of issuing the bonds of such town or road district: *Provided, however*, that the issuing of such bonds may be authorized concurrently with the election held pursuant to sections 109 and 110 of this Act and at which it is affirmatively determined to levy the tax therein specified. Said petition shall clearly state the proposition to be voted on at said town or district election substantially as follows: "To borrow dollars to construct or repair (describe the bridge or other work)." Such petition shall be signed by the commissioner of highways in his official capacity and by one hundred of the free holders of said town or district (or where there may be less than two hundred such free holders, then a majority of them), and thereupon such petition shall be filed in the office of the town or district clerk. Upon the filing of such petition, the town or district clerk shall call such special town or district election, by posting up in ten of the most public places in said town or district, notices of such special town or district election, which notices shall state the object, time and place of the meeting or election, the maximum sum to be borrowed, and the manner in which the voting is to be had which shall invariably be by ballot, and shall be, "For borrowing money to (here define the purpose)", or "Against borrowing money to (here define the purpose)." The special election shall be held at the place of the last annual town or district election, by giving at least ten days' notice, and returns thereof shall be made in the same manner as other special town or district elections are now or may hereafter be provided by law; and if it shall appear that a majority of the legal voters, voting at said election shall be in favor of said proposition, the commissioner of highways and the town or district clerk, as the case may be, shall issue from time to time, as the work progresses, a sufficient amount in the aggregate of the bonds of said town or district for the purpose of building and maintaining gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads; said bonds to be of such denomination, bear such rate of interest, not exceeding five per cent, upon such time, and be disposed of as the necessities and convenience of said town or district requires: *Provided*, that said bonds shall not be sold or disposed of either by sale or by payment to contractors for labor and materials for less than their par value. Such bonds shall be issued in not more than ten annual series; the first series of which shall mature not more than five years from the date thereof and each succeeding series in succeeding years thereafter. A record of all issues of said bonds shall be kept in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such town or district is located, and it shall be the duty of such county clerk to extend annually against the property of said township or road district a tax sufficient to pay the interest for said bonds for each year prior to the maturity of such first series and thereafter he shall extend the tax for each year sufficient

to pay each series as it matures, together with the interest thereon and the interest upon the unmatured bonds outstanding. Such bonds may be lithographed and the interest for each year evidenced by interest coupons there-to attached, which shall be signed by the same officers who executed the bonds: *Provided, however*, that the amount including the principal and interest, to be voted upon shall not exceed the amount which can be raised during a period of five years by a levy of one dollar on each one hundred dollars of taxable property as taken for assessment purposes for such town or district: *And, provided, further*, that the total amount of such bonded indebtedness shall in no case exceed thirty-five thousand (\$35,000.00) dollars and such town or district shall provide for the payment of such bonds and the interest thereon by appropriate taxation.

Sec. 114. DUTY OF TREASURER.] The treasurer of the road and bridge fund of any town or district before receiving any of said fund herein provided for, shall execute a good and sufficient bond, with two or more sureties, to be filed with the town clerk or district clerk, as the case may be, for the benefit of the town or district, in double the amount which will probably come into his hands by virtue of this subdivision of this Act.

Sec. 115. TAX COLLECTOR—DUTY—COMMISSION.] The tax, when collected, shall be paid to said treasurer as fast as collected, except such rate per cent as shall be allowed for collecting the same, and said tax shall be known and kept as the permanent road fund. The treasurer shall be allowed one per cent on all of said fund that comes into his hands.

Sec. 116. POWERS OF COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.] The commissioner of highways shall have power to employ a competent surveyor or civil engineer and their necessary assistants, for the purpose of surveying the route of the road to be improved, and make plans, specifications and estimates of said work. The commissioner shall cause the same to be divided into convenient sections, and each section numbered.

Sec. 117. PLANS—BIDS—NOTICE.] When the plans and specifications are completed, the commissioner shall advertise for sealed bids for said work, by publishing a notice thereof for at least three weeks in some newspaper published in said township. If there is no newspaper published therein, then in the newspaper published nearest said township, and also by posting notices in at least ten of the most public places in said town.

Sec. 118. PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS—WHAT TO CONTAIN.] The plans and specifications shall provide for the grading of a road-bed of not less than 20 feet in width on the surface, and so constructed as to drain freely to the sides and with all necessary side and lateral ditches and tile drains, bridges and culverts, and a track laid with gravel, rock, macadam, or other hard and durable substance, not less than seven or more than sixteen feet in width, and if constructed of gravel or broken stone, not less than ten inches thick in the center, and eight inches thick on the edges: *Provided, however*, this section shall be considered as directory only, and shall not prohibit the making of roads of different width or thickness, in the discretion of the commissioner.

Sec. 119. COMMISSIONER—OPENING BIDS—FAILURE TO GIVE BOND.] The commissioner shall appear at the time and place appointed, for the purpose of opening the bids and shall proceed to let the contract publicly to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders by sections, with proper specifications of the various kind of labor or material on each section, and bidders shall be required to separately state their bids for each class of work in such manner as the commissioner may provide, and each contractor shall be required to give bond with good and sufficient sureties for the performance of his contract, payable to the commissioner for the use and benefit of the town or district with the necessary specifications and stipulations on the part of the contractor entered therein: *Provided, however*, no contract in excess of the sum of two hundred (200.00) dollars shall be let by the commissioner of highways in any town or district without the approval of the county superintendent of highways. No commissioner shall be interested either directly or indirectly in any contract relating in any manner to said road.

Sec. 120. MAY REJECT BIDS.] If the commissioner of highways shall be of the opinion that the bids are too high, he may reject the same. No contract shall be deemed as let unless the contractor shall, within ten days after the letting, enter into contract and file a bond with two good and sufficient sureties with the commissioner, in the penal sum of double the amount of the contract, payable to the commissioner of highways upon the failure to comply with the conditions of his or their contract.

Sec. 121. ESTIMATE—PAYMENT OF CONTRACTOR.] The commissioner shall cause the surveyor or engineer to make estimates of the work done, and certify to the same, not oftener than once in thirty days, as may have been provided in the contracts, and shall then issue an order on the treasurer in favor of the contractor, reserving not less than 20 per cent of said estimates, to guarantee the completion of the contract. Upon the completion of the contract the commissioner and engineer shall make a thorough and complete examination and estimate of said work, and, if found in accordance with the specifications of the contract, the commissioner shall issue his order on the treasurer for the full amount due the contractor.

Sec. 122. RECORD—REPORT—SETTLEMENT.] The commissioner shall keep a full and accurate record of all his proceedings under this Act, and shall, upon the completion of the road, file with the town or district clerk all records, papers, plans, plats, estimates, specifications and contracts, and shall make a full report to, and settlement with the board of town auditors at all regular meetings of the same. If the commissioner fails to make such settlement, the supervisor shall cause an action to be instituted against him in the corporate name of the township to enforce such settlement.

Sec. 123. CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD—MATERIAL.] The commissioner may, in his discretion, cause the road to be constructed wholly of earth, and by a thorough system of tile and other drainage, when gravel, stone and other suitable hard materials can not be obtained at a cost within the means in the hands of the commissioner.

Sec. 124. COMMISSIONERS MAY TAKE MATERIALS.] The commissioner, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining or repairing gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads, as provided in this subdivision and for procuring materials therefor, may enter upon lands of others, doing no more damage than the necessity of the case may require, and take therefrom such material as is necessary for the construction and repairing of said roads: *Provided*, that the commissioner of highways, his employees, or teams, shall not enter upon such lands for the purpose in this section stated, without having paid or tendered the amount of damage allowed or agreed upon: *Provided*, that the commissioner and the party or parties owning or controlling the lands to be entered upon, or from which material is to be taken, cannot agree as to the amount of damage or value of material, that the amount of damage shall be determined as provided for in the law for exercising the right of eminent domain.

Sec. 125. COMPENSATION OF COMMISSIONER AND EMPLOYEES.] The commissioner shall receive the same compensation for his services under this subdivision of this Act as for services under the common road law: *Provided*, however, he shall not receive benefit for both kinds of service on the same day. The surveyor or engineer shall receive a compensation not to exceed that allowed by law to the county surveyor. The assistants or employees shall receive such reasonable compensation as may be agreed upon. The commissioner shall be paid out of the road and bridge fund of the town or district. The surveyors and other employees shall be paid by the commissioner out of the permanent road and bridge fund and none other.

Sec. 126. EXTENSION OF ROAD WITHIN CITY OR VILLAGES.] Whenever a special tax shall have been levied under the provisions of this subdivision of this Act, the commissioner of highways of any town or district may, by agreement with the city council or board of trustees of any city or village of less than 10,000 population, extend any road improved under the provisions of this subdivision within or through the corporate limits of such city or village: *Provided*, such extension within such city or village shall be of the same cost and kind of material as the road outside such city or village,

to be paid for out of said special tax and after completion to be maintained by the municipal authorities of such city or village at the cost of such city or village.

Sec. 127. POWERS OF COUNTY BOARD.] The several county boards of counties are hereby vested with the same powers for constructing, repairing and maintaining gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads in their respective counties as the commissioners of highways acting severally or together with the several county superintendents of highways according to the provisions of this Act. The county board of any county may also assist any town or road district therein in the construction of a hard road under the provisions of this Act, to the extent of fifteen per cent of the cost thereof: *Provided, however,* that the question of raising a special permanent road tax for the purposes set forth in this Act shall first be submitted to the legal voters of the county, at any regular election for county officers, on the petition of one hundred land owners who are legal voters in said county, to the county clerk, previous to the time of posting the notices for said county election, said petition and notices to designate the road or roads to be improved and number of years, not to exceed five, for which the tax shall be continued.

Sec. 128. BALLOTS—ELECTION—TAX.] The ballots shall be in the form prescribed in section 110 of this Act. If a majority of all the ballots cast at said election shall be in favor of the special permanent road tax, it shall be the duty of the county board to direct the county clerk to extend such tax against all the taxable property, including railroads in said county, and proceed in the construction of the road or roads voted for in the same manner as provided for the guidance of commissioners of highways in their respective towns or districts.

Sec. 129. ROADS TO BE FREE.] All roads constructed under the provisions of this subdivision of this Act, either by towns or districts or counties shall be free for public travel and kept in repair by the proper authorities thereof.

Sec. 130. SURPLUS FUND.] All surplus funds remaining in the hands of the treasurer of the town or district after the completion of any road provided for under this subdivision of this Act shall be turned over to the common road fund of said town or road district, as the case may be, except so much thereof as the commissioner may order retained for the purpose of repairing said permanent road.

ARTICLE VII.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLICABLE GENERALLY TO HIGHWAY OFFICIALS.

Sec. 131. TILE DRAINS—CONTRACT WITH OWNERS.] Whenever the commissioner of highways is about to lay a tile drain along any public road other than a State aid road, or the State Highway Commissioner or county superintendent of highways is about to lay such tile drain along a State aid road, the said highway commissioner, State Highway Commissioner, or county superintendent of highways, as the case may be, shall have power to contract with the owners or occupants of adjoining lands to lay larger tile than would be necessary to drain the road, and to permit connection therewith by such contracting parties to drain their lands: *Provided,* that all such contracts on roads other than State aid roads for a sum in excess of \$200.00 shall be made on behalf of any town or road district by the highway commissioner thereof, with the consent of the county superintendent of highways.

Sec. 132. WILLOW HEDGES—PUBLIC NUISANCE.] Where willow hedges, or a line of willow trees have been planted along the margin of a road, so as to render tiling impracticable, the commissioner of highways if the road be other than a State aid road, and the State Highway Commissioner or the county superintendent of highways, if the road be a State aid road, may contract with the owner for their destruction; and they shall be destroyed before tiling. The planting of these trees hereafter on the margin of roads is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

Sec. 133. CARRIAGES MAY BE KEPT OFF HIGHWAYS—WHEN.] The proper highway officials are hereby authorized to keep carriages and vehicles of every kind off the public highways whenever necessary to properly repair the same.

Sec. 134. OVERSEER MAY ENTER LANDS TO OPEN DITCHES, ETC.—WHEN OWNER WILL NOT CONSENT—PROCEEDINGS.] The highway commissioner of the towns and roads districts are hereby authorized to enter upon any land adjacent to any highway in their respective towns or districts for the purpose of opening any ditch, whenever it shall be necessary to open a water course from any highway to the natural water course; and to dig, open and clean ditches upon said land for the purpose of carrying off the water from said highways; or to drain any slough or pond on said highways: *Provided*, that unless the owner of such land, or his agents, shall first consent to the cutting of such ditches, the commissioner shall apply to any such justice of the peace of the county in which such road is situated for a summons, directed to any constable of said county, commanding him to summon the said owner to appear before the said justice, at a time and place specified in such summons, not less than five nor more than fifteen days from the date thereof, for the purpose of having the damages assessed which such owner may sustain by reason of the digging or opening of such ditches or drains. The said summons shall be under the hand of such justice and be served in the same manner as summons is now served in civil actions before justices of the peace. On the return of such summons, a venire shall be issued for a jury, as in other cases in the trial of civil actions before justices of the peace, which jury shall assess such damages and render a verdict therefor. Whereupon judgment shall be entered by the justice in accordance with the verdict. If either party shall feel aggrieved by such judgment, an appeal may be taken as in other cases; provided bond is filed within five days from the time of entering of the judgment. If no appeal is perfected within five days the amount so awarded shall be paid before the commissioner of highways shall be warranted and empowered to enter upon such lands and dig, open and clean such drains, ditches and water courses as aforesaid for the purposes contemplated in this Act. The commissioner is authorized to use the poll tax and road money of his town or district for the payment of such judgment: *Provided*, that not more than one-half of such jury shall be residents of the town or district which is liable to pay the damages: *Provided, further*, that in case the owner of said lands is a non-resident, service may be had by leaving a copy with the occupant or agent, or by notice in the same manner as prescribed in section 85 of this Act.

Sec. 135. MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTING ROADS—EMINENT DOMAIN.] The State Highway Commissioner, the State Highway Engineer, the county superintendent of highways and the commissioner of highways of any town or district, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining or repairing gravel, rock or other roads, and for procuring material therefor, may enter upon lands of others, doing no more damage than the necessity of the case may require, and take therefrom such material as is necessary for the construction or repair of said roads: *Provided*, that such State Highway Commissioner, State Highway Engineer, county superintendent or commissioner of highways, their employees or teams shall not enter upon such lands for the purpose stated in this Act without having paid or tendered the amount of damages allowed or agreed upon: *And, provided, further*, if such State Highway Commissioner, State Highway Engineer, county superintendent of highways or commissioner of highways and the party or parties owning or controlling the lands to be entered upon, or from which material is to be taken, cannot agree as to the amount of damage or value of such material, that the amount of damage shall be determined as provided for in the law for exercising the right of eminent domain.

Sec. 136. AUTHORITY TO STRAIGHTEN WATER COURSES.] Whenever any public road shall be petitioned for, and located, in part, in the bed of any stream, that the highway commissioners of the several towns or districts are hereby authorized to enter upon the adjacent land on which said stream is

located, for the purpose of changing the current of the said stream, so that it will not flow upon or over such proposed roadway; and to dig any necessary ditches for such purpose: *Provided*, that in case the owner of such land or his agent shall not consent to such straightening of said stream, then the commissioner shall first proceed to have the damages assessed and paid, in the same manner as is now provided for the assessment and payment of damages in proceedings to open ditches for the drainage of public highways.

Sec. 137. RIGHT OF OWNER TO MAKE CROSSING—COSTS.] Any person owning, using or occupying lands on both sides of any public highway, shall be entitled to the privilege of making a crossing under said highway for the purpose of letting his cattle and other domestic animals cross said road: *Provided*, said person shall erect at his own expense, a good and substantial bridge, with good railings on each side thereof, and build an embankment, of easy grade, on either side of said bridge; said bridge to be not less than sixteen feet wide, and to be approved in the case of a State aid road by the State Highway Commissioner, State Highway Engineer, or county superintendent of highways, and in the case of any other than a State aid road, to be approved by the commissioner of highways of the town or district in which said bridge is built, and the same to be kept constantly in good repair by the owner or occupant of said land, the construction subject always to the consent and approval of the said State Highway Commissioner, State Highway Engineer, county superintendent of highways or commissioner of highways, as the case may be: *And, provided, further*, that in case such crossing is made on any waterway or natural channel for water and where a culvert or bridge is maintained as required for road purposes, said owners or occupants shall not be required to pay for or construct any more of said crossing than the additional cost of such crossing over and above the necessary cost of a suitable culvert or bridge for road purposes at such place.

Sec. 138. TO KEEP DOWN WEEDS.] The commissioners of highways in their respective towns or road districts, shall annually, at the proper season, to prevent the spread of the same, destroy or cause to be destroyed, all cocklebur, Canada thistles, Russian thistle and all other kinds of thistles, or other noxious weeds, growing brush or plants growing on or upon all public roads other than State aid roads within their respective towns or districts. The State Highway Engineer or the county superintendent of highways shall attend to the destruction of such weeds, thistles and plants upon all State aid roads. It is also hereby made the duty of the highway officers aforesaid to seasonably mow and keep down all weeds or other vegetation growing along the highways under their respective jurisdictions.

PENALTY.] Any highway officer failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$25.00 for each season in which he shall neglect the requirements of this Act.

Sec. 139. CAPACITY OF BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.] It shall be unlawful hereafter to construct any bridge or culvert upon any ravine, creek or river upon a public highway or street in any town, county or city in this State unless such bridge or culvert shall have the capacity of sustaining a weight of at least one hundred pounds to the square foot.

PENALTY.] Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not to exceed \$200.00.

ARTICLE VIII.

LAW OF THE ROAD—OFFENSES AND PENALTIES—REPEALED.

Sec. 140. CERTAIN ROADS DECLARED PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.] All roads in this State which have been laid out in pursuance of any law of this State, or of the territory of Illinois, or which have been established by dedication

or used by the public as highways for fifteen (15) years, and which have not been vacated in pursuance of law, are hereby declared to be public highways.

Sec. 141. THE TERM CARRIAGE.] The term "carriage" as used in this Act shall be construed to include stage coaches, wagons, carts, sleighs, sleds, automobiles, motorcycles, motor vehicles and every other carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers and goods, or either of them.

Sec. 142. NOTICE AGAINST FAST DRIVING OVER BRIDGE.] The commissioner of highways, the State Highway Commissioner, the State Highway Engineer, or the county superintendent of highways, when they deem it advisable, may put up and maintain in conspicuous places at each end of any bridge a notice with the following words in large characters: "Five dollars fine for riding or driving on this bridge faster than a walk." If any person shall ride or drive over any bridge, upon which such notice has been placed, faster than a walk, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offense.

Sec. 143. DESTROYING OR DEFACING GUIDE BOARDS, ETC.] For destroying or defacing any guide board, post or milestone, or any notice or direction put up on any bridge or otherwise, by or with the authority of the State Highway Commissioner, State Highway Engineer, county superintendent of highways, or any commissioner of highways of any town or district, the offender shall forfeit a sum of not less than three dollars, nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 144. DEPOSITING IN ROAD WEEDS, GARBAGE, ETC.] It is hereby declared unlawful for any person to deposit in a public road weeds, trash, garbage or other offensive matter or any broken bottles, glass, boards, containing projecting nails or any other thing likely to cause punctures in the tires of automobiles or motor vehicles; and any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty of not less than three dollars nor more than ten dollars: *Provided, however*, that this section shall not apply to proper deposits of harmless materials made in good faith and in a proper manner to repair the roads.

Sec. 145. INJURING SIDEWALK, BRIDGE, ETC.] If any person shall purposely destroy or injure any sidewalk, public bridge, culvert, or causeway, or remove any of the timber or plank thereof, or obstruct the same, he shall forfeit a sum not less than three nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall be liable for all damages occasioned thereby and all necessary costs for rebuilding or repairing the same.

Sec. 146. TURN TO THE RIGHT.] That whenever any persons, traveling with any carriages, shall meet on any turnpike, road or public highway in this State, the persons so meeting shall seasonably turn their carriages to the right of the beaten track, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering or interrupting, under the penalty of five dollars for every neglect or offense, to be recovered by the party aggrieved: *Provided*, this section shall not be construed to apply to a case where it is impracticable from the nature of the ground for the driver of the carriage or wagon to turn to the right of the beaten track.

Sec. 147. DRUNKEN DRIVER—PENALTY.] No person owning any carriage, running or traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers, shall knowingly employ, or continue in employment, any person to drive such carriage who is addicted to drunkenness or the excessive use of spirituous liquors; and if any such owner shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall forfeit at the rate of \$5.00 per day for all the time he shall keep such driver in his employment. Any person driving his own team, or the team of another, on the public highway, when intoxicated, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$3.00, nor more than \$25.00 for each offense.

Sec. 148. DRUNKEN DRIVER, DISCHARGE OF.] If any driver, while actually employed in driving any such carriage shall be guilty of intoxication, to such a degree as to endanger the safety of the passengers in the carriage, it

shall be the duty of the owner of such carriage, on receiving written notice of the fact, signed by any one of said passengers, and certified by him on oath, forthwith to discharge such driver from his employment; and every such owner who shall retain, or have in his employ, within thirty days after the receipt of such notice, any driver who shall have been so intoxicated, shall forfeit at the rate of five dollars per day for the time during which he shall keep any such driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Sec. 149. RUNNING HORSES, ETC., ON PUBLIC ROADS.] No person driving any carriage upon any turnpike, road or public highway within the State, with or without passengers therein, shall run his horses or carriage or permit the same to run, upon any occasion, or for any purpose whatever, except in case of necessity; and every person who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding \$100.00 or imprisoned not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 150. TEAM TO BE HITCHED.] It shall not be lawful for the driver of any carriage, used for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire, to leave the horses attached thereto while passengers remain therein, without making such horses fast with a sufficient halter, rope or chain, or by placing the lines in the hands of some other person, so as to prevent their running; and if any such driver shall offend against the provisions of this section, he shall forfeit the sum of \$20.00, to be recovered by action, to be commenced within six months; and unless the amount of such recovery be paid forthwith, execution shall be immediately issued therefor.

Sec. 151. OWNER LIABLE FOR DAMAGES—DRIVER OF STAGE, ETC., GUILTY OF MISDEMEANOR.] The owner of every carriage running upon any turnpike, road or public highway, for the conveyance of passengers, shall be liable, jointly or severally, to the party injured, in all cases, for all injuries or damages done by any person in the employment of such owners as a driver while driving such carriage, to any person, or to the property of any person, and that whenever the act occasioning such injury or damage be willful, negligent or otherwise, in the same manner as such driver would be liable. Any driver of any mail stage coach, or any other vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, willfully offending against the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$300.00, or imprisoned not exceeding four months.

Sec. 152. INJURING OR OBSTRUCTING ROADS, ETC.] If any person shall injure or obstruct a public road by felling a tree or trees in, upon or across the same, or by placing or leaving any other obstruction thereon, or encroaching upon the same with any fence, or by plowing or digging any ditch or other opening thereon, or by turning a current of water so as to saturate or wash the same, or shall leave the cuttings of any hedge thereon, for more than ten days, he shall forfeit for every such offense a sum not less than three dollars, nor more than ten dollars; and in case of placing any obstruction on the highway, an additional sum of not exceeding three dollars per day for every day he shall suffer such obstruction to remain after he has been ordered to remove the same by the commissioner of highways or in case the road is a State aid road, after he has been ordered to remove the same by the State Highway Commissioner, State Highway Engineer or county superintendent of highways. Any person feeling himself aggrieved may make complaint under this section: *Provided, however,* this section shall not apply to any person who shall lawfully fell any tree for use and shall immediately remove the same out of the road, nor to any person through whose land a public road may pass, who shall desire to drain his land, and who shall give due notice to the proper highway officials of such intention: *And, provided, further,* that the commissioner of highways, State Highway Commissioner, State Highway Engineer, or county superintendent of highways, as the case may be, after having given reasonable notice (to the owners) of the obstruction, or persons so obstructing, or plowing, or digging ditches upon such road, of the obstruction, may remove any such fence or other obstruction, fill up any such ditch or excavation, except ditches necessary to the drainage of an adjoining farm emptying into a ditch upon

the highway, and recover the necessary cost of such removal from such owner or other person obstructing such road aforesaid, to be collected by the highway officials having jurisdiction of the road whereon such offense was committed.

Sec. 153. OBSTRUCTING PERSON IN HIGHWAY.] If any person shall willfully and unnecessarily hinder, obstruct or delay, or shall willfully and unnecessarily attempt to delay, hinder or obstruct any other person in lawfully driving or traveling along or upon any public highway in this State, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty-five (25) dollars; and shall also be liable for all damages occasioned to any person by reason of a violation of this section.

Sec. 154. ITINERANT CAMPING ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS UNLAWFUL.] It shall be unlawful for any itinerant person or persons on any public highway in this State to either hitch or turn loose any stock, cows, horses or other animals for the purpose of feeding same or for purpose of temporary camping on such public highways of this State for a period to exceed twelve hours in any one township or district.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATING SECTION 154.] Any legal voter or resident in this State may enter complaint before any court having jurisdiction against any person or persons found violating this section and it shall be the duty of such court to issue a warrant for the arrest of such violators and have them brought forthwith before said court for examination, and if found guilty of such violation as charged, shall be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) or exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each such offense, or committed to the county jail not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of such court.

Sec. 155. LAMPS.] Every carriage driven upon any public highway of this State during the period from sunset to one hour before sunrise shall carry at least one lighted lamp, showing a light visible at least two hundred feet in the direction toward which such carriage is proceeding, and shall also by the same or another lighted lamp, display a light, visible for an equal distance in the reverse direction. Every person driving a carriage upon a public highway in violation of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than five (\$5.00) dollars and not more than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars for each offense.

Sec. 156. ENGINES ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.] It shall be the duty of persons in charge of any steam, gasoline or oil traction engine, being propelled over the highways of this State, to stop said engine whenever they meet any person or persons going in the opposite direction on said highway with horses or other animals, until said horses or other animals shall have passed by; and said engine shall be stopped when it is one hundred (100) yards distant from said horses or other animals, and sooner in case said horses or other animals become frightened at said engine before arriving at said distance. The owner or driver of said engine shall also keep a good, trusty man not less than fifty (50) nor more than two hundred (200) yards in advance of said engine, to assist in controlling any horses or other animals being driven or used on said highway; until said horses or other animals shall have passed by said engine; and it shall be the duty of the man thus sent in advance to use all reasonable care and diligence to prevent the occurrence of any accidents which might result in case said horses or other animals become frightened at said steam engine.

WHEN UNLAWFUL TO BLOW WHISTLE.] It shall be unlawful for any person to blow the whistle of said engine while on the public highway.

PENALTY.] Any owner of a steam, gasoline or oil traction engine, who, by himself, agent or employee, violates the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall, for each offence be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall also be liable for all damages that may be sustained by persons or property by reason of his failing to comply with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 157. WIDTH OF TIRES REGULATED.] From and after the first day of January, A. D. 1917, all wagons or vehicles for the hauling or carriage of freight used upon any of the public roads of this State shall be provided with tires not less than three inches in width, and from and after said date all carriages, wagons and vehicles used upon any of the public roads of this State shall be of the standard tread or width of sixty-two (62) inches, measured from the center line of the tires upon the wheels thereof. From and after the date aforesaid it shall be unlawful for any person to use or drive any wagon or carriage upon any public road in this State in violation of the provisions of this section under penalty of not to exceed two hundred (\$200) dollars.

Sec. 158. SUITS FOR RECOVERY OF FINES OR PENALTIES UNDER ACT, HOW BROUGHT—APPLICATION OF FINES.] All suits for the recovery of any fine or penalty under this Act, including as well such offenses as may be committed upon or in relation to State aid roads as upon other roads, shall be brought in the name of the town or district in which the offense is committed, before any justice of the peace within the county, who shall have jurisdiction in such cases, to the extent of their jurisdiction in other cases, or before any other court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided*, that all suits for fines and penalties, incurred under this Act, on town or district and county line roads, shall be brought in the name of the town or district to which that part of the road shall have been allotted, before any justice of the peace who shall have jurisdiction in such cases to the extent of their jurisdiction in other cases or before any other court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of the State Highway Commissioner, State Highway Engineer, county superintendent of highways and commissioner of highways to seasonably prosecute for all fines and penalties under this Act; but in case of failure of said officers to so prosecute, complaint may be made by any person: *Provided*, said person shall, before bringing suit in the name of the town or district, give bond for costs, as is provided for in case of a non-resident. But whenever any person shall enter complaint to any of said highway officials, it shall be the duty of such highway official to at once proceed to investigate as to the reasons of such complaint, and if such complaint is found to be just, he shall at once proceed to prosecution.

Sec. 159. FINES—HOW DISPOSED OF.] All fines and penalties recovered under the provisions of this Act for offenses committed upon or in relation to State aid roads, shall, unless otherwise provided, be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him transmitted to the State Treasurer to become a part of the State Road and Bridge Fund. All fines and penalties recovered under provisions of this Act for offenses committed upon or in relation to all other roads shall, unless otherwise provided, be paid over to the treasurer of the road and bridge fund of the town or district where the offense is committed to be expended upon the roads and bridges in said district or town. The judgment or docket entry of the court or justice imposing a fine or penalty for violation of this Act as aforesaid, shall in each instance specify whether such offense was committed upon or in relation to a State aid road or a road other than a State aid road.

Sec. 160. RESTRICTION—JURISDICTION.] Nothing contained in this Act shall interfere with or affect any law concerning hackney coaches or carriages in any of the cities of this State, nor interfere with nor affect the law or ordinances of any such city for the licensing or regulating such coaches or carriages. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising under this Act, where the penalty does not exceed their jurisdiction.

Sec. 161. PART INVALID.] The invalidity of any portion of this Act shall not affect the validity of any portion thereof which can be given effect without such invalid part.

Sec. 162. CERTAIN ACTS REPEALED.] The following Acts and parts of Acts are hereby repealed:

"An Act in regard to roads and bridges in counties under township organization, and to repeal an Act and parts of Acts therein named," approved June 23, 1883: *Provided, however*, that all officials now holding office under

said Act shall continue to exercise and enjoy their respective rights, powers, duties and emoluments as therein provided until the first election of highway officials held under and pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

"An Act to provide for the organization of road districts, the election and duties of the officials therein, and in regard to roads and bridges, in counties not under township organization, and to repeal an Act and parts of Acts therein named," approved May 4, 1887: *Provided, however*, that all officials now holding office under said Act shall continue to exercise and enjoy their respective rights, powers, duties and emoluments as therein provided until the first election of highway officials held under and pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

"An Act in regard to roads and bridges in counties not under township organization and to provide for the adoption of the same," approved May 10, 1901: *Provided, however*, that all officials now holding office under said Act shall continue to exercise and enjoy their respective rights, powers, duties and emoluments as therein provided until the first election of highway officials held under and pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

"An Act requiring the destruction of cockleburrs, weeds or plants," approved May 31, 1879.

"An Act to amend sections one (1) and two (2) of an Act entitled 'An Act requiring the destruction of cockleburrs, weeds or plants,' approved May 31, 1879, and by adding thereto sections three (3), four (4) and five (5)," approved June 2, 1895.

"An Act to authorize the construction and maintenance of gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads," approved June 18, 1883.

"An Act to protect persons and property from danger from steam engines on public highways," approved June 26, 1885.

"An Act to enable commissioners of highways to condemn lands under the right of eminent domain for the purpose of procuring rock, gravel or other material for building or repairing public roads," approved June 21, 1895.

"An Act authorizing the highway commissioners of any township to construct sidewalks in unincorporated villages," approved June 21, 1895.

"An Act concerning travel upon public highways," approved June 21, 1895.

"An Act to regulate the construction of bridges and culverts " approved April 21, 1899.

"An Act to provide for appointment of a good roads commissions and to make an appropriation therefor," approved May 15, 1903.

"An Act entitled 'An Act to enable commissioners of highways in counties not under township organization to straighten water courses in the construction of public roads,' " approved May 16, 1905.

"An Act authorizing the commissioners of highways in any township in counties under township organization and the commissioner of highways or boards of county commissioners in counties not under township organization, to maintain earth roads with a drag and to contract for the use of the same and provide penalty for injury to work so done," approved May 31, 1907.

"An Act making it the duty of counties under township organization and towns in counties under township organization to build, construct and maintain approaches to bridges located on or near town and county lines," approved June 4, 1907.

"An Act to protect turnpike and gravel or macadam roads and to provide a penalty for its violation," approved June 5, 1911.

"An Act to authorize counties changing from township organization to county organization to assess a poll tax, road labor and road tax at any meeting of the county commissioners during the first year after such change," approved May 28, 1879.

"An Act in regard to itinerant camping on public highways," approved April 21, 1899.

"An Act to establish a State Highway Commission defining the duties thereof and to make an appropriation for experimental purposes," approved May 18, 1905.

"Section 16 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization,' " approved March 4, 1874, and as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901.

"An Act to provide for the election of the commissioners of highways in counties under township organization, and to legalize the election and official acts of such as were elected in the years 1874 and 1875, and to fix the compensation of the treasurers of such commissioners," approved April 15, 1875.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY.

Local government in Illinois has received considerable attention from others than those directly engaged in its operation, as illustrating important phases in the development of local institutions throughout the United States. In 1876, Elijah M. Haines, editor of the standard treatise on the Law of Township Organization and County Affairs in Illinois, read before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga, N. Y., a paper on Township Organization—its origin and progress in the Western States. Some years later, (in 1883) Albert Shaw published a brilliant sketch of Local Government in Illinois, in the Johns Hopkins' University Studies in Historical and Political Science, which has come to be accepted and used by later writers, as a standard authority.

These articles, however, are based mainly on the statutory provisions; and neither presents a comprehensive account of the historical development and actual operation of local government in this State. As a result, the prevailing ideas and the instruction on this subject to the younger generation in our schools and colleges over-emphasize a traditional view, and are inadequate and at times misleading, both with regard to the history of institutions and the importance of the different factors in the working of local government at the present time.

Since 1900, more thorough studies have been made of some of the historical phases of the subject, through the efforts of the Illinois State Historical Library, the Illinois State Historical Society and the University of Illinois. The following publications of the Illinois State Historical Library and Society deal largely or mainly with the history of local government in Illinois:

E. J. James: Information relating to the Territorial Records of Illinois. Pubs. No. 2.

Territorial Records of Illinois, 1809-1812. Edited by Edmund J. James. Pubs. No. 3, 1901.

M. H. Newell: Township Government in Illinois. Pubs. No. 9, 1904, pp. 467-504.

C. W. Alvord: Illinois in the Eighteenth Century. Bulletin Vol. I, No. 1, 1905.

C. W. Alvord: Territorial Laws of Illinois, 1809-1811. Bulletin Vol. I, No. 2.

C. W. Alvord: The Finding of the Kaskaskia Records. Pubs. No. 11, 1906, p. 27.

Geo. A. Dupuy: The Earliest Courts of the Illinois Country. Pubs. No. 11, 1906, p. 27.

May Allinson: The Government of Illinois, 1790-1799. Pubs. No. 12, 1907, p. 277.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vols. II and V; Virginia Series, Vols. I and II; Cahokia and Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790. Edited with introduction by C. W. Alvord.

C. W. Alvord: The County of Illinois, reprinted from the Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. II.

Data relating to the history of Illinois counties has also been published (in 1906) in a pamphlet on Counties of Illinois, their origin and evolution, compiled by James A. Rose, Secretary of State.

In view of these circumstances and as a basis for a revision of the laws on county and township government, it has seemed desirable to place on record a more extended account of local government in Illinois. This will be by no means exhaustive; and no attempt will be made to duplicate the detailed history of the earlier period. But there will be presented, first, a historical survey of the development of local institutions in Illinois, and secondly, a descriptive and critical discussion of the existing system and its operation. This account is prepared largely from official records, supplemented by data from local histories, and by other data and opinions, more especially with reference to conditions at the present time, secured in answer to inquiries and by correspondence with local officials and others.

INQUIRIES TO COUNTY OFFICIALS.

To secure information for this report, the following inquiries were sent to county officials throughout the State:

INQUIRIES TO COUNTIES NOT UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

1. Has any effort been made to have the township system adopted in your county?
2. Has any proposal been made to unite your county with any adjoining county, under sections 64-84 of the Revised Statutes, chapter 34?
3. Number of meetings of county commissioners during the past year.
4. Do you consider the county assessment of property more, or less, satisfactory than assessment by town assessors?
5. Is the county collection of taxes more, or less, satisfactory than collection by town collectors?
6. What is your opinion of the present system of road district highway commissioners?
7. Do you favor a county road engineer to supervise road and bridge work?
8. Do you favor the appointment of medical examiners to conduct coroners' inquests, the state's attorney to investigate cases where there is apparent need for criminal proceedings?

INQUIRIES TO COUNTIES UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

1. When was the township system established in your county?
2. Has any proposal been made to return to the county system?
3. Has any proposal been made to unite your county with any adjoining counties, under sections 64-84 of the Revised Statutes, chapter 34?
4. Number of supervisors in your county.
5. Number of meetings of board of supervisors during the past year.
6. Would a board of (3) county commissioners be more, or less, satisfactory than the board of supervisors?
7. What is your opinion of the town assessor, and do you favor a county assessor, as recommended by the special tax commission?
8. What is your opinion of town collectors, and do you favor a county collector?
9. What is your opinion of town highway commissioners?
10. Do you favor a county road engineer to supervise road and bridge work?
11. Do you favor a county board of education appointed by county judge, board of supervisors, or governor, to supervise local schools and to appoint county superintendent of schools?
12. Do you favor a law authorizing the creation of county auditors in counties containing more than 25,000 population?
13. Do you favor the appointment of medical examiners to conduct coroners' inquests, the state's attorney to investigate cases where there is apparent need for criminal proceedings?
14. What is your opinion of the effectiveness and value of the town meeting?

It will be noted that most of the inquiries have reference to the advisability of a greater concentration of local administration, many relating to the possible transfer of functions from town to county officials. If all the suggested changes were made, the result would almost eliminate town government. But the purpose of the inquiries was to ascertain local opinion in regard to each question considered by itself.

The replies to these inquiries are summarized in the statement below, and shown in more detail by counties in table XVII. In the aggregate more than two-thirds of the replies were in favor of greater concentration of local administration in the hands of county officials; and on several questions the replies in favor of what may be called county concentration were from three to nearly six times as many as those opposed. Summarizing the replies by counties, those from eighty-one counties were in favor of county concentration by more than two to one, those from fourteen counties showed a majority opposed to county concentration, while from seven counties the opposition was more than a third but no more than one-half of the replies.

An examination of the replies classified according to the population of counties shows that the strongest expression in favor of county administration came from the small counties now under the county system, and next from the counties under township organization with from 25,000 to 40,000 population. But the prevailing tendency of the replies from all classes of counties was in the same direction.

This general result however does not mean that there was any such decided opinion in favor of the complete abolition of township organization and adoption of the present alternative system of county government. The replies to the different questions showed a considerable variation; and these will be noted in the discussion of the several topics. But the general result clearly indicates that some features of the present system of county and township government are not satisfactory.

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO INQUIRIES.

TOTAL REPLIES.	Over 40,000.			25,000-40,000.			Under 25,000.			Totals.		Counties not under township organization.		Grand totals.	
	Yes.	No.	(a)	Yes.	No.	(a)	Yes.	No.	(a)	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
	336	186	---	357	132	---	456	214	---	1,149	532	192	25	1,341	557
County commissioners.....	34	31	---	35	27	---	42	46	---	111	104	---	---	111	104
County assessors.....	44	21	---	44	14	---	56	23	---	142	58	---	---	181	59
County collectors.....	46	29	---	49	16	---	60	34	---	155	79	---	1	197	80
County auditors.....	38	28	---	42	20	---	48	23	---	128	72	---	---	128	72
Medical examiners.....	37	28	---	38	21	---	61	26	---	136	75	---	---	168	86
County road engineers.....	59	9	---	59	7	---	74	17	---	191	33	---	11	230	39
County commissioners criticised	40	19	---	46	13	---	56	22	---	142	54	---	6	184	60
Highway commissioners criticised	39	20	---	44	14	---	59	23	---	142	57	---	---	142	57
Total.....	336	186	---	357	132	---	456	214	---	1,149	532	192	25	1,341	557

BY COUNTIES.

County commissioners.....	10	7	7	13	10	3	16	17	2	39	34	12	---	39	34
County assessors.....	14	5	5	16	6	4	24	6	5	54	16	14	---	60	16
County collectors.....	12	7	5	20	5	1	19	10	6	51	22	12	---	68	22
County auditors.....	12	8	4	16	6	4	21	9	5	49	23	13	---	49	23
Medical examiners.....	13	6	5	13	6	4	21	4	5	57	16	17	---	68	18
County road engineers.....	22	2	---	23	1	2	29	2	4	74	5	6	---	88	7
Highway commissioners criticised	17	4	3	20	3	3	22	6	7	59	13	13	---	73	13
Town meetings criticised.....	12	3	9	17	5	4	22	4	9	51	12	22	---	51	12
Aggregate.....	16	6	2	20	4	2	28	4	3	64	14	7	---	81	14

(a) Equally divided or uncertain. In the line of aggregate, the figures in these columns show the number of counties from which the negative opinions are more than third but not more than a half of the total replies.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

To summarize briefly the main tendencies in the development of local institutions in Illinois is more difficult than is indicated by the sweeping generalizations of previous writers now commonly accepted. A careful analysis of the complicated mass of detailed legislation shows many conflicting provisions; and the broader lines of movement have at times been seriously interrupted by counteracting and cross currents, which tend to confuse the situation. The most salient characteristics may however be noted along two main lines: the movement from a simple and concentrated organization to a highly differentiated list of local officials, as yet lacking efficient organization and correlation; and the movement from a centralized system, proceeding for many years in the direction of decentralization, but more recently showing some more centralizing tendencies.

During the various stages of territorial government in Illinois, local officials were appointed by the territorial authorities, and judicial and administrative functions were concentrated in the same hands. In these respects the local institutions followed the systems of Virginia and Kentucky. Provision was, however, made from the organization of the Northwest Territory for both county and township officials; the latter showing the influence of the Middle Atlantic states.

Under the first State Constitution of Illinois, 1818, the establishment of elective county commisisoners formed a distinct step towards decentralization and the separation of judicial and administrative functions. These changes showed a tendency toward further development in the direction of the Pennsylvania system of local government. But during the first decade of the State, the disintegration of the early civil township and the formation of distinct sub-districts of the counties for elections, roads and other local purposes showed the influence of the increasing migration from the southern states.

Further changes during the period of the first State Constitution were clearly in the direction of further decentralization of local administration. Justices of the peace were made elective in sub-districts of the counties in 1827; a considerable number of towns and a few cities were incorporated; in the last decade of this period a system of local school administration was organized, based on the congressional townships and petty school districts; while the rapid multiplication of new counties, many of small area, showed the influence of the same tendency.

The second State Constitution (1848) shows clearly the presence of conflicting forces. A series of restrictions on the formation of new counties put an end to further decentralization by this means; while the revival of county courts with both judicial and administrative powers, marked a return to the earlier and more concentrated machinery of county government. At the same time however, the provisions for an optional system of township organization opened another way to further decentralization. But the town governments as established fell far short of the powers of the New England towns. The township law followed closely that of New York; and its main features were decentralization of road administration and State functions such as the assessment and collection of taxes, rather than the grant of important powers of local home rule. Nevertheless, the township system was rapidly adopted in many counties; while the incorporation of cities and small villages continued the process of administrative decentralization. The continued centralization of legislative power was clearly shown in the enormous and increasing mass of special legislation for counties, cities and other local districts, which forms one of the most notable characteristics of this period.

In the third State Constitution (1870) special legislation was prohibited on a long list of subjects; and this restriction has been more effective than in other states in reducing the volume of special local acts. But this has not brought about any important general grants of legislative power to local authorities, and the main result has been to change the form of legislative

control. Detailed general laws or laws applying to certain classes of local districts have been passed in increasing numbers, adding to the complications of local administration.

The Constitution of 1870 also returned to the separation of judicial and administrative functions in counties not under township organization, by reviving the system of county commissioners for such counties.

After 1870, the decentralizing tendencies continued for a time, in the further extension of the township system, and by the introduction (in 1887) of elective road district commissioners in counties not under township organization. The latter change removed one of the important distinctions between the two classes of counties in Illinois.

On the other hand, in the last twenty years there has been some tendency to increase the importance of the county as compared to the town, in the administration of poor relief and the assessment of property for taxation.

More notable has been the decline in the relative importance of the town in comparison with the enormous development of municipal powers and functions in the incorporated cities. This enlarged importance of urban government has been due in the main to the increase of urban population; but also in part to the fact that the municipal areas have been adjusted from time to time to correspond more closely to the convenience of administration than the fixed and artificial boundaries of the townships.

In the organization of town government, the town meeting has lost ground by close restrictions on the fundamental power of taxation, as well as by the failure to enlarge its authority; and the significant powers of town authorities are vested in administrative officials acting under the minute regulations of statute law.

Moreover there has been some development of State administrative authority by the transfer of functions to State officials such as the assessment of railroad property by the State board of equalization, the development of State charitable institutions, recently more thoroughly centralized under the control of the State Board of Administration, and other State offices and institutions. There has also been some development of State aid and supervision of local authorities, through the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Board of Public Charities, (recently replaced by the State Charities Commission), and the State Highway Commission. But as yet this latter tendency is less notable in Illinois than in other states, such as Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin.

The most general local government districts in Illinois are counties, townships and school districts. In addition there are organized many cities and villages and also special drainage and park districts. These municipal areas overlap each other; and the system as a whole is more complicated and confusing than in any other state.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

There are 102 counties in the State of Illinois, ranging from counties of less than 200 square miles and 7,000 population to counties of over 1,000 square miles and more than 100,000 population. There are 29 counties with an area of less than 400 square miles, the constitutional limit for new counties; and there are half a dozen counties with an area of more than 1,000 square miles. There are 50 counties with less than 25,000 population, and 17 counties with more than 50,000 population.

A good many difficulties in the operation of county government are due to these wide variations in the area and population of counties. It is safe to say that the county officers required by the Constitution are more than are needed in many of the small counties; and that more efficient and more economical administration could be secured by combining two or more officials into one, or by giving some of the officials jurisdiction over several of the small counties, or by uniting several small counties into one.

County boards in Illinois are organized in three distinct types: A board of three commissioners elected at large, in counties not under township organization; a board of fifteen commissioners for Cook County, ten

elected from the city of Chicago and five from the rest of the county; and boards of supervisors, elected by towns in other counties under township organization. The latter range in size from five members in Putnam County to fifty-three in LaSalle County. In eighteen counties there are thirty or more members in the board of supervisors.

The large board of supervisors has often been supported on the theory that the county board is the legislative branch of county government. But an examination of the powers and functions of county boards shows that, apart from making appropriations and levying taxes, for the most part they act as administrative bodies. For this purpose the large board is unwieldy and ineffective. Only five or six other states have county boards as large as the boards of supervisors in Illinois, and most, even of the states with town governments, have county boards of from three to seven members.

A small majority of the replies to the inquiries sent to county officials in Illinois in counties under township organization were in favor of a small board of county commissioners in preference to the present boards of supervisors. From thirty-nine counties under township organization there was a decided preponderance in favor of county commissioners; but a majority of the replies from thirty-four counties were opposed to small boards of commissioners. This situation seems to show the need for some other alternative, occupying perhaps a middle ground between the two main forms of organization now permitted in this State. At the same time much of the detailed administrative work now performed by the county boards should be done by county officers; and one of the county officers might well be recognized as the chief executive officer.

In each county there are elected from nine to thirteen officers. From four to seven county officers are elected at one time, at the general election in November of even numbered years, along with State officials and members of the general assembly. It is coming to be recognized that the long ballot necessary for so many elective officers prevents anything like true popular selection in the choice of these officers; and the demand for a short ballot calls for decided changes in the method of selecting county officers. Some improvement could be secured by eliminating statutory officers from the elective list; but as most of the county officers are provided for by the State Constitution, a satisfactory solution can only be secured by the amendment or revision of the Constitution.

The county clerk has the most varied duties, and from his official contact with all branches of county administration is tending to become the *de facto* chief executive officer of the county. He is custodian of the county records, clerk and accountant of the county board and clerk of the county court; he has important duties under the primary and election laws, and in the assessment of property and the extension and collection of taxes; he issues hunters' and marriage licenses, and performs numerous other duties. If the county clerk were given some of the legal powers of a chief executive, the responsibility and efficiency of county administration could be improved.

The county judge, in most counties, deals mainly with probate administration; but in counties of over 50,000 population this business is vested in a separate probate judge. The county judge also has a limited jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, and has some administrative functions mainly in connection with elections and taxation.¹

The county treasurer is not only custodian of county funds, but is also county collector of taxes (collecting State, county and local taxes), and supervisor of assessments in counties under township organization, and is assessor in counties not under township organization.

The clerk of the circuit court acts also as recorder, except in counties of more than 60,000 population, in which a recorder of deeds is elected. In counties with a distinct probate judge there is also a probate clerk.¹

The state's attorney is primarily a public prosecutor in criminal cases, acting as agent of the State; but he also acts as legal advisor and attorney

¹ In Cook county there are also circuit and superior court judges and additional court clerks elected.

for the county and county officers. This officer might well be appointed by the Governor or Attorney General, as a direct representative of the central State government; and one official might act for two or more of the smaller counties.

The sheriff may be called the constituent officer of the county. His principal duties are now as chief conservator of the peace and executive agent of the judicial courts. In counties not under township organization, he is collector of taxes.

The coroner holds inquests on the bodies of persons whose deaths are supposed to be due to violence or other undue cause. The procedure is antiquated; and this work could be better done by appointing competent medical examiners, and authorizing the state attorneys to investigate cases where need for criminal proceedings is shown.

The county superintendent of schools acts as agent of the State in distributing the State school fund, and also inspects and supervises the local school officials, under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He forms a more effective intermediary between the State and the local officials in the smaller local districts than is provided in any other branch of public administration.

The county surveyor (a statutory official) makes surveys in special cases, for private parties or on the order of a court.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The development of county administration is limited by constitutional limitations on the tax rate and amount of debt; while the tax rate is further restricted by the Juul law. In fact the total amount of county taxes remained almost stationary from 1870 to 1900. Since the latter date there has been a considerable increase, from \$6,179,195 to \$11,546,266; but most of this has been in Cook County. The highest rates are in the small counties.

County expenditures are supposed to be under the control of the county boards. But numerous fees and some salaries and other expenses are regulated by statute; and about forty per cent of the county expenditures are paid without the action or control of the county board.

An attempt to compile statistics of county finances for analysis and comparison had to be abandoned for lack of data from most of the counties. But the information received from fifteen counties, supplemented by a more detailed examination of the records of Sangamon and Piatt counties, serve to show clearly the inadequacy of existing accounting methods. Except in Cook County, no officer keeps a complete record of all the financial transactions of the county; and no statements are prepared consolidating and summarizing the records of the various officials. In fact, the different reports do not even cover the same fiscal year. The several officers receiving fees and commissions pay from these the expenses of their offices; and only the surplus is paid into the county treasury. At the same time, a large part of the fees and commissions are paid by the county, and to add together the total amounts in the several reports would involve duplication to a considerable extent. Expenditures are reported on a basis of warrants cancelled, instead of on warrants issued, and thus do not show the expenses properly chargeable to a given year. Nor do the present accounts and reports classify the expenditures for the main purposes of county administration, nor do they separate ordinary expenses from payments for permanent improvements, or compare expenditures with appropriations. No balance sheets of assets and liabilities are prepared.

To secure a satisfactory system of county accounts and financial reports there is need for the service of trained accountants. A number of other states have provided for county auditors; and by recent legislation auditors have been provided for the Illinois counties with over 75,000 population. But there is clear need for establishing a uniform system of accounting in all the counties, with a regular inspection and audit of accounts by a State

official, as is now established in Ohio and other states. Such arrangements would permit of the release of county officials and their bondsmen from further liabilities after their term of office.

POOR RELIEF.

Local poor relief in Illinois is furnished partly in county poor farms and partly by outdoor relief. Nearly every county maintains a poor farm and almshouse. Conditions in these institutions show some improvement in recent years, owing to a closer inspection and the removal of the insane and other classes to State institutions. But the situation in most counties is far from satisfactory. The inmates of the county farms include the aged, blind, demented, feeble minded, deaf and dumb and children; and as the average number in each county outside of Cook County is less than thirty, proper segregation of the different classes is impossible. Petty politics often plays a prominent part in the management of these institutions. The average expenditure per inmate reported shows wide variations between different counties; while there are no satisfactory accounts of receipts and expenditures. In most counties hospital facilities and medical aid are inadequate.

In two-thirds of the counties the expenditure for outdoor relief is larger than that for the county farm. This aid is administered by the county commissioners and township supervisors, with appointed overseers in some places. In nine counties under township organization, the payments for outdoor relief are made by the town; in the other counties the expenses are paid by the county. The administration of outdoor relief lacks organization and system; reports, records and documents are defective and in many places lacking; while the range of expenditures in different counties shows the absence of any definite policy.

About thirty counties pay money pensions to blind persons, under a law of 1903; and in fifteen other counties allowances are made to some of the blind.

COUNTY JAILS.

The condition of the county jails in Illinois, as shown by the inspections of the State Charities Commission, show but little improvement over conditions shown by the first examination of the former State Board of Charities in 1870. A large majority of the jails are old and unsanitary. Only ten counties had jails in first class condition; and in 37 counties the jails should be condemned as unsanitary. In 72 of 100 counties the law regarding the segregation of minors and adults was violated; in 11 counties there were no provisions for women, and in many other counties the women's cells were not segregated from those of the men. Only 17 counties did not have insane persons in the jail. In 29 counties so-called "Kangaroo courts" were permitted.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Any county may adopt or discontinue the system of township organization, on petition and a popular vote; a smaller petition being required for adoption than for discontinuance. There are now 85 of the 102 counties in Illinois which have adopted the township system. Since 1890 only two counties have adopted township organization; and under existing conditions the counties with and without township organization seem likely to remain as they are. Most of the counties not under township organization are small in area and population.

In the 85 counties there are 1,430 civil townships, with an average area slightly less than 36 square miles. Most of the townships are distinctly rural, with a population of from 1,000 to 2,000. But except in Chicago, where the townships have been practically abolished, the townships include cities and villages within their geographical limits; so there are a number of townships of from 10,000 to 60,000 population. The township of Joliet contains 16,000 inhabitants outside of the city.

Towns in Illinois have very limited powers. They are vested with corporate capacity, and may levy local taxes and make by-laws for a few enumerated purposes, and may vote to prohibit the grant of liquor licenses. They also elect a considerable number of officials, for road and judicial administration, and for the assessment and collection of taxes. But the matters which form the important business of New England towns are in Illinois looked after by the cities, villages and school districts.

Provision is made for an annual town meeting of the electors, on the first Tuesday in April, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, and also for special meetings. But in practice the town meeting is of slight importance. Its powers are closely limited—the principal local tax (for roads) is levied by the highway commissioners—and in most towns it is attended by very few persons. Inquiries as to the attendance at the annual meetings in April, 1912, brought replies from less than a third of the towns in the State. Less than a third of these reported an attendance of more than fifty at the business meeting; and only thirty-nine towns reported an attendance of more than 100. In towns including cities of some size the town meeting is of even less importance than in rural towns; and is seldom attended by more than a handful of voters.

Nearly three-fourths of the county officers who replied to inquiries as to the value of town meetings reported that they were no longer of any substantial service. Moreover, the strongest opinions in favor of the town meeting came, not from the northern counties where New England influences are most prevalent, but from a few counties in the central part of the State. Many urged the abolition of the town meeting.

A town clerk, in a town of 2,500 population within fifty miles of Chicago, reported an attendance of thirteen persons, which included "six judges and clerks of election, two town officers, one professional candidate for moderator, and one innocent bystander in the booth marking his ballot, leaving three plain citizens, who were evidently interested in the meeting." In a period of twenty-five years, he states that on three occasions the road and bridge tax was levied at town meeting, and two resolutions had been adopted. Ordinarily the only business is to read the reports of town officers and levy the trifling town tax for miscellaneous expenses.

In a few towns the town meeting seems to be fairly well attended; but in some of these at least this appears to be due to local social customs rather than to interest in public affairs.

If the town meeting is to be continued, steps should be taken to enlarge its powers and to secure a larger attendance and interest. But for most towns in Illinois, the situation seems to call for a re-organization of town government, imposing more definite powers on officials who can be held responsible, instead of trusting to the few who accidentally attend a town meeting.

In each town there is elected a supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector, three commissioners of highways, and two to five justices of the peace and constables. Assistant supervisors are also elected in the more populous towns. Most of the officers are now chosen for a two-year term; but some officers are elected each year. Township elections are not subject to the primary law, presumably because this seems unnecessary in rural districts. But this results in the selection of important officials in towns which include cities by the unregulated caucus or "soap box" primary.

The supervisor and assistant supervisors are members of the county board. The supervisor also acts as town treasurer and in most towns as overseer of the poor. The duties of other officials are indicated by their titles. The supervisor, town clerk, and justices of the peace of each town constitute a board of town auditors.

A considerable reduction could well be made in the number of town officers. The assessment of property and collection of taxes could be more efficiently done by county officers; and a single highway commissioner would be better than three. The supervisor should also be made more definitely the chief executive officer of the town.

Town finances are of very slight importance. The road and bridge tax is separately administered; and the general town levy is usually not more than 2 or 3 per cent of the total taxes, and averages less than 6 cents on the \$100.00 of taxable value. The principal expenditures are for the assessment of property for taxation and the compensation of town officers.

An examination of the financial records of town officers in Sangamon County disclosed not only an absence of any system of accounts, but also the lack of the most essential data even as to cash transactions, and frequent errors in the extension of figures. The collectors' commissions, which form one of the principal items, do not appear in the town records. There is no attempt at a classification of expenditures.

TAX ADMINISTRATION.

The assessment of property for State and local taxation in Illinois is made by county officers in the seventeen counties not under township organization, and in Cook County; and by town assessors, aided by county officers, in other counties under township organization. There have been prolonged and emphatic complaints of the results of the present system; and it seems clear that even real estate is far from uniformly or equitably valued, while the gross under-valuation of personal property is notorious. Assessments in counties under township organization appear to be more unsatisfactory than in counties where this work is in the hands of county officers. The Revenue Commission of 1886 and the Special Tax Commission of 1910 recommended that town assessors be abolished and county assessors provided in all counties. County boards of review should also be reorganized, and a State tax commission established.

Taxes are levied for the State and various local authorities under a complicated series of statutes; while the aggregate amount of taxes which may be levied is limited by the intricate provisions of the Juul law. The present arrangements often lead to invalid levies and confusion; and there is need for more coördination and concentration of responsibility in making tax levies, as well as a less mechanical method of limiting the total.

In counties under township organization, taxes are collected by town collectors, and delinquent taxes by the county treasurer. In counties not under township organization, the sheriff is the collector. The tax collectors are allowed commissions on the taxes collected; both town and county collectors receiving commissions on the taxes collected by town collectors. There has been criticism of the town collectors as an unnecessary duplication of collection machinery; and some re-adjustment of the present system seems advisable.

ROAD ADMINISTRATION.

The construction and maintenance of public roads in Illinois is regulated by two distinct general laws, one for counties under township organization and the other for counties not under township organization, with a number of optional provisions for each class of counties. The main features of the two general laws are similar, each providing for the election of three highway commissioners in each town and road district, who levy taxes and look after the roads. Under the optional provisions, one county has a county system of road administration; and while some towns do all road work on a money system, many still use the primitive system of labor taxes. County aid is given in small amount, mainly for the building of bridges.

Expenditures on the public highways have increased rapidly. The road and bridge tax has risen from \$1,259,851 in 1879 to \$5,673,235 in 1911. But there are wide variations in the rates levied in different sections of the State; and the present methods of administration clearly fails to secure anything like a satisfactory system of roads.

Complaints of the existing system of road management are even more numerous and general than with respect to other branches of local government. There is a strong demand for the abolition of town and road district commissioners, and the complete concentration of local road administration in county officials. There should at least be a thorough re-organization, with a single highway commissioner for each town and road district, road engineers for counties or larger districts, and a large measure of State aid and supervision in the development of a system of main highways.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

Justices of the peace and constables are elected by towns and election precincts throughout the State, except in the city of Chicago. In Chicago there is a municipal court, and in nineteen other cities there are city courts, with elected judges; but in most cities the only local police courts are those of the justices of the peace. Under the fee system, which prevails in most places, there is room for abuse; and better results would be secured if municipal courts were established in cities in place of the justices. In the rural districts, there appears to be no serious complaint; but in the absence of any supervision over the justices there is no data on which to base an opinion.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

The management of public schools in Illinois is organized in a complex system, with State, county, township and school district officials. Local administration is primarily based on the petty school district, but includes a combination of township and district officers with county and state supervision. School townships are often not co-terminous with civil townships, and in such cases school elections are held at different times from both town and city elections.

While the school district is the smallest unit of local government in the State, the system of supervision by officials of larger districts is more thoroughly organized than in any other branch of public administration. To this systematic supervision of the district officials may be ascribed, in no small part, the greater efficiency of school administration. Certainly information as to schools and school finances are more readily available, through the system of reports, than for other local officials.

At the same time, there is criticism of local school administration; and the Education Commission in its report to the Forty-sixth General Assembly urged that the adoption of the township in place of the small school district as the primary unit would open the way to increased economy and efficiency in the educational work of the State. An examination of the reports of school finances indicates that under the present township management of school funds a large proportion of the funds handled are used for purely administrative expenses, which could be reduced if larger areas of administration were employed for this purpose.

ELECTIONS.

The large number of separate elections in Illinois, especially for various groups of local officials, is the subject of much complaint; and the burden of voting at from six to eight elections in a year easily accounts for the lack of interest in many elections. The local elections should be consolidated so far as practicable; and the primary law should be extended to townships including cities.

CONCLUSIONS.

This general survey of town and county government in Illinois confirms the results of other investigations in particular fields that the present decentralized and unorganized administrative machinery produces ineffi-

ciency and waste in the transaction of public business. Originating in a vague theory of local self-government at a time when, under frontier conditions, public business amounted to little, it has proved entirely inadequate to the complex social and industrial problems of today. The existing arrangements do not secure home rule for local communities in local affairs; but form a heterogeneous congeries of officials, lacking anything like systematic correlation to each other, and without effective responsibility either to the local communities or to the State, which vainly attempts to regulate their activities by an excessive degree of legislative centralization. To meet the conditions of today, there is need for more systematic organization, and for a larger use of experts trained in special fields than can be secured by the smaller units of local government.

Where improvements have come in recent years, it has been by such means—as in the organization and supervision of local school administration, and in the more complete centralization of the greater part of public charity by the development of specialized State institutions. So too, the movement for municipal home rule gains headway because the cities are securing a more systematic municipal organization, and deal with public affairs on a scale large enough to utilize the services of trained experts.

References are made throughout this report to numerous proposals for changes in the organization of local administration in various areas and branches of the public service. Many of these have been previously urged by students of special phases of the subject. May not the time be at hand when more rapid progress will be gained by taking a larger outlook and planning comprehensive changes along similar lines in the whole field of local government?

For any general and thorough reorganization of local government changes will be required in several articles of the State Constitution. In the article on counties, the provisions designating and requiring the election of county officers and the annual election of county commissioners and annual township meetings should be eliminated. In the article on the judiciary, detailed provisions in regard to courts and the election of justices of the peace should be eliminated or made more flexible. The article on revenue should be amended to permit of changes in the present methods of taxation, and the limitations on tax rates and debt should be revised.

Such changes cannot be hoped for by the process of proposing separate Constitutional Amendments, which is more difficult in Illinois than in any other state; and to carry out a thorough reorganization of local government will require a constitutional convention to undertake a general revision of the State Constitution.

Meanwhile, however, there are many changes and improvements which can be made by statute under the present Constitution. These may be summarized as follows:

1. Provide for a uniform system of county and other local accounts, and for the annual audit of such accounts by State officers—so as to secure reliable data as to the finances of local authorities.

2. Provide a more efficient system of regulating the total amount of local taxes than the present law. This will require a local body with discretionary power in place of the intricate and mechanical provisions of the present law.

3. Provide for the county assessment of property and for county collection of taxes.

4. An optional law vesting executive powers in the county clerk or some other county officer, and providing for county councils (comprising from seven to thirteen members) to be elected by districts within each county, to make appropriations, levy county taxes and exercise powers of local legislation.

5. Provide for the appointment of county or district road engineers; and authorize county boards to levy a county road and bridge tax, and with the approval of the voters to issue bonds for the construction of improved roads and bridges.

6. Authorize the State Civil Service Commission to hold local examinations for clerical and other subordinate positions in the larger counties.

7. Authorize county boards, on their own motion, to submit to the voters the question of adopting or discontinuing township organization; and prescribe a uniform number of petitioners to require the submission of either question.

8. Provide that notice of annual town meetings shall state the business to be transacted, and fix a minimum attendance (of 25) as a quorum for the transaction of business. Town meetings might well be granted additional powers to deal with the local problems of small villages.

9. Cities and villages of over 10,000 population should be separately organized as towns; and in such towns the powers of town meetings and town officers should be vested in the city or village authorities.

10. Provide for a chief executive officer in each town, and also for a town board, to consist of the supervisor, town clerk, road commissioner (to take the place of the present highway commissioners) and justices of the peace. The town board to act as an executive committee and as a town board of health.

11. In counties not under township organization, one road commissioner and district clerk to be elected in each road district for a term of two years, the district road tax to be levied by the county board or a district meeting of voters.

12. Town assessors and town collectors to be abolished.

13. Provide that town, road district, city, village and, so far as practicable, school elections shall be held on the same date, this date also to be the day for any general primary election held in the spring.

14. The township system of local school administration, recommended by the educational commission, would not only improve educational conditions, but would simplify the general system of local government in Illinois and increase the public interest in both town and school elections.

15. City courts or salaried police justices should be provided for all cities of over 10,000 population.

Your committee submits herewith, as one division of its report, a report prepared under its direction by John A. Fairlie, Ph.D., upon town and county government in Illinois and recommends that the same be printed as a separate volume.

In general, your committee is in harmony with the recommendations made in said report as to the changes desirable to be made in the laws having to do with local administration. The changes so recommended are extensive and your committee has not had sufficient time nor funds to cause drafts of bills to be made to effect such changes, and your committee further deemed it inadvisable to attempt to draft such bills until the policy of the General Assembly with reference to the proposed changes in the road laws should be made manifest.

Your committee has caused to be drafted a bill providing for the establishing of a uniform system of county accounts and providing for the audit of county accounts. This proposed law we submit herewith. The experience of your committee has demonstrated the necessity of a law providing a uniform system of county accounts and the audit by a State officer of the accounts of county officers.

W. H. MACLEAN,
LOGAN HAY,
JOHN M. CHAMBERLIN, JR.,
C. S. HEARN,
ALBERT E. ISLEY,

*Committee on the Part of the
Senate.*

HOMER J. TICE,
BENJ. M. MITCHELL,
R. S. JONES,
H. T. IRELAND, JR.,
R. P. HILL,

*Committee on the Part of the
House.*

PART I—HISTORY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ILLINOIS.

A. THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.

THE FRENCH IN ILLINOIS.

During the first part of the eighteenth century several French settlements were made on the bottom lands between the present site of East St. Louis and the mouth of the Kaskaskia River. By 1750 it was estimated that in the five villages there might be 1000 white people, 300 blacks and 60 red slaves. These were chiefly traders and farmers; and with a few other scattered settlers on the Illinois River represented the French colonization in Illinois.

The government of these French settlements was comparatively simple. The settlers knew nothing of representative institutions, such as existed in the English colonies. At first, they were left much to themselves, though nominally subject to the authorities at Quebec. In 1717, however, the Illinois country was definitely united to Louisiana, under the authority of the Company of the West; and in the following year a commandant was appointed who established his headquarters at Fort Chartres.¹

In 1732, the Company of the West retired; and Louisiana became a royal province, distinct from New France (Canada), with a governor, intendant and council, all appointed by the King of France.

The governor of Louisiana appointed the commandant of the Illinois dependency; and this official was at the head of the military forces, and also controlled trade, granted lands, had some patronage, (in the appointment of cadets) and exercised appellate judicial functions.²

A considerable number of civil offices seem to have been provided; but several offices were frequently filled by one person. Next to the commandant, the chief official in the Illinois district was styled: Principal scrivener of the marine, sub-delegate, commissaire and judge of the civil court. Another official acted as public attorney and keeper of the royal warehouse; and there were also a treasurer, clerk of the court and deputies, bailiffs and notaries.³

Each village seems also to have had a captain of militia, in whose selection the inhabitants are said to have had a voice. This official acted also as a kind of justice of the peace, from whose decisions an appeal lay to the commandant of the district.⁴ There appears further to have been a village syndic, elected by the inhabitants, who looked after enclosed fields and other local affairs.⁵ Parish records were kept by the priests.

These officials exercised executive and judicial functions. Legislation in the modern sense was unknown. The "Customs of Paris," which had become the law of France, had been introduced into her American colonies; but according to early historians these were more or less modified by the

¹ E. B. Greene: *The Government of Illinois*, pp. 7-9.

² Smith: *Student's History of Illinois*, pp. 74-75.

³ C. W. Alvord: *Illinois in the Eighteenth Century* (Bulletin Illinois State Historical Library vol. I, No. 1) p. 8. C. W. Alvord: *The Old Kaskaskia Records*, p. 54.

⁴ Sidney Breese: *Early History of Illinois*, p. 216.

⁵ C. W. Alvord: *The Old Kaskaskia Records*, p. 53.

ignorance or judgment of the local officials. Local usages also existed; and in many cases disputes would be settled informally, by the commandant or the priest or by the arbitration of friends and neighbors.¹

More recent investigations in records lately brought to light, indicate, however, that there was a well developed civil government, with officials regularly performing their duties. Up to the beginning of the Seven Years War (1756), the French government exercised a careful supervision over this region. But during the remainder of the French rule the officials became careless in the discharge of their duties; and many irregularities were practiced.²

BRITISH OCCUPATION, 1763-1778.

By the treaty of Paris, in 1763, France ceded to Great Britain, the Illinois country, along with other possessions; and in 1765 a British commandant with troops arrived at Fort Chartres. While the French were allowed liberty of religion, many of the white inhabitants moved away. By the edict of 1763 further settlements were prohibited; and in spite of the efforts of the French settlers and of American traders and land speculators, no permanent civil government was established during the British occupation.

The government of the small and diminishing white population was in the hands of military officers, who succeeded each other at brief intervals. Up to 1774, the whole Northwest was subject to the commander of the British forces in America, with headquarters at New York. In 1769 the colonial governments were empowered to appoint officers to superintend the Indian trade; and the Illinois region was assigned to Pennsylvania, with Fort Pitt as the seat of authority.

In the Illinois settlements, the military commandant acted also as judge and general agent. In each of the villages there were other officers acting as captains of militia and local judges, who put in execution the decrees of the commandant, apparently continuing the French official. In addition, there was a sergeant and a notary in each of the districts of Cahokia and Kaskaskia.

A civil court was established in 1768; but the French settlers seem to have had little use for trial by jury and the English common law, and the former methods were soon restored.

In 1774, the Quebec Act passed by the British parliament, included the Illinois country in the province of Quebec, confirmed the freedom of the Catholic religion, and revived the French civil law. This tended to conciliate the French; but interfered with the efforts of merchants and land companies from the seaboard colonies to enter and open up this region. The Quebec Act was strongly denounced on the seaboard; and was included among the grievances in the Declaration of Independence.

A draft for a civil government for the Illinois region has been found, probably dating from this period. But there is no evidence that it went into effect.

On the outbreak of the Revolution, the British troops were withdrawn from the Illinois settlements; and a Frenchman named Rocheblave was left in command, supported only by local militia. This situation made possible the capture of the posts in Illinois (in July, 1778) and other parts of the region north of the Ohio, by the energetic action of George Rogers Clark with a body of frontiersmen, acting under the authority of Virginia. At this time the population of Kaskaskia and the other villages settled by the French was about 900 white persons, about half as many negro slaves, and less than 500 Indians.³

¹ Sidney Breese: *Early History of Illinois*, pp. 221-222.

² C. W. Alvord: *The Old Kaskaskia Records*, pp. 54-55.

³ C. W. Alvord: *The County of Illinois, Introduction to Cahokia Records*, Illinois Historical Collections, vol. V.

THE COUNTY OF ILLINOIS, 1778-1790.

After taking possession of the Illinois settlements, Clark acted as commandant and chief judge; and under his direction local justices were elected in the several districts, and courts were established similar to the county courts of Virginia. Virginia promptly laid claim to the whole region northwest of the river Ohio, on the basis of its first colonial charter of 1609, and Clark's expedition. In December 1778, the Virginia Assembly passed an Act recognizing the French inhabitants as citizens of Virginia and organizing the county of Illinois. The region over which jurisdiction was exercised included that between the Wabash, Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois rivers.¹

Following the Virginia system of county government, Captain John Todd² was appointed by the Governor as county lieutenant. In May 1779, he reached Kaskaskia, appointed militia officers and sheriffs, and organized three local courts, with elected justices of the peace, thus continuing the system established by Clark.

These courts of justices met at first irregularly, and later held monthly sessions with some regularity and special sessions when required. The individual justices had jurisdiction in cases involving not more than twenty-five shillings, as was the law in Virginia. The French law was on the whole maintained, but with some modifications. There was some attempt at Kaskaskia to regulate procedure according to English law; and trial by jury was at least permitted.

Difficulties soon arose between the French inhabitants and the military forces. Todd failed to control the situation, and before the end of 1779 he left Illinois leaving a deputy lieutenant in charge. The courts of justices continued; and in the absence of other officials granted titles to land and exercised other powers without express authority. Elections for justices were held regularly in Cahokia; but in Kaskaskia elections were irregular; and after 1782 the court was discontinued for five years.

The Virginia law for the county of Illinois was limited in its duration and was not extended after 1782. In 1783 the whole region northwest of the Ohio was definitely ceded by Great Britain to the United States; and soon afterwards, Virginia and other states ceded their conflicting claims to Congress. But it was several years before a system of government was definitely established. To some extent the Virginia county system was continued. Deputy lieutenants were appointed by retiring officials; the Cahokia court remained an active institution and the Kaskaskia court was revived in 1787. The period was one of confusion and disorder, especially at Kaskaskia, from which many of the French inhabitants emigrated to the Spanish territory west of the Mississippi. American settlers began to come in and disputes arose between them and the French, while land titles remained unsettled for a number of years.³

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

By the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory, the Governor of the territory was authorized to create proper divisions for the execution of process, civil and criminal; and, as fast as circumstances might require, to lay off districts in which the Indian title should become extinct, into counties and townships, subject to such alterations as might subsequently be made by the Legislature. Further, the Governor was empowered to "appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same."⁴

On October 1787, General Arthur St Clair of Pennsylvania was chosen Governor of the Northwest Territory and on July 15, 1788, occurred the

¹ C. W. Alvord: *The County of Illinois*.

² A great-uncle of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, Nicolay & Hay: *Abraham Lincoln, a history*, vol. I, p. 186.

³ C. W. Alvord: *The County of Illinois, Introduction to Cahokia Records*, Illinois Historical Collections, vol. V.

⁴ G. E. Howard: *Local Constitutional History of the U. S.* ch. 10.

formal inauguration of civil government. A voluntary local organization had, however, already been established at Marietta and Losantiville, (Cincinnati). On July 26, Washington County, the oldest county west of Pennsylvania, was created by proclamation of the Governor, comprising all the region ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto river, or about one-half of the present state of Ohio. In August, Acts were promulgated providing for county courts of quarter sessions, common pleas and probate;¹ and soon after a clerk, sheriff and judges of probate and common pleas were appointed.

Other counties were soon established. Hamilton, Knox and St. Clair counties were organized in 1790; Randolph County in 1795 and Wayne County in 1796. Knox County, as first established, included Indiana and the eastern half of Illinois, but in 1801 its boundaries were altered to correspond roughly to Indiana, with a narrow strip west of the Wabash river. St. Clair County at first embraced western Illinois south of the Illinois river, but later included most of Illinois and Wisconsin. Randolph County was formed out of the southern part of St. Clair County. Wayne County at first comprised northern Ohio and Indiana, the northeastern corner of Illinois, the eastern edge of Wisconsin and all of Michigan.²

The county organization as first established in the Northwest Territory followed in the main the system of Pennsylvania, but with distinct traces of southern and New England influences.³ All positions were however filled by the appointment of the Governor and in addition to the offices first established in 1788, later Acts soon provided for coroners (Dec. 21, 1788), treasurers (1792), and recorders of deeds and orphans courts (1795).⁴

Five classes of judicial tribunals were provided: a court of common pleas, a court of general quarter sessions, a court of probate, a court of orphans, and the courts of single justices of the peace.

The court of quarter sessions exercised criminal jurisdiction and also constituted the general administrative authority of the county. In this respect the county government followed the older practice in England, the colonies, and Virginia and Kentucky, rather than the contemporary institutions in New York and Pennsylvania. The court was composed of the justices of the peace commissioned for the county at large, of whom not less than three nor more than five were specially designated to hold the court. Any three, one being of the quorum, were competent to act. Four regular sessions, and special sessions were held each year.

In administrative affairs, the court of quarter sessions had charge of highways, the licensing of taverns, the fixing of ferry rates, and the care of the poor. They could also divide the county into election districts, lay out townships and appoint clerks, constables, overseers of the poor, fence viewers and other township officers. The justices also had charge of taxation and finance; but in a few years this function was transferred to a board of commissioners which was gradually differentiated by acts of 1792, 1795 and 1799.⁵

The Act of 1899 [1799] (passed by the first General Assembly of the N. W. T.) provided for one or more commissioners in each county (one each in St. Clair and Randolph counties) to list land and other property for taxation; and also for a county board of three commissioners to levy taxes and audit claims. But the quarter sessions continued to be the higher authority. They appointed the commissioners, heard appeals from them and let contracts for county buildings, though a further appeal could be taken by the commissioners from the decisions of the sessions to the supreme court of the territory.

¹ Laws of the Governor and Judges under the Ordinance of 1787, Chs. 2-3.

² Counties of Illinois: Their origin and evolution. Compiled and published by Jas. A. Rose, Secretary of State, 1906.

³ Governor St. Clair came from Pennsylvania; two of the first judges of the Northwest Territory were from New England and one from New York.

⁴ Laws of the Governor and Judges, chs. 9, 25, 49, 52.

⁵ Laws of Governor and Judges, chs. 27, 53; Acts of first General Assembly of N. W. T., ch. 101.

TOWNSHIPS.

The ordinance of 1785 for the survey of the public lands laid the foundation for the establishment of the township, by providing that the surveys should divide the territory into townships of six miles square. These "congressional townships," although originally lacking any governmental organization, came to be used as county districts and later developed into the system of organized township government.¹ An important factor in this later development was a provision of the ordinance that one of the thirty-six sections in each township should be set apart for maintaining public schools within that township.

The ordinance of 1787 expressly contemplated the formation of townships as well as counties; and in 1790 by Act of the Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory provision was made for the first civil townships. It was enacted that each county should be divided into townships, with such "bounds, natural or imaginary as shall appear to be most proper"; and for each township the court of quarter sessions should appoint a constable, a clerk and one or more overseers of the poor.²

By Acts of 1792, the judges of common pleas in each county were to appoint commissioners of taxes and assessors in each township or district; and the justices in every county were to appoint supervisors or overseers of highways in each township or district.³ By Act of 1795 an assessor was to be elected in each township.⁴

St. Clair County when first organized was divided into three judicial districts: Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia.⁵ As population increased a larger number of settlements arose, and a number of townships appear to have been established. Randolph County, when organized in 1795, included five settlements, later called townships—Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, St. Philip, Fort Chartres and New Design.⁶ In 1796 there were six townships in St. Clair County—Cahokia, Turkey Hill, Clinton Hill, L'Aigle, Fountain and Goshen.⁷

In 1799 the first General Assembly of the Northwest Territory repealed the Act of 1790 requiring the formation of townships, and also abolished elected assessors and provided for appointed appraisers in the several townships and county districts.⁸ In 1802, the General Assembly of the Northwest Territory provided for a more elaborate and more popular system of township government,⁹ and the principal features of this Act were embodied in the early laws of Ohio.

In 1800, however, the territory of Indiana had been created, including the Illinois country, so that the Act of 1802 did not apply in Illinois.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the organization of Indiana territory in 1800, the laws of the Northwest Territory appear to have continued in operation in the new territory without re-enactment or express authorization until repealed by the authorities of the new territory.¹⁰ On August 1, 1800, Governor Harrison of the Indiana territory appointed justices and county officers for Randolph and St. Clair counties, the same persons being appointed as justices of quarter sessions and common pleas, and in some cases one person was designated to hold several county offices.¹¹

Several laws promulgated by the Governor and Judges of Indiana Territory made some changes in the system of local administration. An Act of

¹ Howard: Local Constitutional History of the U. S. ch. 4.

² Laws of the Governor and Judges, ch. 16.

³ Laws of the Governor and Judges, chs. 26, 27.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ch. 53.

⁵ The St. Clair Papers vol. II, p. 165.

⁶ History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, pp. 97, 101.

⁷ Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of St. Clair County, vol. II, p. 691.

⁸ Acts of the first General Assembly of N. W. T., chs. 101, 111.

⁹ Acts of the Second General Assembly of N. W. T., ch. 163.

¹⁰ D. W. Howe: Laws and Courts of the Northwest and Indiana Territories. Indiana Historical Society Publications, II, 15.

¹¹ Executive Journal of Indiana Territory, in Indiana Historical Society Publications, III, 92-94.

June 23, 1801 establishing courts of judicature provided for justices of quarter sessions and justices of common pleas, to be appointed by the Governor, as under the laws of the Northwest territory.¹ An Act of January, 1802, provided for the appointment by the Governor of a surveyor in each county.² An Act of November 5, 1803, to regulate county levies abolished the office of county treasurer and seems to have done away with the listing commissioners and county commissioners. The sheriff was to list property for taxation and collect taxes; the justices in quarter sessions were to appoint two freeholders for each township to appraise real estate, and the court of quarter sessions was to audit claims and levy county taxes.³ By this Act, the county government was much the same as under the early laws of the Northwest Territory.

No new counties were organized within the limits of Illinois during its connection with Indiana Territory; but changes were made in the boundaries of the existing counties. By proclamation of the Governor, February 3, 1801, Knox County was restricted to what is now Indiana with a narrow strip west of the Wabash river; and St. Clair and Randolph counties were extended to the eastward to the new boundary line.⁴ On March 25, 1803, the line between St. Clair and Randolph counties was changed, running northeasterly instead of due east, thereby enlarging the latter county.⁵

Until the end of 1803, the county government seems to have been conducted under the Act of 1799. Records of the county commissioners of Randolph County are noted from July 4, 1803, to Jan. 13, 1804.

Additional laws relating to county government were enacted by the territorial legislature of Indiana, after its establishment in 1805. By Act of August 24, 1805 the courts of common pleas were vested with the powers of justices of the peace and quarter sessions.⁷ In practice the same persons had often been appointed to these positions; but under this Act the list of separate courts was reduced, and the court of common pleas became the administrative authority for the county. By Act of August 26, 1805, the courts of common pleas of the several counties were required to appoint assessors,⁸ thus apparently taking the work of assessing property from the sheriffs and township appraisers.

In 1807 the Assembly of Indiana Territory enacted a general revision of the laws in force, including those of the Northwest Territory and those passed specifically for Indiana Territory. Of the laws in this code, the following related to local government.⁹

Chapter 2. An Act organizing the courts of common pleas.

Chapter 4. An Act relating to sheriffs.

Chapter 8. An Act relating to coroners.

Chapter 9. An Act in regard to townships.¹⁰

Chapter 17. An Act to license and regulate taverns.

Chapter 18. A law establishing the office of recorder.

Chapter 20. An Act relating to estrays.

Chapter 23. A law for the relief of the poor.

Chapter 30. An Act regulating enclosures.

Chapter 31. An Act to establish and regulate ferries.

Chapter 38. An Act establishing courts for small causes.

Chapter 39. An Act for the appointment of constables.

Chapter 40. A law to regulate elections.

Chapter 42. Militia Act.

Chapter 44. An Act for opening and regulating highways.

¹ Laws adopted by the Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory, first Session, ch. 5.

² Ibid, Second Session, ch. 1.

³ Ibid, Fourth Session, ch. 7.

⁴ Executive Journal of Indiana Territory. Indiana Historical Society Publications, III, 98.

⁵ Ibid, III, 117-8.

⁶ History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, p. 111.

⁷ Laws of the General Assembly of Indiana. First Session, chs. 2, 19.

⁸ Ibid, Second Session, ch. 32.

⁹ Laws of the Indiana Territory, 1807.

¹⁰ This re-enacted the provisions of the Law of the N. W. T. of 1790 which had been repealed in 1799. It may be queried whether the revisers did not renew this law without noting that it had been repealed.

Chapter 47. A law for the appointment of surveyors.

Chapter 51. An Act to regulate county levies.

Chapter 70. An Act regulating the duties of sheriffs.

Chapter 71. An Act concerning clerks of courts.

All but the last four of the above noted Acts appear to have been from the laws of the Northwest Territory, with minor changes. The last four were Acts passed for Indiana Territory.

Under these laws, the principal county authority was the court of common pleas, composed of justices appointed by the Governor. Six sessions of this court were to be held each year at three of which no suits or civil or criminal process should be brought. In addition to its judicial functions the court of common pleas levied taxes, audited claims, licensed taverns and regulated ferries; appointed county assessors, surveyors and pound keepers; formed townships and appointed for each township overseers of the poor, supervisors of highways, fence viewers and constables.

Under the general revision, two common pleas judges with the sheriff had charge of elections; but by a separate Act of September 16, 1807, this provision was repealed, and the election law was amended to provide for an election district in each township, the sheriff to appoint deputies for each district.¹

To what extent the civil township was actually organized under these territorial laws is not altogether clear. An Indiana writer states that the township law of the Northwest territory was never carried out in Indiana territory; and adds: "Indeed the township as a political organization seems to have attained very little importance during the territorial period. The existence of townships was recognized in the law for the appointment of overseers of the poor and also in the laws governing elections, but as a distinct political organization the township was scarcely known in the laws or in the appointments made by the governor."²

It is true there were no elective township officers and no township officers appointed by the governor, unless justices were appointed from the several townships; but the list of township officers to be appointed by the county authorities included, not only overseers of the poor and election officers, but also supervisors of roads and fence viewers, and (at least until 1805) appraisers of property for taxation. We have already noted the existence of townships in St. Clair County in 1796. Further, the existence of one township (Prairie du Chien in the county of St. Clair) is distinctly recognized in an Act of the Indiana Assembly of October 25, 1808, extending the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace in that township.³

On the other hand, there is evidence that the territorial laws were not always carried out in another Act of 1808,⁴ specifically directing the assessors and sheriffs of Randolph and St. Clair counties to assess and collect the territorial tax on land already ordered by a previous Act.

TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS, 1809-1818.

By Act of congress of February 3, 1809, Indiana territory was divided and the territory of Illinois established, including the present states of Illinois, Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. On April 29, Nathaniel Pope, Secretary and acting Governor of the new territory, issued a proclamation dividing the territory into two counties, Randolph and St. Clair.⁵ These corresponded closely to the former Indiana counties of the same name, but the eastern boundaries were changed to correspond to the boundaries of the new territory. County officers were appointed as under

¹ Acts originated at the first session of the Second General Assembly of the Indiana Territory, begun August 16, 1807, ch. 84.

² Introduction to Executive Journal of Indiana Territory 1800-1816, in Indiana Historical Society Publications, III, p. 77.

³ Acts of Second General Assembly of Indiana Territory, Second Session 1808, ch. 11.

⁴ Ibid, ch. 19.

⁵ E. J. James: The Territorial Records of Illinois, in Publications of the Illinois State Historical Library, No. 3, pp. 3-4.

the laws of Indiana territory. On June 10 a resolution was published signed by the Governor and Judges of the territory declaring that the laws of Indiana territory continued in force, except those of local application.¹

Some changes were soon made, however, in the system of county government; and further alterations were made during the territorial government of Illinois. These made no radical overturn in the system of local government; but rather showed at first a tendency to return to the earlier and simpler machinery of county government, while the later laws indicated an element of uncertainty as to the forms of organization.

COUNTY COURTS, 1809-1811.

An Act concerning the courts of common pleas and county courts, adopted June 16, 1809 by the Governor and Judges, abolished the courts of common pleas and vested their civil and criminal jurisdiction in the judges of the general court of the territory, who were to hold two terms of court in each county. This Act also established a court of justices in each county to exercise the other powers of the courts of common pleas, and hold six terms each year.² An Act of July 20 authorized the county courts to hear appeals from the justices' courts.³ Another Act of the same date repealed the provision in the law relating to county levies for the appointment of tax appraisers in each township, and made the sheriff the tax assessor and collector. County courts could levy a tax of not over 36 cents on the one hundred dollars valuation.⁴

These county courts of justices of the peace formed the administrative board for county affairs from 1809 to 1811. Other county officers continued to be appointed by the Governor, as before, including clerks, sheriffs, coroners, surveyors, recorders and militia officers.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS, 1811-1814.

On January 24, 1811 the Governor and Judges adopted an Act concerning courts of common pleas. This repealed the provisions in the law of 1809 abolishing the courts of common pleas, and thus revived these courts in each county, with both judicial and administrative powers.⁵ From this time the executive register of the territory notes the appointment of the courts of common pleas in addition to the justices in each county.⁶

The first Act of the territorial Legislature of Illinois, passed December 13, 1812, declared in force all laws passed by the territorial legislature of Indiana, in force Mar. 1, 1809, of a general nature and not local to Indiana territory and not repealed by the Governor and Judges of Illinois territory, and also all laws passed by the Governor and Judges of Illinois territory and not repealed by them.⁷ Another Act of this Legislature regulating the courts of common pleas granted these courts the same jurisdiction and powers as under the Indiana laws in force Mar. 1, 1809, including the provision for six sessions each year, three for the trial of suits and three for other business.⁸

Two other Acts of 1812 provided for the appointment by the courts of common pleas of each county of commissioners to list lands for taxes, taking this function from the sheriff, who continued, however to act as collector and treasurer.⁹

¹ E. J. James: Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois Publications of the Illinois State Historical Library No. 2, p. 9.

² C. W. Alvord: Territorial Laws of Illinois, 1809-1811 in Bulletin of the Ill. State Hist. Lib., vol. I, No. 2, p. 2.

³ Ibid, p. 6.

⁴ Ibid, pp. 6-8; N. Pope: Laws of the Territory of Illinois, vol. II, p. 626.

⁵ Bulletin Ill. State Hist. Lib., vol. I, No. 2, p. 28.

⁶ E. J. James; The Territorial Records of Illinois, in Pubs. Ill. State Hist. Lib., No. 3.

⁷ Passed Dec. 13, 1812 [1812].

⁸ Passed Dec. 19, 1812 [1812].

⁹ Passed Dec. 23-25, 1812.

COUNTY COURTS, 1814-1818.

Two years later (1814) new laws were passed which practically revived the acts of 1809. The territorial judges were constituted a supreme court of the territory, to hold court in each county, exercising the judicial powers of the courts of common pleas. Two prosecuting attorneys were to be appointed by the Governor for these courts, the origin of the office of state's attorney.¹ A court of three judges, appointed by the Governor, was established in each county to exercise the other powers and jurisdiction of the courts of common pleas.² These county courts had fewer members than the county courts of justices from 1809 to 1811; but in other respects had similar functions. Another Act of this year authorized county courts to establish towns, but made no provision for their government.³ Still another Act of 1814 provided for the appointment by the Governor of a treasurer in the each county.⁴

In 1815, the laws of Illinois were compiled and revised by Nathaniel Pope, the first secretary of the territory, and the revised code was enacted by the Legislature. This revision includes a considerable number of laws taken from the Indiana code of 1807; among these, laws on the following subjects: Constables, Coroners, Courts of Common Pleas (amended), Elections, Ferries, Justices of the Peace, Militia, Relief of the Poor, Records, Sheriffs, Licensing Taverns and Townships. These laws continued to regulate the powers and duties of county officers, and to provide for the formation of townships and the appointment of township officers for elections, poor relief and roads.⁵

In the later years of the territorial period some further changes were made in the laws on local administration. An Act of January 6, 1816, increased the jurisdiction of the county courts.⁶ An Act of January 11, 1817 provided for the appointment of a circuit attorney in each judicial circuit.⁷ An Act of Jan. 12, 1818, established two circuits, for each of which a judge learned in the law should be appointed by the Governor, and also once more transferred the powers of the county court, to a justice's court, composed of the justices of the peace in each county,⁸ thus reviving for a year the original form of county organization in the Northwest territory.

NEW COUNTIES.

Before the election of the first territorial Legislature, Governor Edwards, by proclamation of Sept. 14, 1812, established the three new counties of Madison, Gallatin and Johnson. Madison County embraced the greater part of what had been St. Clair County, with a portion of Randolph; Gallatin and Johnson counties were formed out of Randolph County.⁹

By acts of the territorial Legislature passed Dec. 11, 1813, the boundaries of Gallatin, Randolph and St. Clair counties were re-adjusted; and by Act of Nov. 28, 1814, Edwards County was established, from part of Gallatin and the eastern part of Madison County.¹⁰

At the legislative session of 1815-16 four new counties were created: White, Monroe, Jackson and Pope.¹¹ At the session of 1816-17, two more counties were established: Crawford and Bond.¹ In 1818, three additional counties were organized: Franklin, Union and Washington, and the boundaries of Johnson were re-adjusted.²

¹ Act of Dec. 13, 1814.

² Act of Dec. 19 and 14, 1814.

³ Act of Dec. 19, 1814.

⁴ Act of Dec. 24, 1814 [1814].

⁵ N. Pope: *Laws of Illinois* (1815).

⁶ Territorial Laws 1815-16, p. 32.

⁷ Territorial Laws 1816-17, p. 43.

⁸ Territorial Laws 1817-18, p. 90.

⁹ Territorial Records of Illinois, in *Pubs. of Ill. State Hist. Lib.*, No. 3, p. 26.

¹⁰ Territorial Laws, 1813 and 1814.

¹¹ Territorial Laws, 1815-16, pp. 5, 25, 62, 66.

Thus at the end of the territorial period, there were fifteen counties in Illinois. Twelve of these in the south were now of moderate dimensions; but the three counties of Madison, Bond and Crawford extended from their present limits to the northern boundary of the territory.³

TOWNSHIPS.

Extracts from local records in a number of Illinois County histories show that the laws for the creation of civil townships as county districts were by no means dead letters and that townships were established for the appointment of various local officials. By 1809 four new townships had been added to the original five in Randolph County and a list of justices, overseers of the poor, overseers of highways and constables for the several townships for the year 1809 are given. At the end of the territorial period, Randolph county has six townships.⁴ By 1812 the court of common pleas of St. Clair County had established four townships in that part of the county afterwards transferred to Madison County; and at the first meeting of the court of common pleas for Madison County, April 5, 1813, two road overseers were appointed, and overseers of the poor for the four townships into which the county was divided.⁵ When Monroe County was organized in 1816, it was divided by the county court into four townships.⁶ At the first county court of White County, February 12, 1816, the county was divided into three townships, and overseers of the poor, fence viewers and constables were appointed.⁷ On May 16, 1816, the county court of St. Clair County established nine civil divisions or townships.⁸ On the other hand, in Crawford County it is stated that at the first term of the county court (Feb. 26, 1817) the county was divided into three election districts or precincts.⁹

These early civil townships were much larger in area than the congressional townships, and often irregular in form. There was no provision for the local election of township officers nor for any town meeting. But the creation of these districts with appointive officers, and the use of the name, "township," which have been overlooked in previous accounts of local government in Illinois, clearly foreshadowed the later development of the township as a unit of local self-government.

¹ Territorial Laws, 1816-17, pp. 21, 28.

² Territorial Laws, 1817-18, pp. 11, 15, 39.

³ Counties of Illinois: Their origin and evolution, map on p. 37.

⁴ History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, pp. 101, 103, 111.

⁵ History of Madison County (1882), pp. 119, 129.

⁶ History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, p. 130.

⁷ History of White County (1883), pp. 300-301.

⁸ Historical Encyclopedia of Ill. and History of St. Clair County, II, 691.

⁹ History of Crawford and Clark Counties, P. 40.

B. STATE GOVERNMENT.

FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION, 1818-1848.

ENABLING ACT.

The Act of Congress of April 18, 1818, for enabling the people of Illinois to form a State Constitution, in addition to the provisions as to boundaries and the procedure to be followed in organizing the new state, also contained a series of propositions in regard to public lands and education offered to the constitutional convention and accepted by it on behalf of the people of Illinois.¹ One of these propositions prepared the way for the later development of township government in Illinois by granting to the new State the section of land in each congressional township set aside by the ordinance of 1785 for the support of the schools as set forth in the enabling Act: "The section numbered 16 in every township, and when such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State, for the use of the schools."

CONSTITUTION OF 1818.

The first State Constitution of Illinois, adopted in 1818, made some important changes in the system of local government and these were followed by further legislative changes. The Constitution inaugurated a more decentralized system of local administration by providing for the election in each county of a sheriff, a coroner and three county commissioners, and also authorized the General Assembly to provide for the appointment of justices of the peace, surveyors of highways, constables and other local officers. Clerks of courts were to be appointed by the judges.

The constitutional provisions relating to local government were as follows:

Article III, Sec. 11. There shall be elected in each and every county in said State, by those who are qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and at the same time and places where the elections for such members shall be held, one sheriff, and one coroner, whose election shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law. The said sheriffs and coroners respectively, when elected, shall continue in office for two years, subject to removal and disqualification, and such other rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by law.

Article III, Sec. 22. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for: *Provided, however,* that inspectors, collectors and their deputies, surveyors of the highways, constables, jailers and such inferior officers whose jurisdiction may be confined within the limits of the county, shall be appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall prescribe.

¹ Act of Congress, April 18, 1818, 3 Statutes at Large, 428 Ordinance of Aug. 26, 1818, Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1909, p. 27.

Article IV, Sec. 6. The Supreme Court, or a majority of the justices thereof, the circuit courts, or the justices thereof, shall respectively appoint their own clerks.

Article IV, Sec. 8. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be appointed in each county, in such manner as the general assembly may direct whose time of service, power and duties shall be regulated and defined by law. And justices of the peace, when so appointed, shall be commissioned by the Governor.

Schedule, Sec. 4. There shall be elected in each county three county commissioners for the purpose of transacting all county business, whose time of service, power and duties shall be regulated and defined by law.

ACTS OF 1819—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURTS.

No provision appears in the first State Constitution to continue in force the laws of the territory after the establishment of State government; and the first General Assembly of the State in 1819 enacted a long series of laws, practically forming a new code. Many of these Acts related to local government, which was, to a large extent, reorganized.

While sheriffs and coroners were made elective officers in such county, county recorders and circuit attorneys continued to be appointed, but by the Governor and Senate.¹ County clerks and treasurers' courts were to be appointed by the newly established county commissioners' courts, and the treasurer was to act as assessor.²

By Act of March 22, provision was made for courts of county commissioners in each county, to hold four regular sessions each year, commencing on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December. These courts had no civil or criminal jurisdiction, but were to deal with the public concerns of the county, with power to punish for contempt. More specifically their jurisdiction included all things concerning county revenue, regulating and imposing the county tax, power to grant licenses to ferries and taverns, and other licenses, jurisdiction in regard to public roads, canals, turnpike roads and toll bridges, with power to issue writs, warrants and process necessary for executing the powers vested by law.³

Counties and civil townships were each made bodies corporate and politic; and each township was established as an election precinct.⁴ By various Acts, the county commissioners were to appoint in each civil township three judges of election, two overseers of the poor, one or more constables and a suitable number of supervisors of roads and highways.⁵ County commissioners were also to appoint in each township where the population should admit three freeholders, as trustees of the school lands granted by the United States, who were to lay out the school lands and lease them.⁶

Justices of the peace were to be nominated by the House of Representatives, confirmed by the Senate and commissioned by the Governor; vacancies during a recess of the General Assembly to be filled by the county commissioners.⁷

By these measures, the county received a large measure of autonomous administrative power, with a simple system of local organization. The elected county commissioners courts had substantially the same administrative powers as had the appointed county courts established in 1814, with added powers to appoint their clerk and the treasurer. The sheriff and the coroner were the only other elected local officials. Townships were continued as county districts for various purposes of local administration, and their importance was somewhat emphasized by the grant of corporate capacity; but the township officers continued to be appointed by the county board.

¹ Laws of the First General Assembly, Acts of Feb. 19 and March 23, pp. 18, 204.

² Ibid, Act of Mar. 27, 1813, p. 313.

³ Ibid, Act of March 22, 1819, p. 175; clerk of courts appointed by judges.

⁴ Laws of the First General Assembly, pp. 90, 184.

⁵ Ibid, pp. 90, 127, 162, 333.

⁶ Ibid, Act of Mar. 2, 1819, p. 107.

⁷ Ibid, p. 22.

Some uncertainty in the use of the term township was, however, introduced by the provision for trustees of school lands. These were appointed for congressional townships, while the townships for other purposes had usually been larger in area than the congressional township. Some of the county histories, from this time, mention election precincts in place of the former townships; but in other cases townships for election and road purposes are still noted.¹

COURTS OF PROBATE.

By Act of February 10, 1821, a court of probate was established in each county, the judges to be elected by the General Assembly, to hold office during good behavior. These courts were given exclusive original jurisdiction in regard to the probate of wills, letters of administration, and the settlement of estates, power previously vested in the county courts and county commissioners' courts. The judges of probate were also granted sole original power in cases of insolvency.²

In 1823 the judges of probate were made elective in each county;³ but in 1825 the method of election by the General Assembly was restored.⁴

An Act of 1825 provided for the appointment in each county of a public administrator, to be nominated by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.⁵

During the period of the first State Constitution many changes were made in the laws relating to local government, in the numerous Acts passed at each session of the General Assembly, in the Revised Code of Laws adopted in 1827, and in the Revised Statutes of 1845. Much of this legislation was of minor significance; but some developments of considerable importance may be noted, including: the disintegration of the township as a county district, and the later organization of school townships and school districts; the rapid multiplication of new counties, leading to the adoption of a minimum limit as to their size; a steady increase in the number of elective offices; and some development in the powers of county commissioners.

DISINTEGRATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The creation of county districts known as townships, and the appointment of township constables, road supervisors overseers of the poor and election judges had indicated a movement towards the development of autonomous township government. But between 1823 and 1827 Acts of the General Assembly gradually eliminated for a time the township as a general unit of local government in Illinois; while at the same time by the continuation of the school township, the way was opened for the later revival of the township for other purposes.

¹ Randolph County: In pursuance of a law passed by the General Assembly, the justices laid off six election precincts, retaining the names and boundaries of the several townships. History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, p. 111.

Monroe County: The townships of territorial times were now (1819) converted into election precincts without any change of territory. Ibid, p. 141.

Jefferson County: The county was first (1819) divided into two districts or townships, a third precinct or township was formed in June, 1820. History of Jefferson County (1883), p. 137.

Clark County: Apr. 18, 1818 four election districts were laid off and named. In June, 1820 a new township was formed. In June, 1827, the county was redistricted into four townships. History of Crawford and Clark Counties, pp. 247, 249.

Madison County: The first county commissioners established four new townships in 1819; and in 1820 two additional townships. Trustees of school lands were appointed for each of fourteen congressional townships. In 1822 the county, as reduced in area by the creation of other counties, was subdivided into six political townships; and in 1824 a new township was formed. History of Madison County (1882) pp. 131, 135, 140, 141.

Gallatin County: On June 7, 1819, the county commissioners appointed constables for four townships and nine road supervisors. History of Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton and Williamson Counties (1887), p. 61.

Hamilton County: In April 1821 the county commissioners appointed trustees for three townships. Ibid, pp. 276, 277.

Pike County: June 6, 1821, the county commissioners formed three militia precincts. June 5, 1822 the county was divided into three election precincts. Jan. 28, 1824 the county was divided into three large townships each embracing what is now several counties. History of Pike County (1880), pp. 257, 259, 264.

² Laws of the Second General Assembly, 1st Session, p. 119.

³ Laws of the Third General Assembly, 1st Session, p. 132.

⁴ Laws of the Fourth General Assembly, 1st Session, p. 87.

⁵ Ibid, p. 70.

An Act of 1823 regulating elections provided that all elections should be held at the county seat and in such other election precincts, not exceeding four in any county, as the county commissioners might establish.¹ As there were more than four townships in some of the counties, this Act deprived the townships in such counties of their function as election districts.

An amendment of the Act relating to roads and highways, in 1825, required the county commissioners' courts to lay off road districts and appoint a supervisor for each district.² This permitted and indeed suggested the use of other areas than the existing civil townships as road districts.

The ephemeral school law of 1825 authorized the county commissioners' courts to form school districts, and provide for the election of three trustees and for the levy of a school tax by the legal voters of each district.³

The temporary elimination of the civil township in Illinois was completed in the Revised Code of Laws, enacted by the Fifth General Assembly in 1827. One Act of this code provided for the election for a term of four years of justices of the peace and constables in districts established by the county commissioners' courts, not less than two nor more than eight in each county.⁴ The Act for the maintenance of the poor vested the county commissioners of the several counties with "entire and exclusive superintendence of the poor in their respective counties;" and the provisions for appointing township overseers of the poor no longer appears.⁵ The Act concerning roads repeated the provision for the creation of road districts.⁶ An amendment of the Act regulating elections increased the number of election precincts authorized in a county to six. Moreover while the counties were continued as bodies corporate and politic, the former provision making the civil townships corporate bodies no longer appears.⁷

In contrast with the elimination of the civil township from its earlier functions as a general county district, was the continuation and increased importance of the congressional township as an administrative district for school purposes. Trustees of school lands were to be appointed by the county commissioners in each congressional township where deemed expedient and where the population admitted; but in any township not containing twenty white inhabitants the county commissioners' court should manage and lease the school lands. At the same time, however, the school law of 1825 was repealed; and under the new laws school districts were to be formed by the trustees of school lands only on the petition of a majority of the freeholders in the township. A school tax might be levied by the voters of such districts, but no person could be taxed for the support of a free school unless by his free will or consent, first had or obtained in writing.⁸

Thus in place of civil townships serving as districts for all the various local purposes, the new code provided for the formation in each county of distinct sets of districts for elections, justices and constables, schools and road purposes.⁹ This disintegration of the early township and the centralization of poor relief in the county commissioners' court stamped the county more clearly as the main unit of local administration. But at the same time

¹ Laws of the Third General Assembly, Act of Jan. 3, 1823, p. 53.

² Laws of the Fourth General Assembly, Act of Jan. 15, 1825, p. 130.

³ *Ibid.* Act of Jan. 15, 1825, p. 121.

⁴ The revised Code of Laws of Illinois, 1827. Act of Dec. 30, 1826, p. 255.

⁵ *Ibid.* Act of Feb. 2, 1827, p. 309.

⁶ *Ibid.* Act of Feb. 12, 1827, p. 340.

⁷ *Ibid.* Act of Jan. 3, 1827, p. 107.

⁸ *Ibid.* Acts of Feb. 17, 1827, pp. 364, 366.

⁹ The following extracts from county records, taken from county histories, illustrate the formation of separate and overlapping county districts for the various purposes of local government, in place of the former system of a single set of districts known as townships.

Madison County: In 1825 four public school districts were organized; and the county was subdivided into sixteen road districts, many of them having the same names as the former townships. Under the Act of Dec. 30, 1826 the county was laid off into seven election districts. History of Madison County (1882), p. 143.

St. Clair County: In June 1826 four election precincts were established, three containing more than a township. History of St. Clair County (1881), p. 73.

Perry County: At the first meeting of the county commissioners (June 1827) two election districts were created; at the second session (September, 1827) three road districts were established. History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, pp. 163, 165.

the local election of justices and constables and the provision for school districts were important decentralizing measures, which were to lead to further developments in this direction.

FORMATION OF NEW COUNTIES.

At the second session of the First General Assembly four new counties were created: Alexander, Clark, Jefferson and Wayne. In 1821, six new counties were established: Lawrence, Greene, Sangamon, Pike, Hamilton and Montgomery. By an Act of this year the procedure in connection with the formation of new counties was regulated, providing that notice of intention to apply for a new county or the division of an existing county should be advertised for twelve weeks in one or more newspapers in or nearest to the county to be formed or divided, and that proof of such notice should be made before granting leave to bring in a bill to comply with such application.¹

During the next six years, twenty-three new counties were created; four in 1823—Edgar, Marion, Fulton and Morgan; three in 1824—Clay, Clinton and Wabash; ten in 1825—Calhoun, Adams, Hancock, Henry, Knox, Mercer, Putnam, Schuyler, Warren and Peoria, all in the region north and west of the Illinois River; and two in 1826—Vermilion and McDonough; and four in 1827—Shelby, Perry, Tazewell and JoDaviess.²

By Act of Dec. 26, 1826, the former Act regulating the procedure in the creation of new counties was repealed; and provision was made for four weeks notice of any petition for forming a new county, changing county lines or the removal of county seats, to be printed in a newspaper published in the State, and a copy of the petition placed on the court house door of the county at least two months before being presented in the General Assembly. It was further provided that no county should be divided or county seat removed, unless on a petition signed by a majority of the qualified voters.³

The formation of new counties continued steadily until 1843. In 1829, two new counties were established; in 1831, six; in 1833, two; and in 1836, six. By this time the whole area of the State had been marked off into 66 counties of moderate size, although those in the northern part of the State were larger than those in the south. Further subdivision of the larger counties followed: In 1837, six more counties were created; in 1839 no less than fifteen; in 1841, seven; and in 1843, four. In 1847 the single county of Saline was organized, making a total of 100 counties at the time of the adoption of the second State Constitution in 1848.

By 1848 Illinois had nearly twice as many counties as the large and populous states of New York and Pennsylvania, each containing many times its population. Many counties were very small, both in area and population. Twenty-eight counties contained less than 400 square miles; thirteen of them had less than 300 square miles; and three—Hardin, Pulaski and Putnam—had each less than 200 square miles.

In 1840 eleven counties had more than 10,000 population, twenty-four had between 5,000 and 10,000, and fifty had less than 5,000 inhabitants.

The multiplication of counties was perhaps due in part to the absence of any general unit of local government smaller than the county. But the creation of so many small counties must have added to the expense of local government.

At length, in the Revised Statutes of 1845, further restrictions were placed on the formation of additional counties by providing that no new county should contain less than 400 square miles; that no counties should be reduced to less than this area; and that in dividing counties, the boundaries should not be within ten miles of the county seat.⁴ These restrictions were confirmed in the Constitution of 1848.

¹ Act of Jan. 30, 1821. Laws of 1821, p. 47.

² Counties of Illinois. Their Origin and Evolution, pp. 8-9.

³ Act of Dec. 26, 1826. Laws of 1827, p. 110.

⁴ Revised Statutes of 1845, ch. 27, sec. 39. 40.

The Constitution of 1848 reunited the counties of Adams and Highland (separated in 1843 on account of a county seat contest); and since then only three additional counties have been organized: Kankakee in 1853, and Douglas and Ford in 1859.

TABLE I—FORMATION OF ILLINOIS COUNTIES.

Name.	Date established.	References.
St. Clair.....	Apr. 27, 1790	Territorial Records, St. Clair Papers, II, p. 165.....
Randolph.....	Oct. 5, 1795	Territorial Records, St. Clair Papers, II, p. 345.....
Gallatin.....	Sept. 14, 1812	Territorial Records of Illinois, p. 26.....
Johnson.....	Sept. 14, 1812	Territorial Records of Illinois, p. 26.....
Madison.....	Sept. 14, 1812	Territorial Records of Illinois, p. 26.....
Edwards.....	Nov. 28, 1814	Territorial Laws, 1814, p. 85.....
White.....	Dec. 9, 1815	Territorial Laws, 1815-1816, p. 5.....
Monroe.....	Jan. 6, 1816	Territorial Laws, 1815-1816, p. 25.....
Jackson.....	Jan. 10, 1816	Territorial Laws, 1815-1816, p. 62.....
Pope.....	Jan. 10, 1816	Territorial Laws, 1815-1816, p. 66.....
Crawford.....	Dec. 31, 1816	Territorial Laws, 1816-1817, p. 21.....
Bond.....	Jan. 4, 1817	Territorial Laws, 1816-1817, p. 18.....
Franklin.....	Jan. 2, 1818	Territorial Laws, 1817-1818, p. 11.....
Union.....	Jan. 2, 1818	Territorial Laws, 1817-1818, p. 15.....
Washington.....	Jan. 2, 1818	Territorial Laws, 1817-1818, p. 39.....
Alexander.....	Mar. 4, 1818	Laws of 1819, p. 113.....
Clark.....	Mar. 22, 1819	Laws of 1819, p. 166.....
Jefferson.....	Mar. 26, 1819	Laws of 1819, p. 267.....
Wayne.....	Mar. 26, 1819	Laws of 1819, p. 268.....
Lawrence.....	Jan. 16, 1821	Laws of 1821, p. 16.....
Greene.....	Jan. 20, 1821	Laws of 1821, p. 26.....
Sangamon.....	Jan. 30, 1821	Laws of 1821, p. 45.....
Pike.....	Jan. 31, 1821	Laws of 1821, p. 59.....
Hamilton.....	Feb. 8, 1821	Laws of 1821, p. 113.....
Montgomery.....	Feb. 12, 1821	Laws of 1821, p. 142.....
Fayette.....	Feb. 14, 1821	Laws of 1821, p. 164.....
Edgar.....	Jan. 3, 1823	Laws of 1823, p. 74.....
Marion.....	Jan. 24, 1823	Laws of 1823, p. 49.....
Fulton.....	Jan. 28, 1823	Laws of 1823, p. 88.....
Morgan.....	Jan. 31, 1823	Laws of 1823, p. 108.....
Clay.....	Dec. 23, 1824	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 19.....
Wabash.....	Dec. 27, 1824	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 25.....
Clinton.....	Dec. 27, 1824	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 27.....
Calhoun.....	Jan. 10, 1825	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 65.....
Peoria.....	Jan. 13, 1825	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 85.....
Schuyler.....	Jan. 13, 1825	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 92.....
Adams.....	Jan. 13, 1825	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 93.....
Hancock.....	Jan. 13, 1825	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 93.....
Mercer.....	Jan. 13, 1825	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 93.....
Warren.....	Jan. 13, 1825	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 93.....
Henry.....	Jan. 13, 1825	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 94.....
Knox.....	Jan. 13, 1825	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 94.....
Putnam.....	Jan. 13, 1825	Laws of 1824-1825, p. 94.....
Vermilion.....	Jan. 18, 1826	Laws of 1826, p. 50.....
McDonough.....	Jan. 25, 1826	Laws of 1826, p. 76.....
Shelby.....	Jan. 23, 1827	Revised Laws of 1826-1827, p. 115.....
Perry.....	Jan. 29, 1827	Revised Laws of 1826-1827, p. 110.....
Tazewell.....	Jan. 31, 1827	Revised Laws of 1826-1827, p. 113.....
Jo Daviess.....	Feb. 27, 1827	Revised Laws of 1826-1827, p. 117.....
Macoupin.....	Jan. 17, 1829	Laws of 1828-1829, p. 26.....
Macon.....	Jan. 19, 1829	Laws of 1828-1829, p. 28.....
McLean.....	Dec. 25, 1830	Laws of 1830-1831, p. 31.....
Coles.....	Dec. 25, 1830	Laws of 1830-1831, p. 59.....
Cook.....	Jan. 15, 1831	Laws of 1830-1831, p. 54.....
LaSalle.....	Jan. 15, 1831	Laws of 1830-1831, p. 54.....
Rock Island.....	Feb. 9, 1831	Laws of 1830-1831, p. 52.....
Effingham.....	Feb. 15, 1831	Laws of 1830-1831, p. 51.....
Jasper.....	Feb. 15, 1831	Laws of 1830-1831, p. 51.....
Champaign.....	Feb. 20, 1833	Private Laws, 1832-1833, p. 28.....
Iroquois.....	Feb. 26, 1833	Private Laws 1833, p. 19.....
Will.....	Jan. 12, 1836	Laws of 1835-1836, p. 262.....
Kane.....	Jan. 16, 1836	Laws of 1835-1836, p. 273.....
McHenry.....	Jan. 16, 1836	Laws of 1835-1836, p. 273.....
Ogle.....	Jan. 16, 1836	Laws of 1835-1836, p. 274.....
Whiteside.....	Jan. 16, 1836	Laws of 1835-1836, p. 274.....
Winnebago.....	Jan. 16, 1836	Laws of 1835-1836, p. 273.....
Livingston.....	Feb. 27, 1837	Laws of 1836-1837, p. 83.....
Bureau.....	Feb. 28, 1837	Laws of 1836-1837, p. 93.....
Cass.....	Mar. 3, 1837	Laws of 1836-1837, p. 101.....
Boone.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Laws of 1836-1837, p. 96.....

Table I—Concluded.

Name.	Date established.	References.
DeKalb.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Laws of 1836-1837, p. 97.....
Stephenson.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Laws of 1836-1837, p. 96.....
Marshall.....	Jan. 19, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 43.....
Brown.....	Feb. 1, 1838	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 52.....
DuPage.....	Feb. 9, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 73.....
Dane, now Christian.....	Feb. 15, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 104.....
Logan.....	Feb. 15, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 104.....
Menard.....	Feb. 15, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 104.....
Scott.....	Feb. 16, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 126.....
Carroll.....	Feb. 22, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 160.....
Lee.....	Feb. 27, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 170.....
Jersey.....	Feb. 28, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 208.....
Williamson.....	Feb. 28, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 110.....
DeWitt.....	Mar. 1, 1839	Laws of 1838, 1839, p. 199.....
Lake.....	Mar. 1, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 216.....
Hardin.....	Mar. 2, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 234.....
Stark.....	Mar. 2, 1839	Laws of 1838-1839, p. 229.....
Henderson.....	Jan. 20, 1841	Laws of 1840-1841, p. 67.....
Mason.....	Jan. 20, 1841	Laws of 1840-1841, p. 69.....
Piatt.....	Jan. 27, 1841	Laws of 1840-1841, p. 71.....
Grundy.....	Feb. 17, 1841	Laws of 1840-1841, p. 74.....
Kendall.....	Feb. 19, 1841	Laws of 1840-1841, p. 75.....
Richland.....	Feb. 24, 1841	Laws of 1840-1841, p. 77.....
Woodford.....	Feb. 27, 1841	Laws of 1840-1841, p. 84.....
Massac.....	{ Feb. 8, 1843 } { Mar. 3, 1843 }	Laws of 1842-1843 pp. 74, 101.....
Moultrie.....	Feb. 16, 1843	Laws of 1842-1843, p. 83.....
Cumberland.....	Mar. 2, 1843	Laws of 1842-1843, p. 94.....
Pulaski.....	Mar. 3, 1843	Laws of 1842-1843, p. 99.....
Saline.....	Feb. 25, 1847	Laws of 1846-1847, p. 34.....
Kankakee.....	{ Feb. 11, 1851 } { Feb. 11, 1853 }	Laws of 1851, p. 30..... Laws of 1853, p. 159.....
Douglas.....	{ Feb. 13, 1857 } { Feb. 8, 16, 1859 }	Laws of 1857, p. 71..... Laws of 1859, pp. 24, 28.....
Ford.....	Feb. 17, 1859	Laws of 1859, p. 29.....

For detailed list of statutes relating to the foundation and boundaries of counties, see Starr and Curtis: Annotated Statutes.

COUNTIES AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT ORGANIZED OR NOT NOW IN EXISTENCE AS SUCH.

Name of county.	Date authorized.	References.
Michigan (DuPage).....	Mar. 2, 1837	Laws of 1836-1837, p. 82.....
Coffee (part of Knox).....	Mar. 1, 1837	Laws of 1836-1837, p. 86.....
Okaw (Moultrie).....	Feb. 24, 1841	Laws of 1840-1841, p. 80.....
Allen (from Morgan, Macoupin and Sangamon).....	Feb. 27, 1841	Laws of 1840-1841, p. 87.....
Anderton (from Shelby, Montgomery and Fayette).....	Feb. 6, 1843	Laws of 1842-1843, p. 73.....
Milton (from Vermilion).....	Feb. 21, 1843	Laws of 1842-1843, p. 88.....
Benton (from Morgan, Greene and Macoupin).....	Mar. 4, 1843	Laws of 1842-1843, p. 104.....
Marquette (from Adams).....	Feb. 11, 1843	Laws of 1842-1843, p. 77.....
Later Highland.....	Feb. 27, 1847	Laws of 1847, p. 38.....
Oregon (from Morgan, Sangamon and Macoupin).....	Feb. 15, 1851	Laws of 1851, p. 131.....
Harrison (from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion).....	Feb. 14, 1855	Laws of 1855, p. 113.....
Holmes (from Champaign and Vermilion).....	Jan. 31, 1857	Laws of 1857, p. 63.....
Lincoln (from Champaign and Vermilion).....	Mar. 9, 1867	Private Laws 1867, p. 868.....

MORE ELECTIVE OFFICES.

By an Act of 1829 county surveyors were to be nominated by the House of Representatives, confirmed by the Senate and commissioned by the Governor.¹

An Act of March 1, 1837 regulated more definitely the method of electing county commissioners, provided for a three years term, one member to be elected each year.² By Act of Feb. 7, 1837 the clerks of county commissioners' courts and county treasurers were made elective; and by Act of March 4, of the same year, a probate justice of the peace was to be elected in each county, in place of the probate judges appointed by the General Assembly. These officers were to be elected for terms of four years, the elec-

¹ Revised Code of Laws, 1829; Act of Jan. 14, 1829, p. 172.

² Laws of the Tenth General Assembly, 1836-7, p. 103.

tions to be held on the first Monday in August beginning in 1839.¹ A school commissioner, elected in each county for a two years term, was added by the school law of 1841.²

By Acts of 1839 and 1841 the assessment of property was transferred for a few years from the county treasurer to assessors appointed by the county commissioners' court. The first of these Acts authorized the appointment in each county of one or more assessors, not to exceed one for each justice's district;³ but two years later the number was limited to one for each county.⁴ The Revised Statutes of 1845 again made the county treasurers *ex officio* assessors; and the separate office of county assessors disappears.⁵

The Act of Feb. 25, 1843 indicated that the system of electing county treasurers had led to some new difficulties in the management of county funds. This provided for semi-annual statements by county treasurers, and for the dismissal of any defaulting treasurer and the appointment of a successor.⁶

Nevertheless, in 1845 provision was made for the election of county recorders and county surveyors; and a two years' term was established for the probate justice of the peace, county recorder, county commissioners' clerk, county surveyor, county treasurer, justices of the peace and constables, elections to be held on the first Monday in August of odd numbered years.⁷

By the Revised Statutes of 1845, circuit attorneys were to be elected by the General Assembly, one for each judicial circuit for a term of two years.⁸

POWERS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

An Act of Jan. 31, 1835 provided for appeals from the county commissioners' courts to the circuit courts.⁹

In 1839 an amendment of the poor law authorized the county commissioners' courts to establish poor houses.¹⁰

The Revised Statutes of 1845 granted additional powers to the county commissioners, to purchase lands for county buildings and to erect county jails and court houses.¹¹

COUNTY AND ROAD TAXES.

Under the earlier revenue laws a tax on lands had been levied by the General Assembly (at the rate of one-half of one per cent on the estimated value), the tax from lands owned by non-residents going to the State, and from lands of residents to the county. County commissioners were also authorized to levy a tax, not exceeding one-half per cent upon town lots (if not taxed by the trustees of towns) and on specified items of personal property.¹² A labor tax for roads was also authorized.¹³

Beginning in 1841 county commissioners were empowered to levy taxes on general property for roads and county purposes. Under the road law of 1841, county commissioners might assess a road tax not to exceed ten cents on each one hundred dollars worth of property, in addition to the labor tax.¹⁴ By Act of March 4, 1843, county commissioners were limited to a tax for county purposes not exceeding 50 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, not more than one-half of which could be set apart for road purposes and this could be discharged in labor at not more than one dollar per day.¹⁵

¹ Laws of the Tenth General Assembly, 1836-3, pp. 49, 176.

² Laws of the Twelfth General Assembly, 1840-41, p. 259.

³ Laws of the Eleventh General Assembly, 1838-9, p. 138.

⁴ Laws of the Twelfth General Assembly, 1840-41, p. 34.

⁵ Revised Statutes of 1845, ch. 89.

⁶ Laws of the Thirteenth General Assembly, First Session, 1842-43, p. 112.

⁷ Appendix to Revised Statutes of 1845, Act No. 7, p. 573; Revised Statutes of 1845, chs. 87, 103.

⁸ Revised Statutes of 1845, ch. 11.

⁹ Laws of the Ninth General Assembly, First Session, 1834-35, p. 153.

¹⁰ Laws of the Eleventh General Assembly, First Session, 1838-9, p. 138.

¹¹ Revised Statutes of 1845, ch. 27, Secs. 34-36.

¹² Revenue Act of Feb. 19, 1827.

¹³ Road Laws of Feb. 12, 1827.

¹⁴ Laws of the Twelfth General Assembly, 1840-41, p. 232.

¹⁵ Laws of the Thirteenth General Assembly, 1842-43, p. 115.

An Act of Feb. 28, 1845, authorized a road tax of not more than 20 cents on the \$100;¹ but in the Revised Statutes of 1845, the road law repeated the provision of the Act of 1843 for a county tax of 50 cents on the \$100.00, one-half of which might be used for road purposes;² while the Revenue Law (approved on the same date), authorized county commissioners to levy a tax for county purposes, in no case to exceed four mills on each dollar, unless specifically authorized by law.³

In 1847, county commissioners' courts were again authorized to assess and collect a road tax, not exceeding 20 cents on the \$100.00, as well as a labor tax of not exceeding five days on each able bodied man between 21 and 50 years of age.⁴

POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION.

Under the poor law of 1819, the county commissioners court of each county was authorized to appoint in each township two overseers of the poor, who should farm out poor persons to the lowest bidders. Taxes for poor relief were levied by the county.

An Act of 1827 for the maintenance of the poor vested the county commissioners of the several counties with "entire and exclusive superintendence of the poor of their respective counties." The former provisions for appointing township overseers no longer appears and the administration of poor relief was concentrated in the county authorities.

In 1839, an amendment of the poor law provided that the justices of the peace (elected in subdivisions of the county since 1827), in conjunction with persons appointed by the county commissioners' courts, were to be overseers of the poor, and vested with the entire and exclusive superintendence of the poor of their respective districts. At the same time the county commissioners courts were authorized to establish county poor houses; and later Acts made further provisions for such institutions, which began to be established in some counties in the decade after 1840.

INCORPORATED TOWNS AND CITIES.

In the absence of any general system of town government, special Acts were passed from time to time incorporating the villages which appeared with the progress of settlement. Kaskaskia had been incorporated by Act of the territorial legislature of Indiana in 1807, and was reincorporated in 1818. Shawneetown was incorporated in 1814, Edwardsville in 1819 and other towns soon followed. Altogether sixteen towns were incorporated before 1830.

An Act of 1814 provided for the establishment of towns, but this contained no provision for their government. In 1831 a general Act for the incorporation of towns was passed and under this, Springfield was incorporated in 1832, Chicago in 1833, Quincy in 1834 and altogether forty-eight towns by 1841.

Special town charters also continued to be granted by the Legislature, in some cases organizing new towns and in others adding to the powers of towns already organized. Twenty-six special charters were enacted from 1830 to 1840; and by the latter date there were about eighty incorporated towns in the State.

Toward the end of the period under the first State Constitution several municipalities were incorporated as cities by special Acts. In 1818 an Act had been passed to incorporate the city and bank of Cairo, but this had no permanent results. In 1837 Chicago and Alton were incorporated as cities; in 1840 Springfield, and in 1845, Peoria.

¹ Appendix to Revised Statutes of 1845, No. 30, p. 591.

² Revised Statutes of 1845, ch. 93.

³ Ibid, ch. 89.

⁴ Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly, 1846-7, p. 111.

SCHOOL TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS.

The school law of 1841, revised in 1845 and 1847, is important not only in definitely establishing a system of common schools in Illinois, but also, in the provisions for the autonomous organization of the school township, forms a striking landmark pointing towards the establishment of township organization for other purposes a few years later.

By the Act of Feb. 27, 1841, provision was made for the election of a school commissioner in each county to sell school lands and invest funds, and for the incorporation of the inhabitants of any congressional township for the purpose of organizing and supporting public schools. Elections were to be held by the trustees of school lands appointed by the county commissioners' courts; and when the vote was in favor of incorporation, five trustees were to be elected to superintend the business of the township in relation to schools and education. When the first vote was against incorporation, subsequent elections should be held on the written request of twenty legal voters of the township. These trustees were to be successors of the appointed trustees of school lands, with power to lay off school districts and have a general superintendence of all schools in the township. A meeting of the inhabitants of every incorporated township should be called once each year, at which information about the schools and school funds should be presented; and at every such meeting the legal voters of the township might adopt resolutions and prescribe rules and regulations concerning the duties of trustees and organizing and supporting schools. In each school district, three school directors should be elected, with power to provide school houses and employ teachers.¹

An Act of Feb. 23, 1843, provided for the voluntary dissolution of such incorporated townships on petition of a majority of the legal voters and an election.²

In the revised school law of 1845 the optional features in the law of 1841 disappear and each congressional township is definitely established as a township for school purposes and upon the election of trustees to be a body corporate and politic. The trustees were to have similar powers as in the Act of 1841 in regard to the management of school funds, the formation of school districts and adopting by-laws in regard to schools; but were no longer given general superintendence of schools. The provision for the annual meeting of the inhabitants of the township does not appear; and the school district meeting becomes more important, with power by a two-thirds vote to levy a tax not exceeding 15 cents on the \$100 for school purposes. This Act further provided that the Secretary of State should be State superintendent of common schools.³

A further revision of the school law in 1847 authorized the inhabitants of any township to authorize the county school commissioner to discharge the duties of school trustees in the management of school funds. The annual school district meeting was given power to select sites for school houses, and to determine the kind of building to be erected.⁴

It should be noted that the system of school organization established by these Acts included a somewhat complex combination of centralizing and decentralizing features. Along with the development of the township and school district were the compulsory provisions of the State law, enforceable through the supervision of county school commissioners and the Secretary of State as superintendent of common schools.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1845.

The laws relating to local government in the Revised Statutes of 1845, include the following:

Chapter 12. Attorney-general and circuit attorneys.

Chapter 25. Corporations, division I, towns.

¹ Laws of the Twelfth General Assembly, 1840-41, p. 273.

² Laws of the Thirteenth General Assembly, First Session, 1842-43, p. 275.

³ Revised Statutes of 1845, ch. 98.

⁴ Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly, 1846-47, p. 119.

Chapter 27.	Counties and county commissioners' courts.
Chapter 28.	County treasurers and county funds.
Chapter 37.	Elections.
Chapter 39.	Estrays.
Chapter 41.	Fees and salaries.
Chapter 42.	Ferries and toll bridges.
Chapter 55.	Jails and jailers.
Chapter 59.	Justices of the peace and constables.
Chapter 69.	Marriages.
Chapter 70.	Militia.
Chapter 77.	Officers.
Chapter 78.	Official bonds.
Chapter 80.	Paupers.
Chapter 85.	Probate court.
Chapter 87.	Records and recorders.
Chapter 89.	Revenue.
Chapter 93.	Roads.
Chapter 98.	Schools.
Chapter 99.	Sheriffs and coroners.
Chapter 103.	Surveyors.

SECOND STATE CONSTITUTION, 1849-1870.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1847.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1847 a number of important changes in local government were proposed and adopted—including restrictions on the minimum size of counties and on the removal of county seats, a further increase in the number of local elective offices, a change in the constitution of the county board, and a provision authorizing an optional system of township government. These provisions were all closely related to each other; but various forces emphasized different factors, and the numerous proposals were considered by several committees whose reports overlapped and caused some complications in reaching definite results.

A minimum limit to the size of new counties had already been established by statute; but this and other statutory restrictions might be repealed or ignored by a subsequent legislature. Proposals for constitutional provisions were the subject of prolonged discussion and were finally adopted by close votes.

The consolidation of the county commissioners' courts and the courts of probate into county courts with judicial powers was urged as a means of reducing the number of separate offices and securing economy in administration. Yet this proposal was supported by many members who also favored township organization, under which the large board of supervisors was introduced, increasing the number of officers and costing more than the former commissioners.

Various resolutions in regard to counties, removal of county seats and county courts were referred to the Committees on Counties, Judiciary and Miscellaneous Subjects.¹

During the month of July each of the committees noted above submitted reports of proposed Constitutional provisions, including a number of minority reports.² After discussion of the judiciary article in committee of the whole, this was referred to a select committee of 27; which on August 4, submitted a majority and two minority reports.³

On August 14, the section providing for county courts in place of the county commissioners was adopted by a vote of eighty to forty-eight.⁴ Half of the members voting for this, also voted later for the provision authorizing township organization; while a third of those voting against county courts

¹ Journal of the Convention of 1847, pp. 59, 97, 105.

² Ibid, pp. 139, 159, 173, 216.

³ Ibid, p. 244.

⁴ Ibid, p. 354-362.

also voted against township organization. On August 20, after lengthy discussions and numerous amendments the provisions in regard to the size of counties and removal of county seats were adopted, by narrow margins.¹

Other sections of the judiciary article added county judges, state's or county attorneys, clerks of circuit courts and justices of the peace to the list of constitutional elective officers, provided for the removal of county officers, and authorized the General Assembly to provide for the election of other officers and the filling of vacancies, with the proviso that no such officer should be elected by the General Assembly.² The article on counties continued the provision for the election of sheriffs; but the coroner was omitted from the list of constitutional offices.³

General provisions adopted affecting local elections were those restricting the right of voting to citizens, requiring all votes to be by ballot, and establishing the date of general elections for the Tuesday following the first Tuesday in November, until otherwise provided by law.⁴

The demand for township organization was due largely to the fact that the migration to Illinois following its admission as a state (especially in the central and northern counties) had come largely from the northern states, where towns and townships were more or less important units of local government. Township government might have been established by the General Assembly, as in Ohio and Indiana; but no such measure was enacted under the first Constitution. In the convention of 1847 the sectional contest between the northern and southern counties on this question resulted in a compromise, authorizing an optional township system. This arrangement permitted each county in the State to continue the county system or to establish the township system; but before many years the township system had been adopted in the greater part of the State.

Early in the Convention Mr. Peters, a member from Peoria and Fulton counties offered a resolution to provide "a committee on Townships, with instructions to report whether it is expedient to amend the Constitution as to provide for the incorporation of the several townships for municipal and other purposes."⁵ This was defeated; but two weeks later a resolution proposed by Mr. Wead of Fulton County, was adopted, to appoint a special committee "to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the county commissioners' court, and providing for the organization of townships, which townships shall have the general superintendence of their fiscal affairs; and also to report a plan for the better administration of county affairs."⁶ On July 16 this committee reported a series of proposed provisions providing for township organization.⁷

On August 17, during the discussion of the judiciary article and before action on the report of the committee on township organization, on motion of Mr. Hurlbut, member from McHenry and Boone counties, the following additional section was adopted by a vote of 92 yeas, nays not counted:⁸

"The legislature may pass a general law authorizing township organization in all counties in which a majority of the legal voters may, at any general election, vote for such township organization, and when such township organization shall be established in any county, then the county court herein provided for shall cease to transact county business."⁹

Three days later the convention took up the report of the committee on township organization; and on August 21st adopted by a vote of 87 to 52 the following section, proposed by Mr. Knowlton of Peoria County:¹⁰

¹ Ibid, pp. 433-439, cf. Sangamon Journal June 22, 1847; State Register Aug. 24, 1847. A proviso permitting counties of less than 400 square miles when favored by a majority of the voters of each county was laid on the table by one vote (70-69); and the county seat section was adopted by a vote of 70 to 64.

² Constitution of 1847, art. V, sec. 16-19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29.

³ Ibid, art. VII, sec. 7.

⁴ Ibid, art. VI, sec. 1, 2, 9.

⁵ Journal of the Convention of 1847, p. 20.

⁶ Ibid, p. 87.

⁷ Ibid, p. 173.

⁸ State Register, Aug. 19, 1847.

⁹ Journal of the Convention of 1847, p. 378.

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 440-446.

"The legislature shall provide by law that the legal voters of any county may adopt a township form of government within each county by a majority of votes cast at any general election within said county."

On this decisive vote the members from the counties north and west of the Illinois River voted almost unanimously for the provision; those from the central counties were closely divided—affirmative votes coming from the counties just east of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and those near the Indiana border; while the members from the southern counties for the most part voted in the negative, but with some affirmative votes from St. Clair, Monroe, Gallatin, Pope, Alexander and Pulaski counties. David Davis from McLean County voted yea; while J. M. Palmer from Macoupin County and the President, Newton Cloud of Morgan County, voted no.¹

CONSTITUTION OF 1848.

The various sections of the Constitution of 1848 relating to local government, as revised and enrolled by the Committee on Revision and Adjustment of the articles of the Constitution, finally adopted by the convention and ratified by popular vote, are given below:

Article V.

Sec. 16. There shall be in each county a court to be called a county court.

Sec. 17. One county judge shall be elected by the qualified voters of each county, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 18. The jurisdiction of said court shall extend to all probate and such other jurisdiction as the General Assembly may confer in civil cases, and such criminal cases as may be prescribed by law, where the punishment is by fine only, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 19. The county judge, with such justices of the peace in each county as may be designated by law, shall hold terms for the transaction of county business, and shall perform such other duties as the General Assembly may prescribe: *Provided*, the General Assembly may require that two justices, to be chosen by the qualified electors of each county, shall sit with the county judge in all cases; and there shall be elected, quadrennially, in each county, a clerk of the county court, who shall be *ex officio* recorder, whose compensation shall be fees: *Provided*, the General Assembly may, by law, make the clerk of the circuit court *ex officio* recorder in lieu of the county clerk.

Sec. 20. The General Assembly shall provide for the compensation of the county judge.

Sec. 21. The clerks of the Supreme and circuit courts shall be elected at the first special election for judges. The second election for clerks of the circuit courts and state's attorneys shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1852, and every fourth year thereafter.

Sec. 23. The election of all officers, and the filling of all vacancies that may happen by death, resignation or removal, not otherwise directed or provided for by this Constitution shall be made in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct: *Provided*, that no such officer shall be elected by the General Assembly.

Sec. 25. County judges, clerks, sheriffs and other county officers, for wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, shall be liable to presentment or indictment by a grand jury, and trial by a petit jury, and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office.

Sec. 27. There shall be elected in each county in this State, in such districts as the General Assembly direct, by the qualified electors thereof, a competent number of justices of the peace, who shall hold their office

¹ Ibid, pp. 2-6, 446. Cf. E. B. Greene, in Publications of the Ill. State Historical Library No. 8 (1903) pp. 80, 81; and M. H. Newell: Township Government in Illinois, in Publications of the Illinois State Historical Library, No. 9, (1904) p. 481.

for a term of four years, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, and who shall perform such duties and receive such compensation, and exercise such jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 28. There shall be elected in each of the judicial circuits of this State, by the qualified electors thereof, one state's attorney, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be commissioned and qualified; who shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, that the General Assembly may hereafter provide by law for the election, by the qualified voters of each county in this State, of one county attorney for each county in lieu of the state's attorneys, provided for in this section; the term of office, duties, and compensation of which county attorneys shall be regulated by law.

Sec. 29. The qualified electors of each county in this State shall elect a clerk of the circuit court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; who shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law. The clerks of the Supreme Court shall be elected, in each division, by the qualified electors thereof, for the term of six years, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified; whose duties and compensation shall be provided by law.

Article VII.

Sec. 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

Sec. 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Sec. 3. All territory which has been or may be stricken off by legislative enactment, from any organized county or counties, for the purpose of forming a new county, and which shall remain unorganized after the period provided for such organization, shall be and remain a part of the county or counties from which it was originally taken, for all purposes of county and State government, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 4. There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division, and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of a majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added.

Sec. 5. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be moved shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county shall have voted in favor of the removal to such point.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide, by a general law, for a township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the voters of such county, at any general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt a township organization, so much of this Constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the county court shall be dispensed with and the affairs of the county may be transacted in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

Sec. 7. There shall be elected in each county in this State, by the qualified electors thereof, a sheriff who shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified: *Provided*, no person shall be eligible to the said office more than once in four years.

Schedule.

Sec. 6. The county commissioners' courts and the probate justices of the several counties shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the county court, provided in this Constitution is organized in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly to be passed at its first session.

COUNTY COURTS.

After the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, the general assembly, by Act of February 12, 1849,¹ provided for the new county courts, to take the place of the former probate justices and county commissioners' courts.

In each county there should be elected a county judge and a clerk for the term of four years, elections being held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, instead of as formerly in August. The county court was to hold sessions each month, and to exercise the power and jurisdiction of the probate courts previously established.

The county judge of each county, with two justices of the peace, also elected quadrennially, by the voters of the county, formed a county court vested with all the power, jurisdiction and authority heretofore conferred on the county commissioners' court. Sessions should be held on the first Monday in December, March, June and September of each year, and special sessions should also be called.

While these county courts were established for all the counties in the State, their powers as successors to the county commissioners ceased in counties adopting township organization, and such powers were vested in the boards of supervisors.

By the assessment Acts of 1853, county courts were given original jurisdiction of suits for taxes on real property, whether sitting for county or probate business;² and by special Acts from time to time civil jurisdiction in other matters was granted to the county courts in certain counties. The probate jurisdiction was also amended and regulated by various Acts.³

By the Act of 1849, the clerk of the circuit court was made recorder of deeds in each county.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of 1848, the general assembly in 1849 passed an optional law to provide for township and county organization.⁴ This law closely followed the existing New York law, and difficulties in applying this to the conditions in Illinois made necessary an extensive revision in a new Act of 1851.⁵ During the next decade further changes were made by the enactment of new Acts relating to the assessment and collection of revenue (in 1853 and 1855)⁶ and by amendments to the township organization law (in 1854, 1857 and 1859).⁷

In 1861 there was passed "An Act to reduce the Acts to provide for township organization, and the Acts amendatory thereof, into one Act and to amend the same."⁸ This was further amended by Acts of 1865, 1867 and 1869.⁹ Numerous Acts were also passed during the period applying to particular counties.

¹ Laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, First Session, 1849, p. 62.

² Laws of the Eighteenth General Assembly, 1853, pp. 70, 103.

³ E. g. An Act to reform the probate system, Laws of the Twenty-first General Assembly, 1859, p. 92; Laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, 1861, p. 105.

⁴ Laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, 1 49, p. 190.

⁵ Laws of the Seventeenth General Assembly, 1851, p. 35.

⁶ Laws of the Eighteenth General Assembly, 1853, pp. 3, 35, 67, 99; Laws of the Nineteenth General Assembly, 1855, p. 35.

⁷ Laws of the Eighteenth General Assembly, Second Session, 1854, p. 27; Laws of the Twentieth General Assembly, 1857, pp. 46, 183; Laws of the Twenty-first General Assembly, 1859, pp. 129, 212, 213.

⁸ Laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, 1861, p. 216.

⁹ Laws of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, 1865, p. 75; Laws of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, 1869, pp. 401, 406.

The main features of the township system as thus definitely established in Illinois may be noted in the more important provisions of the Acts of 1849 and 1851, and the principal changes made by the subsequent Acts.

Acts of 1849 and 1851—The Act of 1849 provided for a vote at the next general election on the question of township organization in each county in the State, the new system to go into effect in the counties adopting it on the first Tuesday in April, 1850.

Section 4 of this Act provided that the adoption of township organization should be decided by "a majority of all the votes cast for or against township organization." This conflicted with the constitutional provision requiring "a majority of the legal voters;"¹ and in the Act of 1851 the vote required was changed to correspond to the Constitution.

In the Act of 1849 provision was made resubmitting the question at a subsequent election in counties where the voters "shall neglect or fail to avail themselves of the provisions of this Act," on petition of fifty freeholders. The Act of 1851 provided that a vote on the adoption of township organization should be held at any general election, on the petition of fifty legal voters.

The Act of 1851 also provided for discontinuing township organization on petition of a majority of legal voters and a popular vote in any county.

In counties which voted to establish the township system, the county court or county commissioners' court should appoint three commissioners to divide the county in towns or townships, following as near as may be, the townships as surveyed by the United States government. The commissioners should name the townships and report to the county clerk, who should submit an abstract to the auditor of public accounts.

Each town as a body corporate was given power to sue and be sued, to purchase and hold lands, to make contracts, and to regulate the use of corporate property. It was distinctly provided that no town shall possess any corporate powers except as granted by law, and as will be seen the powers granted were but few and of small importance.

An annual town meeting should be held in each town on the first Tuesday in April, at which the following town officers should be elected: supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector, overseer of the poor, three commissioners of highways, two justices of the peace, two constables, overseers of highways and poundmasters, a total of at least fourteen in each town.

By the Act of 1851 an additional supervisor was to be elected in any town of 800 voters; and in Cook County, each ward of the city of Chicago was to elect a supervisor.²

The electors of each town, in town meeting had power:

To determine the number of poundmasters, and locate pounds.

To elect town officers.

To direct the institution or defense of suits at law, and the sums to be raised for this purpose.

To make fence regulations and determine the time when stock may run at large.

To impose penalties for violating town regulations, and to apply such penalties for the interest of the town.

Further provisions regulated the method of conducting town meetings and the election of town officers, and prescribed the powers and duties of officers. The supervisors acted as town treasurers, and in each county formed a board of supervisors, which exercised the administrative powers of the county court. Assessors and collectors took the place of county officers in the assessment and collection of taxes. Commissioners of highways were given charge of roads and highways, with power to administer the labor road tax and to assess a road tax on property, limited (by Act of 1851) to 20 cents on the one hundred dollars. The supervisor, town clerk and justices of the peace constituted a board of town auditors; and claims

¹ *People v. Brown*, 11, Ill. 478.

² Special Acts from time to time provided for additional (assistant) supervisors in incorporated Cities, Towns, and Villages.

approved by this board were to be met by a tax levied by the board of supervisors. These officers were also authorized to fill vacancies in the town offices.

Articles 18 to 24 of the township law regulated in detail the assessment and collection of taxes and the opening, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. These provisions were extensively revised in the Act of 1851.

The supervisors of the several cities and towns of the counties adopting the town system were constituted a board of supervisors, which should hold annual and special meetings and exercise the administrative powers of the county court in regard to the corporate property of the county, county finances, court houses and jails, and poor relief. The board of supervisors was also to equalize the aggregate assessed valuations of the several towns made by the town assessors; and to levy on the towns the amount of charges certified by the town board of auditors.

In counties adopting township organization, the county treasurers ceased to act as assessors; but were given the power of sheriffs to collect delinquent taxes on lands and town lots. Clerks of county courts were to furnish blanks or books properly ruled for the use of town assessors.

The system of county and township government thus established closely resembled that of New York and Michigan rather than that of Ohio, Indiana or New England. An analysis of the lengthy Acts shows that the Illinois town fell far short of the powers of the New England town; and that the significance of the township system in Illinois has been much exaggerated. The powers of local government granted to the towns were few and unimportant; those of the town meeting were even less, and did not at first include any power of local taxation. Of the local powers granted, those of any significance were vested in the commissioners of highways and the boards of town auditors; and the decentralization of highway administration was the most tangible grant of authority in local affairs. Further than this, the township organization law decentralized the assessment and collection of taxes for State and county purposes, made the town the district for electing justices of the peace and constables and substituted the board of supervisors for the compact county court in charge of county affairs.

The township system was thus mainly significant as establishing a decentralized administration of State functions, and did not confer any large measure of legislative home rule in local affairs, even in taxing matters.

It is difficult to see wherein the town governments thus established could have been of much service in local affairs. It is clear that the town assessment and collection of taxes caused serious trouble from the first, and in spite of numerous laws has never become satisfactory. At the same time the large boards of supervisors for county affairs were necessarily more expensive than the small county courts. Nevertheless the new system found favor among the people and was rapidly adopted by one county after another.

Acts subsequent to 1851, amending and revising the law relating to township organization, added in some respects to the powers and importance of the towns; but in other respects showed a decided tendency to strengthen the powers and duties of county officers to supervise and supplement the town officials when delinquent or ineffective; while the increasing detail of of the statutory provisions constituted a growing degree of legislative centralization over the whole field of local government.

Assessment and Collection of Taxes—The revenue laws of 1853 and 1855 established further and more minute regulations for the assessment and collection of taxes, both in counties with township organization and those without. The failure of the thoroughly decentralized township system of tax administration is shown by the additional authority conferred on county officers in counties with township organization. The Act of 1853 required

the town assessors to meet with the county clerks for instructions and advice, authorized the board of supervisors to assess property omitted by the town assessors, and required the county treasurer to act as county collector for delinquent taxes. The Act of 1854 amending the township law authorized the board of supervisors in any county to appoint assessors and collectors to reassess and collect taxes, where collection had been restrained on account of unjust assessment. The revenue Act of 1855 transferred the assessment of railroad property to the board of supervisors, and authorized the county clerk to assess property omitted in the regular assessment list. The revised township law of 1861 authorized boards of supervisors to amend an unfair assessment roll, or to declare it null and void and appoint a resident of the town to make a new assessment.

Some State supervision was also authorized by the revenue laws of 1853. The Auditor of Public Accounts was required to print and to send to the county clerks copies of the laws with printed forms and instructions. In 1867 a further step was taken by establishing a State Board of Equalization, with power to equalize the aggregate assessed valuations of counties.

Powers of Boards of Supervisors—In addition to the powers in relation to assessment and collection of taxes, the boards of supervisors were given further authority by various acts, both in regard to county and town affairs.

By the Assessment Act of 1853, they were given power to levy a tax for county purposes, not to exceed four mills on the dollar.

The Act of 1854 amending the township law gave the boards of supervisors jurisdiction to alter the boundaries of towns and to divide and enlarge towns; but no new town should be created with less than thirty legal voters, nor unless twenty of such voters petitioned for the alteration. By Act of 1857, sixty days' previous notice was required before making any new town or changing the boundaries of a town. The Act of 1854 also required boards of supervisors to levy special town taxes for bridges, on certificate from the boards of town auditors.

By the Act of 1857 boards of supervisors were to fill town offices by appointment in case of failure to elect within thirty days of the annual meeting.

An Act of 1859 empowered county boards to change the names of towns or incorporated villages, on petition of a majority of the voters.

The Act of 1857 authorized boards of supervisors to appropriate funds to aid in the construction of roads and bridges.¹

An Act of 1867 authorized boards of supervisors to direct towns to build or repair bridges; and in case of failure to comply, they might authorize the work and add the expense to the tax levy of the town.

Town and Road Taxes—Under the township laws of 1849 and 1851 the town meeting had no power to levy taxes; but the highway commissioners could assess a road tax (of not over 20 cents on the \$100) and the board of supervisors were to levy a tax for the amount of other town changes certified by the board of town auditors. Later acts increased the taxing power of towns to some degree.

The amending law of 1854 authorized the several towns to raise money for prosecuting and defending suits, for roads and bridges and for any other purposes deemed necessary. But this apparently general authority was soon restricted. In 1857, the electors in town meeting were empowered to authorize and require the highway commissioners to assess a road tax, not exceeding 40 cents on the \$100; but without such directions the highway commissioners might, as before, assess a tax not exceeding 20 cents on the \$100. The revised township law of 1861 continued in force both of these provisions.

By Act of 1867 the highway commissioners were authorized to assess a road tax up to 40 cents on the \$100, the maximum which could be ordered by the town meeting. This Act also provided that the labor road tax could be commuted in money and the road tax on property might be paid in

¹ By Act of 1859, a two-thirds vote was made necessary for this power in Cook County.

labor, at the rate of \$1.50 per day. Another Act of this year authorized the voters in town meeting to levy a tax for building a bridge or causeway in another town, ten days notice having been given.

An Act of 1869 authorized town meetings to provide that the road tax be paid only in money.

Relief of the Poor—Under the township organization laws of 1849 and 1851, provision was made for the election of overseers of the poor by each township in counties adopting the township system. It is not clear from the statutes whether poor relief became a town charge in such cases; but it may be presumed this was the intent of the law. During the twenty years from 1849 to 1869, however, special acts were passed providing for town support of the poor in seventeen counties, mostly in the northern part of the State.¹

Town Officers—The Act of 1854 amending the township law provided that in towns of over 2,000 population, one justice of the peace and one constable should be elected for each 1,000 inhabitants up to 5,000.

The revised township law of 1861 provided that highway commissioners should be elected for a term of three years, one retiring each year.

An Act of Feb. 16, 1865, constituted the supervisor, assessor and town clerk a board of health, in counties where the Act was adopted by the board of supervisors.

By Act of March 8, 1869, the supervisor was to act *ex officio* as overseer of the poor.

Adoption of Township Organization—At the election in November, 1849, twenty-four counties voted to adopt township organization. This included seventeen counties north of the Illinois River (Cook, Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Lee, Bureau, LaSalle, DeKalb, Kane, DuPage, Kendall, Grundy and Will); also seven counties in the central part of the State—four on the Illinois River (Marshall, Peoria, Tazewell and Fulton); and three on the Mississippi River (Hancock, Adams and Pike).²

In Knox, Schuyler and Warren counties a majority of those voting on the question were in favor of township organization, but not a majority of those voting at the election; and the Supreme Court held that the vote received did not comply with the constitution requirement.³ In Jasper county a small majority of the vote on the question was in favor of township organization; but apparently not a majority of those voting at the election.²

In the years following, other counties rapidly adopted township organization. By 1860 it had been established in thirty-six additional counties, the township system by this time covering all the counties north and west of the Illinois River except two (Henderson and Calhoun), and also a large block of counties south of the Illinois River in the eastern half of the State and some scattered counties as far south as Wayne. During the next decade ten more counties in the central and southern sections adopted township organization. Thus by the end of the period under the second State Constitution, seventy of the hundred and two counties in Illinois had adopted the township system.

To complete the record on this topic it is convenient to note here the further extension of township government in Illinois since 1870. In the later period the movement has preceded more slowly than in the two decades following the adoption of the second State Constitution.

From 1871 to 1876, seven additional counties adopted the system; from 1883 to 1890, seven others were added; and since the latter date only two counties (Henderson and Williamson) have established township organization, both in 1907. During this period several counties which had adopted the township system have voted to discontinue it, most of them re-adopting

¹ Brown, Bureau, Cumberland, DeKalb, DuPage, Henry, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, Lee, McHenry, Ogle, Stephenson, Tazewell and Will.

² Reports to the Auditor of Public Accounts, and County Histories, cf. Map in Newell. Township Government in Illinois, in Publications of Illinois State Historical Library No. 9, (1904) opp. p. 479.

³ History of Brown & Schuyler Counties p. 90; Hist. Enc. of Ill. & Hist. of Warren County (1883) II 873-804; People v. Brown, 11 Ill., 478; cf. People v. Garner 47 Ill., 247.

it in a few years, as in Jackson, Franklin and Washington counties. Johnson County, however, after adopting township organization appears to have definitely returned to the county system.

In about half the counties now without township organization, the question of adopting the township system has been submitted, in some cases several times—in Cass, Edwards, Menard, Monroe, Morgan, Perry, Scott and Union—but thus far has not been adopted in any of them.

The seventeen counties which do not have township organization in force at the present time are in several groups: One includes seven counties in the extreme southern part of the State; two groups somewhat to the north lie, one on the eastern and one on the western side of the State; a fourth group of four counties is between Sangamon County and the Illinois River in the central part of the State; while Calhoun County occupies an isolated position in the narrow strip between the lower part of the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers.

TABLE II—ADOPTION OF TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION IN ILLINOIS.

[Compiled from reports to the Auditor of Public Accounts and County Histories.]

Counties.	Date of election.	Townships established.	First town meeting.	First meeting of board of supervisors.
Adams ¹	Nov. 1849	Mar. 8, 1850	.....	.....
Boone ²	Nov. 1849	.....	Apr. 1850	.....
Bureau ³	Nov. 1849	.....	.....	.....
Carroll ⁴	Nov. 1849	Feb. 12, 1850	Apr. 1850	.....
Cook ⁵	Nov. 1849	.....	Apr. 1850	.....
DeKalb ⁶	Nov. 1849	.....	.....	1850
DuPage ⁷	Nov. 1849	.....	.....	.....
Fulton ⁸	Nov. 1849	.....	Apr. 1850	.....
Grundy ⁹	Nov. 1849	Mar. 4, 1850	Apr. 1850	.....
Hancock ¹⁰	Nov. 1849	Feb. 6, 1850	Apr. 1850	.....
Kane ¹¹	Nov. 1849	.....	.....	.....
Kendall ¹²	Nov. 1849	.....	.....	.....
Lake ¹³	Nov. 1849	.....	Apr. 2, 1850	.....
LaSalle ¹⁴	Nov. 1849	Feb. 28, 1850	.....	.....
Lee ¹⁵	Nov. 1849	.....	Apr. 2, 1850	.....
McHenry ¹⁶	Nov. 1849	.....	.....	.....
Marshall ¹⁷	Nov. 1849	.....	.....	.....
Ogle ¹⁸	Nov. 1849	Feb. 5, 1850	Apr. 1850	.....
Peoria ¹⁹	Nov. 1849	.....	Apr. 1850	.....
Pike ²⁰	Nov. 1849	.....	.....	.....
Stephenson ²¹	Nov. 1849	.....	Nov. 5, 1850	.....
Tazewell ²²	Nov. 1849	.....	.....	.....
Will ²³	Nov. 1849	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	Nov. 1849	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion ²⁴.....	.....	1850	.....	1851
Whiteside ²⁴	Nov. 4, 1851	Feb. 24, 1852	Apr. 1852	.....

¹ History of Adams County (1875) p. 315.

² History of Boone County (1867) p. 247.

³ History of Bureau County (1885) p. 280.

⁴ History of Carroll County (1878) p. 262.

⁵ History of Cook County (1884) p. 351.

⁶ History of DeKalb County (1868) p. 405.

⁷ History of DuPage County (1882) p. 142.

⁸ History of Fulton County (1879) p. 283.

⁹ History of Grundy County (1882) pp. 147, 222, 264.

¹⁰ History of Hancock County (1880) p. 471.

¹¹ History of Kane County (1904) p. 630.

¹² History of Kendall County (1877) p. 269.

¹³ History of Lake County (1877) p. 241.

¹⁴ History of LaSalle County (1877) p. 215.

¹⁵ History of Lee County (1881) p. 302.

¹⁶ Atlas of McHenry County (1872).

¹⁷ Records of the olden times (History of Putnam and Marshall Counties) (1880) p. 314.

¹⁸ History of Ogle County (1878) p. 329.

¹⁹ History of Peoria County (1880) p. 347.

²⁰ History of Pike County (1880) p. 308.

²¹ History of Stephenson County (1881) p. 280.

²² History of Tazewell County (1905) p. 709.

²³ History of Vermilion County (1879) p. 511.

²⁴ History of Whiteside County (1877) p. 66

Table II—Continued.

Counties.	Date of election.	Townships established.	First town meeting.	First meeting of board of supervisors.
Stark.....	Nov. 2, 1852			
JoDaviess ²⁵	Nov. 1852	Feb. 15, 1853	Apr. 1853	
Knox ²⁶	Nov. 2, 1852		Apr. 5, 1853	
Kankakee ²⁷	May 1853	June 1853		July 18, 1853
Warren ²⁸	Nov. 8, 1853		Apr. 4, 1854	
Schuyler ²⁹	Nov. 8, 1853			June 12, 1854
Mercer ³⁰	Nov. 8, 1853			
Brown ³¹	Nov. 8, 1853	Jan. 9, 1854		
Woodford.....	Nov. 7, 1854		Apr. 1855	
Clark ³²	Nov. 7, 1854	Mar. 1, 1855		
Putnam ³³	Nov. 7, 1855	Apr. 16, 1856		
Iroquois.....	Nov. 6, 1855			
Henry ³⁴	Nov. 4, 1856	1857		
McDonough ³⁵	Nov. 4, 1856		Apr. 7, 1857	
Rock Island.....		Feb. 28, 1857		
Edgar ³⁶	Nov. 4, 1856	Feb. 26, 1857		Apr. 8, 1857
Lawrence ³⁷	Nov. 4, 1856	Mar. 5, 1857	Apr. 1857	
Livingston ³⁸		1857	Apr. 6, 1858	
McLean ³⁹	Nov. 1857	Mar. 1858	Apr. 6, 1858	
Richland.....	Nov. 1858			
DeWitt ⁴⁰	Nov. 1858		Apr. 1859	
Macon ⁴¹	Nov. 1859	Jan. 14, 1860	Apr. 1860	
Wayne ⁴²	Nov. 1859	Mar. 1860		June 4, 1860
Fayette.....		Feb. 11, 1860		
Shelby ⁴³	Nov. 1859	Mar. 1860	Apr. 1860	
Jasper ⁴⁴	Nov. 1859		Apr. 1860	
Champaign ⁴⁵		Mar. 1860	Apr. 1860	
Coles ⁴⁶	Nov. 1859			
Piatt ⁴⁷		Mar. 1860		
Cumberland ⁴⁸	Nov. 1859	Jan. 22, 1861	Apr. 1861	
Effingham ⁴⁹	Nov. 1860	Mar. 11, 1861		Apr. 22, 1861
Ford ⁵⁰	Nov. 1860			
Sangamon ⁵¹	Nov. 6, 1860	Mar. 1, 1861	1861	
Clay ⁵²		Feb. 1862		
Mason ⁵³	Nov. 1861	Mar. 3, 1862	Apr. 1, 1862	
Christian ⁵⁴	Nov. 7, 1865	Mar. 1, 1866		
Logan ⁵⁵	Nov. 1865			
Logan.....	Nov. 1866	Feb. 28, 1867	Apr. 2, 1867	
Moultrie ⁵⁶	Nov. 1866	Jan. 22, 1867		
Douglas ⁵⁷	Nov. 5, 1867	Mar. 3, 1868		
Crawford ⁵⁸		1868		
Jefferson ⁵⁹		1869		

²⁵ History of JoDaviess County (1878) p. 346.²⁶ History of Knox County (1878) p. 247.²⁷ Kankakee County Atlas (1883) p. 9.²⁸ History of Warren County (1877) p. 119; Enc. Hist. of Ills. & Warren Co. (1903) II, 874.²⁹ History of Schuyler & Brown Counties (1882) p. 90.³⁰ Enc. History of Illinois and Mercer Counties (1903) p. 637.³¹ History of Schuyler and Brown Counties (1882) p. 123.³² History of Crawford and Clark Counties (1883) p. 250.³³ Records of the olden time (Marshall and Putnam Counties) (1880) p. 96.³⁴ History of Henry County (1877) p. 152.³⁵ History of McDonough County (1878) pp. 117-120.³⁶ History of Edgar County (1879) p. 248.³⁷ History of Edwards, Lawrence and Wabash Counties (1883) p. 105.³⁸ History of Livingston County (1878) pp. 264, 307.³⁹ History of McLean County (1879) pp. 236, 684.⁴⁰ History of DeWitt County (1882) p. 71.⁴¹ History of Macon County (1876) p. 37.⁴² History of Wayne and Clay Counties (1884) p. 65.⁴³ History of Shelby and Moultrie Counties (1881) p. 65.⁴⁴ History of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland Counties (1884) pp. 404-405.⁴⁵ History of Champaign County (1878) p. 30.⁴⁶ History of Coles County (1879) pp. 347, 250.⁴⁷ History of Piatt County (1883) p. 133.⁴⁸ History of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland Counties (1884) pp. 133, 142.⁴⁹ History of Effingham County (1883) p. 82.⁵⁰ History of Ford County (1908) p. 55.⁵¹ History of Sangamon County (1881) p. 50.⁵² History of Wayne and Clay Counties (1884) p. 420.⁵³ History of Menard and Mason Counties (1879) pp. 430, 554.⁵⁴ History of Christian County (1880) p. 250.⁵⁵ History of Logan County (1878) p. 228.⁵⁶ History of Shelby and Moultrie Counties (1881) p. 74.⁵⁷ History of Douglas County (1884) p. 60.⁵⁸ History of Crawford and Clark Counties (1883) p. 52.⁵⁹ History of Jefferson County (1883) p. 140.

Table II—Concluded.

Counties.	Date of election.	Townships established.	First town meeting.	First meeting of board of supervisors.
Macoupin ⁶⁰	Nov. 1870	Feb. 23, 1871		
White ⁶¹	Nov. 7, 1871			
Jackson ⁶²	Nov. 1872			
Township organization discontinued	Nov. 3, 1874			
Re-adopted.....	Nov. 6, 1877			
Township organization discontinued	Nov. 7, 1882			
Re-adopted.....		1885		
Franklin ⁶³	Nov. 1871	Mar. 1872		Apr. 22, 1872
Re-adopted.....	Nov. 1875			
Re-adopted.....	Nov. 1884			
Johnson.....		Feb. 1873		
Township organization discontinued				
Montgomery ⁶⁴		Jan. 1873		
Marion ⁶⁵	Nov. 1873	Dec. 20, 1873		
Clinton ⁶⁶	Nov. 1873	Apr. 25, 1874		
Madison ⁶⁷		Feb. 14, 1876	Apr. 1876	
Jersey ⁶⁸		Mar. 8, 1879		Apr. 14, 1879
Washington.....		Mar. 21, 1883		
Re-adopted.....	Nov. 6, 1888			
St. Clair.....	Nov. 6, 1883			
Greene ⁶⁹	Nov. 4, 1884			July 13, 1885
Hamilton ⁷⁰	Nov. 2, 1884			
Bond.....	Nov. 6, 1888	Mar. 1889		
Saline.....	Nov. 5, 1889			
Gallatin.....		Dec. 31, 1890		
Henderson.....		Feb. 12, 1907		
Williamson.....	Nov. 1907	Dec. 27, 1907		

⁶⁰ History of Macoupin County (1879) p. 51.⁶¹ History of White County (1883) pp. 299, 344.⁶² History of Jackson County (1878) p. 21.⁶³ History of Gallatin, Saline, etc. Counties (1887) p. 382.⁶⁴ History of Bond and Montgomery Counties (1882) p. 191.⁶⁵ History of Marion County (1909) p. 51.⁶⁶ History of Marion and Clinton Counties (1881) p. 87.⁶⁷ History of Madison County (1882) p. 176.⁶⁸ History of Greene and Jersey Counties (1885) p. 91.⁶⁹ History of Greene and Jersey Counties (1885) pp. 593, 663.⁷⁰ History of Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, etc. Counties (1887) p. 282.

VOTES ON TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION IN ILLINOIS COUNTIES.

Counties.	Date.	For.	Against.	Remarks.
DeKalb.....	1849	750	1	
DuPage.....	1849	773	1	
Fulton.....	1849	2,258	1	
Fulton.....	1852			Majority of 1630.
Hancock.....	1849	1,247	482	
Lake.....	1849	1,692	3	
Ogle.....	1849	1,024	40	
Pike.....	1849	1,563	317	
Stephenson.....	1849	973	99	
Whiteside.....	1852	376	144	
JoDaviess.....	1851	414	746	
JoDaviess.....	1852			Majority
Knox.....	1849	728	420	Not a majority of total vote.
Knox.....	1850	673	317	Not a majority of total vote.
Knox.....	1852			Majority
Warren.....	1853	768	628	
Mercer.....	1853	523	436	
Schuyler.....	1849	673	205	Not a majority of total vote (1,495).
Schuyler.....	1850	459		Not a majority of total vote (1,214).
Schuyler.....	1853	780	261	
Edgar.....	1856	1,349	971	
Livingston.....	1857	738	40	
McLean.....	1850	533	350	Not a majority of total vote.
McLean.....	1856	1,330	134	Not a majority of total vote.
McLean.....	1857	2,109	786	
DeWitt.....	1858	1,424	307	
Wayne.....	1859	952	139	
Jasper.....	1849	142	132	
Jasper.....	1859			Majority
Ford.....	1860	265	76	
Sangamon.....	1860			Majority 859 in total vote of 7,241.
Mason.....	1861	1,030	860	

Votes on Township Organization in Illinois Counties—Concluded.

Counties.	Date.	For.	Against.	Remarks.
Christian.....	1859	789	787	Not a majority of total vote (1,716).....
Christian.....	1862	733	1,301	.....
Christian.....	1865			Majority.....
Clark.....	1854	1,277	528	.....
Moultrie.....	1866			Majority of 321.....
White.....	1860	434	1,563	.....
White.....	1870	1,252	1,191	.....
White.....	1871	1,018	664	.....
Jersey.....	1878	1,459	1,399	.....
Greene.....	1884	2,705	1,997	.....
Hamilton.....	1884	1,659	1,403	.....

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

No important changes were made in the local organization of school administration in Illinois during the period of the second State Constitution. In 1854 the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created, thus permitting the development of further State supervision over the local officials. In 1855 a general revision of the school law was enacted, which provided for a State tax of two mills on the dollar for the support of common schools. In 1865 the title of the county commissioner of schools was changed to county superintendent of schools and the term extended to four years; and at the same time it was made his duty "to visit every school in his county at least at once every year," thus strengthening the county supervision over local school management.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

One of the most important developments in local government in Illinois during the period of the second State Constitution was the marked increase in the number of incorporated cities and villages. In 1848 there were only five cities in the State; the census reports of 1870 show 43 cities, all but two with a population over 2,000, and aggregating 570,000, more than one-fifth of the total population.¹ In addition, several hundred villages and incorporated towns had been organized and by 1870 there were about 500 incorporated municipalities in the State.²

A general law provided for the incorporation of towns; but most of the municipalities were incorporated as cities or villages by special Acts of the General Assembly; and these special charters were in turn amended and revised by numerous supplementary Acts. The volume of this special and local legislation comprised a large part of the output of legislative measures; and its mass is too great to permit of any analysis of the plans of municipal organization in this discussion.

Attention should however be given to the relation between this multiplication of incorporated municipalities and the adoption and importance of township organization. On the one hand the proportion of very small villages and incorporated towns seems to be distinctly larger in counties not under township organization than in counties which had adopted the township system.³ On the other hand the organization of comparatively small villages in counties under the township system, shows that the township law did not

¹ Noting the cities now of some importance, Quincy and Rock Island were incorporated as Cities in 1849; Bloomington in 1850; Rockford, Joliet and LaSalle in 1852; Ottawa in 1853; Elgin in 1854; Decatur and Freeport in 1855; Aurora, Galesburg and Jacksonville in 1857; Belleville in 1859; Danville, East St. Louis and Kankakee in 1865; and Moline in 1869. Blue Book of the State of Illinois, 1909, p. 322.

² The Official List of Incorporated Municipalities of Illinois, compiled and published by the Secretary of State in 1902, shows 395 Cities and Villages incorporated by special act before 1870. This does not include incorporated towns organized under the general law; and the census reports of 1870, while omitting many places in the "official list," at the same time shows a number of "towns" organized as parts of townships which are not in the "official list." A large number of them were very small places. 180 of the 300 Cities and Towns shown in the census of 1870 had less than 1,000 population; and half a dozen "Towns" had less than 100. The smallest was Petersburg in Washington County, with a population of 35.

³ For examples: In Henderson County there were ten "towns" in 1870, only one of which had 1,000 population; and in Menard County only one of the five "towns" had 1,000 population. On the other hand only one of the five "towns" and cities in Knox County had less than 1,000 inhabitants; and Ogle County had one "town," a place of 1,800 people.

provide for the needs of the village communities, which form the most important part of the function of New England towns; and the separate organization of the villages and small cities served to decrease the relative importance of township government in Illinois.

THIRD STATE CONSTITUTION, 1870-1912.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1869-70.

In the Constitutional convention of 1869-70 many changes and additions were proposed in relation to local government; and the new Constitution contained a considerable number of new provisions, modifying the former arrangements but without making radical changes.

To prevent the evils and abuses of special and local legislation, the general assembly was prohibited from passing such laws on a list of 23 enumerated subjects, and in addition in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable.

A good deal of attention was again given to the regulation for the creation of new counties and the removal of county seats. It was provided that if a portion of a county is added to another county, voters on the question of removing county seats must reside in the county six months before election, and in the precinct ninety days; and the question of removal of a county seat shall not be submitted oftener than once in ten years. There was submitted separately the question whether a three-fifths vote should be required for the removal of a county seat further from the center of the county; and the three-fifths vote was adopted. Under these restrictions there have been practically no changes in county boundaries or county seats since 1870.

Provision was made for enlarging the jurisdiction of county courts, and authorizing the election of county judges in districts of two or more counties. Separate probate courts may be established in counties of over 50,000 population. But the administrative powers of county courts were taken away.

A State's attorney was to be elected in and for each county, in place of one for each judicial circuit.

For the management of county business in counties not under township organization there was provided a board of county commissioners, one to be elected each year. For Cook County special provision established a board of fifteen county commissioners, ten elected from the city of Chicago and five from towns outside of the city.¹

The coroner was restored to the list of constitutional county officers and provision was made for electing a recorder of deeds in counties over 60,000 population. Several sections dealt in some detail with the compensation of county officers requiring the General Assembly to regulate fees, and requiring fee officers to make semi-annual reports.

A limitation of 75 cents on the \$100 was established for taxes levied by county authorities, unless by a vote of the people of the county.

Counties, cities, townships, school districts and other municipal corporations were forbidden to create or further increase their indebtedness above five per cent on the value of taxable property; and it was further provided that at the time of incurring indebtedness an annual tax should be levied sufficient to pay interest and to discharge the principal within twenty years. This restriction on municipal indebtedness was the result of the extravagant loans made by local authorities during the preceding period, largely for aid to railroads, and aggregating over \$50,000,000.²

The provision authorizing township organization was continued with some minor amendments. The vote for the adoption of the township system was made a majority of those "voting at any general election," thus confirming the construction placed by the Supreme Court on the former

¹ A resolution of the Cook County Board of Supervisors asking for the creation of the City and County of Chicago was presented; and the Convention at one time voted for a provision authorizing the organization of Cities of over 200,000 population into separate Counties; but this was afterwards stricken out. *Debates and Proceedings of the Convention*, pp. 1557, 1836.

Address to the People of Illinois, in *Journal of the Convention*, p. 985.

provision requiring a majority of the legal voters of the county. Provision was also made authorizing, in counties which had adopted township organization, a vote to discontinue this system.

While no important change was made in regard to the township system, some incidental discussion of its merits appears in the debates of the Convention. Early in the Convention, J. C. Haines of Lake County proposed to unite the separate committees on counties and on township organization;¹ and later he brought in a minority report of the committee on counties authorizing the General Assembly, by a two-thirds vote of each house, to provide for township organization in all the counties. In this report the township system was supported primarily for its value as a means of political education.² Still later, in connection with a proposal to print a list of the sixty-six counties under township organization, with the names of the townships, Mr. Haines said: "These political divisions are of some consequence, because our taxes are assessed and collected by them."³

In opposing any attempt to compel counties to establish the township system, Mr. Underwood (of St. Clair County) said:⁴

"I am satisfied that ultimately township organization will be adopted by all the counties, though at present there is great diversity of opinion upon the two systems.

"The old system is doubtless better adapted to a sparse population; but as our counties become settled up and cities and villages arise, township organization will naturally supplant the old system."

Mr. Hanna (of the 10th district—Wayne and Hamilton counties) made the most vigorous criticism of the system of township organization, on the ground of the additional offices created:⁵

"There ought to be just as few officers as the people can get along with. This State is as badly cursed with too many officers, as by any other curse attached to it. In the county I have the honor of representing, this system of township organization has made about 165 new officers. The result is nobody cares about the business he is expected to perform.....

"I know of places where men represent some sixty constituents each [on the Board of Supervisors], while some represent 500 or 600; and I am aware of two townships that have less than fifty voters.....

"The town meeting is responsible to nobody, and our Board of Supervisors simply amounts to a town meeting."

Mr. Vandeventer (of the 25th district—Cass and Brown counties) while personally opposed to the system said the people undoubtedly favored it:⁶

"In my estimation it has never had the essential elements sufficient to recommend itself to the people throughout the State. I have been unable to see that it is peculiarly and intrinsically well calculated to carry on a system of county government." He had opposed it in his own (Brown) County; but in a vote of 1,800 there was 1,200 majority for it. "Democrats, republicans, radicals, copperheads, rebels and ex-rebels—everybody was in favor of it."

Mr. Hart (of the 44th district—LaSalle and Livingston counties) in defending the board of supervisors admitted it might not be the most economical system, but argued that it was satisfactory to the people:

"The system in (my) county has worked well. It may be that it is not the most economical system that might be pursued to accomplish the ends in view; but The people are entirely satisfied with the system which is manifest by re-electing the members, some of them having acted continuously upwards of thirteen years."⁷

From these statements it appears that the system of township organization was popular in most of the State, and was advocated mainly as a means of political education. As to its importance, the only definite statement is

¹ Debates and Proceedings, p. 73.

² Ibid, p. 293.

³ Ibid, p. 1075.

⁴ Ibid, p. 74.

⁵ Ibid, p. 876.

⁶ Ibid, p. 877.

⁷ Ibid, p. 877.

in reference to the assessment and collection of taxes. On the other hand, even the supporters of the township system admitted that it was not economical; while its opponents objected to the additional offices. No definite evidence was given as to the popular interest in the town meetings.

CONSTITUTION OF 1870.

The provisions in the Constitution of 1870 relating to local government are given below, new provisions being underscored.

Article IV—Legislative Department.

Special Legislation Prohibited.

Sec. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say, for:

- Granting divorces;
- Changing the names of persons or places;
- Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways;
- Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
- Locating or changing county seats;
- Regulating county and township affairs;
- Regulating the practice in courts of justices;
- Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables;
- Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;
- Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
- Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;
- Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries;
- Providing for the management of common schools;
- Regulating the rate of interest on money;
- The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
- The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
- Protection of game or fish;
- Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
- Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
- Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;
- Changing the law of descent;
- Granting to any corporation, association, or individual, the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purposes;
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever;
- In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Article VI—Judicial Department.

County Courts.

Sec. 18. There shall be elected in and for each county one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose term of office shall be four years. But the General Assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased per-

sons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, in all matters relating to apprentices, and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

Sec. 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

Probate Courts.

Sec. 20. The General Assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

Justices of the Peace and Constables.

Sec. 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

State's Attorneys.

Sec. 22. At the election for members of the General Assembly in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a state's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the state's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

Courts of Cook County.

Secs. 23-28. Provides for special courts in Cook County.

Article IX—Revenue.

Sec. 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed seventy-five cents per one hundred dollars' valuation except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this Constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

Sec. 9. The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

Sec. 12. No county, city, township, school district or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest of such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from

the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district or other municipal corporation, from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this Constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

Article X—Counties.

• Sec. 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

Sec. 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Sec. 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for and obliged to pay its proportion of the indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

County Seats.

Sec. 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to remove shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the center of the county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

County Government.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this Constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the General Assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

Sec. 6. At the first election of county judges under this Constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State not under township or-

ganization, three officers, who shall be styled, "The Board of County Commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter, one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

Sec. 7. The county affairs of Cook County shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

County Officers and Their Compensation.

Sec. 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers, at a general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1882: A county judge, county clerk, sheriff and treasurer, and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1884, a coroner and clerk of the circuit court (who may be *ex officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884.) Each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that no person having once been elected to the office of sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.¹

Sec. 9. The clerks of all courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook County, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county and shall be paid respectively only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

Sec. 10. The county board, except as provided in section nine of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than fifteen hundred dollars, in counties not exceeding twenty thousand inhabitants; two thousand dollars in counties containing twenty thousand and not exceeding thirty thousand inhabitants; twenty-five hundred dollars, in counties containing thirty thousand and not exceeding fifty thousand inhabitants; three thousand dollars in counties containing fifty thousand and not exceeding seventy thousand inhabitants; thirty-five hundred dollars in counties containing seventy thousand and not exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants; and four thousand dollars in counties containing over one hundred thousand and not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand, and not more than one thousand dollars additional compensation for each additional one hundred thousand inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

Sec. 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter

¹ As amended in 1880.

elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this Constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

Sec. 12. All laws fixing the fees of the State, county and township officers shall terminate with the terms respectively of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution; and the General Assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the General Assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the General Assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

Sec. 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath, to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1874.

A commission had been established by the General Assembly in 1869 to revise and rewrite the General Statutes of the State. The adoption of the new Constitution added to the work, and this delayed the completion of the revision until after the adjournment of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. That Assembly, however, at its regular, adjourned and special sessions in 1871 and 1872, passed a number of important laws relating to local government, including:

Several Acts relating to fees and salaries of county and township officers—approved February 13, March 29 and April 9, 1872.

An Act in regard to roads and bridges, approved March 21, 1872.

An Act to provide for the removal of county seats, approved March 15, 1872.

An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes, approved April 1, 1872.

An Act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices, approved April 3, 1872.

An Act to provide for the construction and protection of drains, ditches, levees and other works, approved April 9, 1872.

An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, approved April 10, 1872.

The provisions of these Acts were for the most part incorporated in the corresponding chapters of the Revised Statutes, as adopted by the General Assembly in 1873 and 1874. But the chapter of the Revised Statutes on Roads and Bridges repealed the Act of 1872 on that subject.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The revised county law of 1873 contained elaborate provisions in regard to the creation of new counties, the alteration of county boundaries and the removal of county seats; provisions in regard to the new system of county commissioners, with special provisions as to the county commissioners of Cook County; and provisions for issuing county bonds on submission to the voters, not to exceed the constitutional limit of 5 per cent of the value of taxable property.

After the revision of 1874 but few Acts amending or supplementing the county law were passed up to 1900. An Act of 1875 made further provision for acquiring sites for county buildings.¹ An Act of 1879 provided for the union of counties.² An Act of 1887 authorized the appointment of jury commissioners in counties where approved by popular vote; and an amend-

¹ Laws of 1875, p. 66. Approved Mar. 2, 1875.

² Laws of 1879, p. 89. Approved May 31, 1879.

ing Act of 1897 required the appointment of such commissioners in counties with over 100,000 population.¹ An Act of 1893 revised the special provisions for the board of county commissioners for Cook County, providing for the election by popular vote of a president of the board, with a limited veto power and power of appointment.²

Since 1900 a considerable number of laws have been passed relating to county government. The more important deal with county finances, public health and safety and charities, as follows:

An Act of 1901 providing for boards of health in counties and towns; and an Act of 1893 for the relief of the blind.³

An Act of 1905 providing for the issue of county bonds; Acts of 1907 and 1911 establishing the office of county auditor in Cook County and counties over 75,000 population; and an Act of 1909 regulating the levy of a tax over the 75 cents limitation by vote of the people.⁴

An Act of 1905 concerning the classified civil service of Cook County.⁵

Acts of 1907 authorizing detention homes and pensions to poor parents of children; an Act of 1909 authorizing county boards to provide a tuberculosis sanitarium; and Acts of 1911 authorizing county hospitals and providing for the appointment of county mine inspectors.⁶

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

The township law in the Revised Statutes of 1874⁷ made some changes in the powers of towns and the provisions for town officers. Probably the most important was the restriction on the power of taxation. Under the former laws the town meetings could levy taxes for certain specified purposes (for roads and bridges and for expenses of law suits) and also for "any purpose they may deem necessary." The law of 1874 limited the general grant to "any other purpose *required by law*."⁸ On the other hand some additional specific powers were conferred on the town meeting as follows:

To offer inducements for the planting and care of trees along highways.

To construct and keep in repair public wells and watering places.

To prevent the deposit of night soil or other offensive substances within the limits of the town.

It was further provided that in towns co-extensive with incorporated cities or villages, the town meeting should not exercise most of the powers, but the county board should provide for raising money for town expenses.

Provision was made for the election of additional supervisors from the more populous towns under a general rule, in place of the former special Acts.

In place of the optional law of 1865, the supervisor, town clerk and assessor in every town were constituted a board of health.

Few changes in the system of township government have been made since 1874. An Act of 1877 provided that the territory within any city might be incorporated as a town, vested the powers of such towns in the city councils, and provided for combining city and town officers and discontinuing highway commissioners in such towns.⁹ Amendments to this Act were passed in 1883 and 1905. More recently, by Act of 1899 and subsequent amendments, the townships in the city of Chicago have been consolidated; and the functions of town officers transferred to city or county officers.¹⁰ By an Act of 1901, in townships included in cities of over 50,000 population the powers of town officers may be transferred to county officers. By the revenue law of 1898 the town assessment of prop-

¹ Laws of 1887, p. 214. Approved June 15, 1887. Laws of 1897, p. 243. Approved June 9, 1897.

² Laws of 1893, p. 62. Approved June 15, 1893.

³ Laws of 1901, p. 117; Laws of 1903, p. 138.

⁴ Laws of 1905, p. 132; Laws of 1907, p. 218; Laws of 1909, p. 148; Laws of 1911, p. 242.

⁵ Laws of 1905, p. 89.

⁶ Laws of 1907, p. 59; Laws of 1909, p. 162; Laws of 1911, pp. 246, 388.

⁷ Revised Statutes, ch. 139.

⁸ Cf. *Drake v. Phillips* 40 Ill. 388; *Town of Drummar v. Cook*, 165 Ill. 648 (1897).

⁹ Act of May 23, 1877, Laws of 1877, p. 212.

¹⁰ Act of Apr. 24, 1899, Laws of 1899, p. 91; Act of May 11, 1901, Laws of 1901, p. 314; Act of May 16, 1905. Laws of 1905, p. 397.

erty has been subject to further supervision by county authorities. The most important change in the general system of township government has been that from one to two years in the term of most of the town officers. This was provided for supervisors in 1889,¹ and for town clerks, assessors and collectors in 1909.² Another Act of 1909 readjusted the compensation of town officers.³

TAX ADMINISTRATION.

The revenue law of 1872 further elaborated the statutory rules for listing and valuing property, increasing the number of items of personal property required to be scheduled; it provided for a review of assessments in counties under township organization, by the assessor, clerk and supervisor of each town; it also enlarged the powers of the county boards, authorizing them to review and correct individual assessments, as well as to assess property not assessed by the assessor and to equalize the total valuation of towns; and it reorganized the State Board of Equalization and added to its authority that of assessing railroad property and the capital stock of Illinois corporations.⁴

An Act of 1893 provided for the election of a board of three assessors in townships over 40,000 population;⁵ but this was repealed in 1901.

An Act of 1898 made important changes in assessment methods, especially in counties under township organization. It recognized the practice of undervaluation in the assessment of property by providing that the taxable value should be one-fifth of the "full value." It made the county treasurer supervisor of assessments, with the same authority as the town assessor to assess and to make changes or alterations in the assessment of property. It provided for county boards of review with enlarged powers. In Cook County, the town assessors in the city of Chicago were abolished; and an elected county board of assessors and board of review were established.⁶

The Act of 1898 also provided for a limitation on the aggregate debt and tax rates in any county over 125,000 population; but this was held to be unconstitutional. An Act of 1901 (the Juul law), however, established a general limitation on tax rates and provided that when the aggregate tax rate exceeded 5 per cent (on the one-fifth valuation) the county clerk should reduce the rates of the various taxing districts.⁷ Finally an Act of 1909 provides that the taxable value of property shall be one-third of the "full value" and also provides for a corresponding reduction in the aggregate tax rate, the normal maximum being fixed at 3 per cent.⁸

ROAD AND BRIDGE LAWS.

A great deal of legislation on roads and bridges has been enacted since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. Practically every session of the General Assembly has seen some Acts passed; and general revisions of the road and bridge laws have been passed on several occasions. Passing over the greater portion of the detailed changes, some of the most important statutes may be noted, relating to the introduction of elective road commissioners in counties not under township organization, changes in the amount of road and bridge tax and the beginnings of State aid for road work in Illinois.

In 1872 a general road and bridge law was passed, only to be repealed by another law in 1873 forming part of the Revised Statutes. The Act of 1872, among other things, had provided that in counties not under township

¹ Act of June 4, 1889, Laws of 1889, p. 109.

² Act of June 14, 1909, Laws of 1909, p. 470.

³ Act of June 10, 1909, Laws of 1909, p. 470.

⁴ Laws of 1871-1872, p. 1.

⁵ Laws of 1893, p. 73. Approved June 19, 1893; cf. Laws of 1895, p. 317.

⁶ Laws of 1898, p. 34. Approved Feb. 25, 1898.

⁷ Laws of 1901, p. 272. Approved May 9, 1901.

⁸ Laws of 1909, p. 323.

organization, each congressional township should form a road district, in which there should be elected three highway commissioners with powers similar to the highway commissioners of towns.¹

The road and bridge law in the Revised Statutes of 1873 returned to the former system. In counties not under township organization, the county board was given general superintendence of roads, with power to form road districts, appoint road supervisors, and assess road taxes, not exceeding 20 cents on the \$100 in addition to the labor tax, or not exceeding 40 cents on the \$100 where the tax system was elected as a whole. In counties under township organization, highway commissioners were elected by towns, with power to assess the labor tax, and a money road tax not to exceed 40 cents on the \$100.²

In 1877 a new road and bridge law for counties under township organization was enacted. This provided for a poll tax of \$2.00 on each able bodied man, and authorized highway commissioners to levy a property tax not exceeding 40 cents on the \$100 for making and repairing roads (the tax from incorporated cities and villages to go to such cities and villages) and a tax of not over 40 cents on the \$100 for bridges, new roads, tools, machinery and materials and outstanding orders.³

Two years later another revision of this road law for counties under township organization repealed the Act of 1877, restored the labor tax in place of the poll tax, but repeated the provisions for property taxes in the law of 1877, and provided also that with ten days' notice and a vote of the town meeting an additional tax of not over 40 cents on the \$100 might be levied.⁴

Still another general revision of the road and bridge law for counties under township organization, passed in 1883, introduced further complications in the provisions for road taxes. The highway commissioners were again authorized to levy a poll tax, and also a tax on the property of the town for road and bridge purposes not to exceed 60 cents on the \$100, and with the consent of a majority of the board of town auditors an additional levy of not over 40 cents on the \$100. Other sections of this Act authorized town meetings to establish a labor system for payment of road taxes; and for towns adopting the labor system, repeated the provisions of the Act of 1879 for a tax of not over 40 cents for making and repairing roads, a tax of not over 40 cents, for bridges, new roads, etc., to be levied on real and personal property and railroad property, while an additional levy of not over 40 cents might be made with notice and a vote of the town meeting.⁵

There was also passed in 1883 an Act to authorize the construction and maintenance of gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads, on petition and vote of town or road district meetings, authorizing a tax of not to exceed \$1.00 on the \$100.⁶

In 1887 a general revision of the road law for counties not under township organization was passed, under the title: "An Act to provide for the organization of road districts, the election and duties of officers thereof, and in regard to roads and bridges in counties not under township organization, and to repeal an Act or parts of Acts therein named." This required the county boards to form road districts, composed of territory not less than a congressional township, each district to have a corporate capacity, and to elect three highway commissioners and a district clerk, for terms of three years, one commissioner to retire each year. Elections were fixed for the first Tuesday in March and vacancies were to be filled by the county board. The highway commissioners should assess a poll tax of from \$1.00 to \$5.00 and levy a money tax for road purposes not to exceed 100 cents on the \$100.⁷ This Act established in counties not under township organization, much the same system of local road administration as in counties under township

¹ Laws of 1871-1872, p. 675. Approved Apr. 10, 1872.

² Revised Statutes, 1874, ch. 121. Approved Apr. 11, 1873.

³ Laws of 1877 p. 178. Approved May 26, 1877, par. 10, 81.

⁴ Laws of 1879, p. 257. Approved May 28, 1879, par. 15, 16, 119.

⁵ Laws of 1883, p. 105. Approved June 13, 1883, par. 11, 13, 14, 80, 83, 119, 124.

⁶ Laws of 1883, p. 126. Approved June 18, 1883.

⁷ Laws of 1887, p. 265. Approved May 4, 1887.

organization. Local school administration was already organized on a uniform system throughout the State, and justices of the peace were elected locally in all counties. So that from this time the distinction between the two systems of local government in Illinois was of little importance so far as local affairs were concerned, and the main points of difference were in the assessment and collection of taxes and the organization of the county board.

By Act of 1889 the maximum road tax in counties not under township organization was reduced and was not to exceed 50 cents on the \$100, and one-half of the tax on property in incorporated cities, towns and villages should go to incorporated municipalities. Provision was also made for working out the poll tax.¹

In 1905 provision was made for an additional levy in counties not under township organization, not to exceed 20 cents on the \$100 for damages on account of new roads drains and ditches.²

An optional Act of 1901, for counties not under township organization, authorized any such counties by popular vote to restore the system of county road administration, under which the county board should again appoint road supervisors and levy road taxes, in place of the decentralized system of highway commissioners, elected by road districts, established in 1887.³

An Act of 1903 provided that one-half of the tax for bridges, new roads and machinery collected from property in incorporated cities and villages in counties under township organization should go to such cities for roads and streets, and in cities of over 35,000 population all of this tax should be given to the city.⁴ An Act of 1909 provides that in cities of over 20,000 population, all of the road and bridge tax assessed and collected within the limits of the city shall go to the city treasurer for city purposes.⁵ An Act of 1911 authorizes a road and bridge tax in towns which are coterminous with cities.

The first step towards any systematic State aid for road work in Illinois was taken by an Act of 1903 providing for a temporary good roads commission. This consisted of three persons, appointed by the Governor and Senate, to investigate the problems of road building, and to report to the next General Assembly with a bill for an Act to amend the road laws.⁶

In 1905 an Act was passed establishing a permanent State Highway Commission of three members, appointed by the Governor and Senate, to collect information as to existing road conditions, to investigate and to carry on experimental work in road building, and to furnish recommendations and advice to local officials relative to the construction and maintenance of highways and bridges, with power to appoint a State Engineer.⁷

Other Acts of this year provided for the employment of convicts in the State prisons in the preparation and manufacture of crushed rock and other road materials, and for furnishing such road materials to local road officials on the requisition of the State Highway Commission.⁸

The motor vehicle law of 1907 provided for a registration fee of \$2.00 on motor vehicles.⁹ The amended law of 1911 provides for annual fees ranging from \$2.00 to \$10.00.¹⁰

In 1909 the sections of the road laws regulating the amount of road taxes were amended, the rates being reduced to correspond to the increase in the basis of assessment from one-fifth to one-third of "full value," established by an amendment of the revenue law. In counties under township organization the ordinary road tax rate for towns under the money system was not to exceed 36 cents on the \$100, while an additional levy of not over 25 cents might be made with the consent of the board of town auditors; for

¹ Laws of 1889, p. 230. Approved June 5, 1889.

² Laws of 1905, p. 368. Approved May 13, 1905.

³ Laws of 1901, p. 276. Approved May 10, 1901.

⁴ Laws of 1903, p. 305. Approved May 13, 1903.

⁵ Laws of 1909, p. 332. Approved June 15, 1909.

⁶ Laws of 1903, p. 302. Approved May 15, 1903.

⁷ Laws of 1905, p. 74. Approved May 18, 1905.

⁸ Laws of 1905, pp. 344, 345. Approved May 18, 1905.

⁹ Laws of 1907, p. 510. Approved May 28, 1907.

¹⁰ Laws of 1911, p. 487. Approved June 10, 1911.

towns under the labor system, the rates of the property tax was not to exceed 25 cents for maintenance and repair, not over 25 cents for bridges, new roads and machinery, while an additional rate of not over 25 cents might be levied by vote of the town meeting. In counties not under township organization, the road tax should not exceed 30 cents on the \$100, with an additional rate of not over 12 cents for damages on account of new roads, drains and ditches.¹

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

A general revision of the school law in 1872 was mainly a codification and simplification of the law of 1855 with the numerous acts amending and supplementing that law; and made no important change in the general system of school administration. But in the section dealing with the annual visitation of schools by the county superintendent, the phrase "if so directed by the county board" was introduced; and as a result of this change the county supervision of schools passed almost into abeyance. "At the time the change was made only 10 per cent of the public schools of the State were left unvisited by the county superintendent. Eight years after the change 66 per cent of the schools were left unvisited. In forty counties there was no visitation, and in twenty-four counties practically none."²

In 1873 a further relaxation of higher control over local schools was brought about by providing a State appropriation of \$1,000,000 in lieu of the two mill tax for State purposes. This was about the amount of the two mill tax on the basis of the former assessed valuation; and the change was probably due to the marked increase in valuations expected (and attained for a short time) under the revenue law of this year. But the amount of the State appropriation remained fixed at this amount; and with the increase in the value of property this has meant a steady decrease in the relative amount of State aid. In 1873 the State grant had equalled more than one-eighth of the total school expenditure. In 1908 it was less than one thirty-second of the school expenditure.³

The revised school law of 1872 was enlarged and amended by "external and unsystematized accretions" from time to time, until another general revision, authorized by the Thirty-fifth General Assembly and made under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, was passed May 21, 1889. This continued the same general system of administration as before. Following this Act, another process of growth by unorganized additions of amending and supplementary acts took place.

In 1907 an educational commission was authorized to make a thorough investigation of the common school system of Illinois and of other school systems, and to report with recommendations. This commission presented a comprehensive report in 1909, with a revised code of the existing law and a series of amending bills. The code was enacted, including a number of amendments.⁴ This new code, however, continues the main features of the former system of administration; and recommendations of the educational commission in favor of the township unit in place of the school district, and for a State Board of Education have not been adopted.

The Appropriation Act of 1911 increased the State grant for schools to \$2,000,000 a year.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

The regime of special charters for the incorporation and government of cities and villages was sharply brought to a close in Illinois by the restrictions on special legislation in the Constitution of 1870. The first General

¹ Laws of 1909, pp. 330, 331, 332, 333. Approved June 14, 1909.

² Report of the Educational Commission (1909), in Twenty-eighth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (1908-1910) p. 298. Cf. Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (1878-1880) p. 64.

³ Report of the Educational Commission (1909), in Twenty-eighth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (1908-1910) p. 454.

⁴ F. G. Blair on the Work of the Educational Commission, in 28th Report of Supt. of Pub. Inst. (1908-1910) pp. 506-512.

Assembly under the new Constitution passed a general law for the incorporation of cities and villages,¹ which was by far the most effective and best general law on municipal government in the United States up to that time. This Act could be adopted by any existing city or village in place of its special charter; and has been adopted by nearly all the cities, villages and incorporated towns in the State. The act also provided for the creation of new cities and villages. It provided a system of municipal government comparatively simple as compared with the complicated methods of organization then common in this county, vesting most of the powers in an elective mayor and council. The mayor was given large powers of appointment and removal; and the council was granted a considerable range of enumerated powers, including the important authority to create municipal offices as needed.

The new system of municipal government, however, did not provide for the consolidation of all local functions in the municipal authorities. Cities and villages continued to form parts of the towns within which they were located; and the town governments overlapped that of the incorporated municipalities. The management of schools also continued in the hands of separate authorities; and in some cities special park boards exist as distinct corporate bodies. These complications have continued, and have been increased by the creation of other special authorities for drainage and sanitary districts.

Numerous acts have been passed amending and supplementing the general law of 1872. Some of these have been made applicable to all cities and villages; and many have been made part of the general law and applicable to all cities and villages which are operating under it. A number of these later laws, however, in part evade the constitutional restriction on special legislation by being applicable only to certain classes of cities or being in force only in such cities or villages as vote to adopt them. Such acts have been most often passed with reference to the city of Chicago; and the necessity for special legislation for this metropolitan community—under the prevailing system of specified enumerated grants of power—finally led to the adoption of the following amendment to the Constitution in 1904, authorizing special legislation for Chicago subject to a local referendum.²

Article IV—Legislative Department.

Sec. 34. The General Assembly shall have power, subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter contained, to pass any law (local, special or general) providing a scheme or charter of local municipal government for the territory now or hereafter embraced within the limits of the city of Chicago. The law or laws so passed may provide for consolidating (in whole or in part) in the municipal government of the city of Chicago, the powers now vested in the city, board of education, township, park and other local governments and authorities having jurisdiction confined to or within said territory, or any part thereof, and for the assumption by the city of Chicago of the debts and liabilities (in whole or in part) of the governments or corporate authorities whose functions within its territory shall be vested in said city of Chicago, and may authorize said city, in the event of its becoming liable for the indebtedness of two or more of the existing municipal corporations lying wholly within said city of Chicago, to become indebted to an amount (including its existing indebtedness and the indebtedness of all municipal corporations lying wholly within the limits of said city, and said city's proportionate share of the indebtedness of said county and sanitary district, which share shall be determined in such manner as the General Assembly shall prescribe) in the aggregate not exceeding 5 per centum of the full value of the taxable property within its limits, as ascertained by the last assessment either for State or municipal

¹ An Act to provide for the incorporation of Cities and Villages approved Apr. 10, 1872. Laws of 1871 2 p. 218.

² Constitution, Art. IV, sec. 34.

purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness (but no new bonded indebtedness, other than for refunding purposes, shall be incurred until the proposition therefor shall be consented to by a majority of the legal voters of said city voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special); and may provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes within said city for corporate purposes in accordance with the principles of equality and uniformity prescribed by this Constitution; and may abolish all offices, the functions of which shall be otherwise provided for; and may provide for the annexation of territory to or disconnection of territory from said city of Chicago by the consent of a majority of the legal voters (voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special) of the said city and of a majority of the voters of such territory, voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special; and in case the General Assembly shall create municipal courts in the city of Chicago it may abolish the offices of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables in and for the territory within said city, and may limit the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the territory of said county of Cook outside of said city to that territory, and in such case the jurisdiction and practice of said municipal courts shall be such as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and the General Assembly may pass all laws which it may deem requisite to effectually provide a complete system of local municipal government in and for the city of Chicago.

No law based upon this amendment to the Constitution, affecting the municipal government of the city of Chicago, shall take effect until such law shall be consented to by a majority of the legal voters of said city voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special; and no local or special law based upon this amendment affecting specially any part of the city of Chicago shall take effect until consented to by a majority of the legal voters of such part of said city voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to repeal, amend or affect section four (4) of article XI of the Constitution of this State.

Among the Acts amending and supplementing the general municipal law of 1872, the following may be noted:

An Act relating to the powers of the mayor, in 1875.

Acts relating to pensions for police, firemen and other municipal employees in 1877, 1887, 1895, 1907, 1909 and 1911.

Acts relating to sidewalks, sewerage, parks, harbors and other local improvements and special assessments, in 1879, 1883, 1885, 1897, 1899 and 1911.

Acts relating to sanitary districts, in 1889, 1901 and 1903.

An Act providing for annexation of territory to cities and villages, in 1889.

Acts relating to the civil service of cities, in 1895 and 1911.

Acts providing for the construction, maintenance, purchase and lease of municipal water works, in 1873, 1899, 1907 and 1911.

An Act authorizing municipal ownership and operation of street railways, in 1903.

An optional Act relating to boards of police and fire commissioners, in 1903.

Acts relating to bonds, taxes and municipal funds, in 1909 and 1911.

Acts relating to commission government, in 1910 and 1911.

The general tendency of this legislation has been a remarkable development in the scope and importance of municipal functions; and the government of municipalities now constitutes much the most significant part of local government.

The rapidly increasing importance of municipal government is further shown by the growth in the number and population of cities and villages, as compared with the growth in the total population of the State. The number of cities has increased from 43 in 1870 to 241 in 1910; the number

of villages and incorporated towns has increased to 822 in 1910; and the total number of incorporated municipalities in 1910 was 1,063, about double the number in 1870.

In population the growth has been still more striking. As shown by the table below, the aggregate population in municipalities of over 5,000 inhabitants was 520,418 in 1870 and 3,237,042 in 1910, having multiplied more than six times, while the total population of the State has little more than doubled. The proportion of the total population in such places has increased from 20.5 per cent to 57.4 per cent. Including the smaller municipalities, the aggregate population is nearly three-fourths (73.4 per cent) of the total; excluding Chicago, the population of the other incorporated municipalities is larger than the strictly rural population of the State outside of cities, villages and incorporated towns; and the latter population seems to be less than it was in 1870.

	Num- ber.	1870. Popula- tion.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	1910. Popula- tion.	Per- cent.
Places of over 100,000 (Chicago).....	1	298,977	11.8	1	2,185,283	33.8
Places of 25,000-100,000.....	.....	.....	.....	11	434,395	7.7
Places of 10,000-25,000.....	7	111,224	4.4	20	331,285	5.9
Places of 5,000-10,000.....	16	110,217	4.3	41	286,079	5.1
Total places over 5,000.....	24	520,418	20.6	73	3,237,042	57.5
Places 2,500-5,000.....	.....	60,223	2.4	71	239,887	4.3
Total urban population.....	.....	580,641	23.0	144	3,476,929	61.8
Places 1,000-2,500.....	.....	.....	.....	222	347,968	6.2
Places 500-1,000.....	.....	.....	.....	275	192,582	3.4
Places under 500.....	.....	.....	.....	423	134,690	2.4
Total incorporated municipalities.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063	4,152,169	73.4
Other rural territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,486,422	26.4
Total.....	.....	2,539,891	100.0	.....	5,638,591	100.0

Such marked changes in the distribution of population have decidedly decreased the relative importance of township government. Fifty years ago the township and school district systems offered the only means of distinctly local government to more than three-fourths of the people of the State. Today, nearly three-fourths of the population are under other municipal governments which look after much the most important part of their local affairs. In Chicago and a dozen other municipalities co-extensive or larger than townships, and comprising two-fifths of the population of the State, the township government has been practically absorbed by other local authorities.

STATE SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

One of the most significant tendencies in local government in the United States during the past forty years has been the development of State administration in fields of public activity formerly left to local action. This movement has been in part indicated by the development of State institutions and the transfer of some branches of public work to State authorities, and in part by the introduction of State administrative supervision over local authorities. These recent tendencies have been distinctly less marked in Illinois than in many of the other states, and much less than in the other important states with which Illinois ranks in population and industrial development. Nevertheless, there has been some movement in this direction, which should be noted as one element in the administrative development under the Constitution of 1870.

EDUCATION.

State supervision of local administration began in the field of public education; and in no other field is this tendency so firmly established and accepted. Reference has already been made to the land grants of the

national government in aid of schools; to the State school tax introduced by the school law of 1855, and to the office of State Superintendent of Public Schools established in 1854. This officer exercises a general supervision over all the public schools of the State; he is the legal adviser of the county superintendents and other local school officers; and he hears and determines appeals from the county superintendents. He receives reports and collects financial and other statistics regarding the public schools of the State, which form the only satisfactory data in regard to the operations of local officials in this State. He may cause to be withheld any portion of this fund from the local officials for certain delinquencies. He grants State certificates to teachers; and is *ex officio* a member of the boards of trustees of the State educational institutions.

In addition to the supervision over the local public schools, the State of Illinois has established and maintained a number of State educational institutions. The first State normal school was established in 1857, at Normal. The State University was authorized in 1867. Other normal schools have been established at Carbondale (in 1869), at Charleston and DeKalb (in 1895) and at Macomb (in 1899). Each of these institutions is under the general management of a separate board of trustees. The trustees of the University are elected by popular vote. The trustees of the normal schools are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

PUBLIC CHARITY.

State administration in the field of public charity in Illinois has developed mainly by the establishment of State institutions for the care of special classes of dependents. Only to a slight degree has any administrative supervision over local institutions and officers been introduced. The several State institutions, with the dates of their establishment are as follows:

- School for the Deaf, Jacksonville, established in 1839.
- Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville, established in 1847.
- School for the Blind, Jacksonville, established in 1849.
- Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, Lincoln, established in 1865.
- Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal, established in 1865.
- Southern Hospital for Insane, Anna, established in 1869.
- Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin, established in 1869.
- Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, established in 1871.
- Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee, established in 1877.
- Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, established in 1885.
- Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago, established in 1887.
- Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester, established in 1891.
- Training School for Girls, Geneva, established in 1893.
- Western Hospital for Insane, Watertown, established in 1895.
- General Hospital for the Insane, Peoria, established in 1895.
- Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington, established in 1895.
- St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles, established in 1901.
- State Colony for Epileptics, (authorized),

Each of these institutions was established by an Act of the General Assembly declaring its purposes and enumerating its powers. Before 1910, the control of each institution was vested in a separate board of trustees or managers, appointed by the Governor and Senate. Each board appointed a superintendent and treasurer, adopted by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of the institutions entered into contracts and purchased supplies. The superintendent of each institution, with the consent of the trustees, appointed subordinate officers and employees, and had the direct management of the institution. Separate appropriations were made for each institution payable quarterly in advance on warrants drawn on the State Auditor.

The first action towards any general supervision over public charity in Illinois was taken by the creation of the State Board of Public Charities by Act of 1869. Illinois was the fourth state to establish such a board. This

board consisted of five members, appointed by the Governor and Senate, for terms of five years, one member each year. The members received no salary, but employed a secretary. The duties of the board were to visit and inspect twice each year all State charitable institutions, all county almshouses and jails and all places where insane were kept. Its investigations of public institutions included methods of government and administration, financial management and efficiency.

A step towards the more centralized and efficient management of the State institutions was taken by the creation of the State Civil Service Commission by Act of 1905. This Act placed the selection of employees in the State charitable institutions under the merit system, by means of competitive examinations conducted by the civil service commission. This not only eliminated political influence in appointments and promotions, and prohibited political assessments; but also concentrated the work of recruiting the staff of these institutions.

By Act of 1909 further important changes were made in the State administration of public charity in Illinois. A State Board of Administration was created, and in its hands were centralized the administration of all the State charitable institutions, with some powers of supervision over local and private charity. At the same time the State Board of Public Charities was replaced by a State Charities Commission, with powers of inspection over State and local charities.

The State Board of Administration consists of five members, appointed by the Governor and Senate. One member is designated by the Governor as president and executive officer of the board. One member is required to be qualified by experience to advise regarding the care and treatment of the insane. The board chooses one of its members as fiscal supervisor and one as secretary. Each member receives a salary of \$6,000 a year, and must devote his entire time to his board duties. The terms of one or two members expire every second year. Any member may be removed by the Governor for incompetency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.

The board is constituted a body corporate, succeeds to all property of former boards of trustees, managers or commissioners of the 17 State charitable institutions, and has executive and administrative supervision over all such institutions. It appoints the managing officers of each institution, and is required to visit each institution once in three months. The financial administration has been largely centralized, under the supervision of the fiscal supervisor. A consolidated appropriation for ordinary expenses of all the institutions is made, based on estimates by the State Board of Administration. Supplies are purchased by contract in large quantities. The separate treasurers for such institutions are abolished; and the funds remain with the State Treasurer until paid out on vouchers audited by the auditor of public accounts. The alienist member of the board supervises the medical work of the institutions.

In addition to its authority over the State institutions, the State Board of Administration has power to investigate almshouses, outdoor relief, orphanages, children's home finding associations, lying-in hospitals and all charitable institutions which appeal to the public for aid; also county jails, city prisons, houses of correction and workhouses. Plans and specifications for erecting, adding to or remodeling jails, almshouses, county prisons or other buildings used for detention or correctional purposes must be submitted to the board for its suggestions and criticisms. The board also licenses all institutions for treating those afflicted with mental and nervous diseases.

The State Charities Commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor, one member's term expiring each year. The members serve without compensation; but it has a paid secretary and an inspector of institutions. This board continues the work of the State Board of Charities, freed from the administrative duties of that body. It is charged to investigate "the whole system of public charitable institutions of the State, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of the State hospitals, jails and almshouses,"

As auxiliaries to the State Charities Commission, the Governor appoints a board of visitors for each of the State Charitable institutions, who serve without pay other than actual expenses. The commission has also appointed a board of auxiliary visitors in each county to inspect its jail and almshouse. Some of the conditions shown in the inspection of local institutions will be noted in the discussion of local poor law administration and county jails.

The extent of centralization in the administration of public charity in Illinois may be roughly indicated by a comparison of the number of inmates in State charitable institutions and county almshouses, and the expenditure for public charity by State and county authorities in 1911.

	Inmates.	Expenditures.
County authorities other than Cook County—		
Outdoor relief.....	.....	\$789,083
County Almshouses and Farms.....	22,968	1530,970
		<hr/>
Cook County.....	25,159	\$1,020,055
		<hr/>
Total.....	8,127	\$2,852,358
		<hr/>
State Institutions (1911).....	15,830	3,356,587

Since 1911, the Cook County Insane Hospital, with over 2,000 inmates has been taken over by the State. It may be safely estimated that the State institutions now care for nearly three times the number of persons in county almshouses; and that the State expenditures for public charity is about double that of the local authorities in Illinois.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first State institution in Illinois was the first State penitentiary, authorized by Act of 1827, and established at Alton. In 1857 a new penitentiary was authorized and established at Joliet, and the old site and buildings at Alton were sold. An Act of 1867 provided for State reform school, which was erected at Pontiac, and later re-organized into the State Reformatory. In 1877, the Southern Illinois Penitentiary was authorized, and established near Chester.

Most adult persons convicted of crime are now sent to one or other of these State institutions; and the county jails are used only for those awaiting trial or held as witnesses, and those sentenced for short terms.

The administration of the State penitentiaries and reformatory has not been as thoroughly centralized as the State charitable institutions. Each institution has a separate board of commissioners or managers appointed by the Governor and Senate, who appoint the warden or superintendent and other employees (subject since 1911 to civil service rules) and direct the management. But some uniformity of policy has been introduced by the Prison Labor Law of 1903, under which the several boards of commissioners and managers form collectively a Board of Prison Industries, which regulates the employment of convicts in the State institutions and the disposal of the product of their labor. Under this law, as amended in 1905, convicts are employed largely in the manufacture of supplies used by State and local institutions, schools and road districts.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The State Board of Health, established by Act of 1877, has general supervision over the means of protecting the public health in the State, with some authority to assist and advise the local authorities in sanitary matters.

¹ (1910-1911).

² (1911).

³ Including all charitable institutions.

By later acts it has been made an examining and licensing board for physicians and surgeons and embalmers, and also compiles records of vital statistics.

Among the activities of the State Board of Health, the following may be noted:

It has maintained quarantine to protect the infectable districts of Illinois from yellow fever at the time of epidemics in the south.

It investigates the prevalence of contagious diseases, and aids in the suppression of epidemics.

It maintains a bacteriological laboratory at Springfield for the scientific diagnosis of diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other dangerously communicable diseases.

It has conducted campaigns of education on the cause and prevention of consumption and on the feeding and care of infants.

It enforces the law prohibiting basement lodging houses and regulating the cubic air space in lodging houses in the city of Chicago.

It investigates the water supplies of cities and advises the local authorities of dangers and means of improvement,¹ and has made preliminary studies of methods of sewerage disposal.

TAX ADMINISTRATION.

By Act of 1867, a State Board of Equalization was created, to equalize the total county valuations of property for taxation. This board consisted of one member elected from each of the twenty-five Senatorial districts into which the State was then divided. In 1872 this board was re-organized and its powers enlarged. Under this Act, the board consists of one member elected from each Congressional district (now twenty-five in number) with the Auditor of Public Accounts. In addition to the power of equalizing county valuations, it also makes the original assessments for railroad property and the capital stock of Illinois corporations.

This board meets annually from August to December, the work being distributed between five committees, whose reports are submitted for final action by the board as a whole. For some years after the re-organization of the board in 1872, it made many changes in the county valuations; but in recent years the local assessments of real estate and personal property have been but little altered, and for a number of years no changes were made. The centralized assessment of railroad property is more satisfactory than the former system of local assessment; but the State board's assessment of capital stock has not added much to the total valuation of property subject to taxation.

While the State Board of Equalization marks a beginning of State supervision and direct State administration in the assessment of property for taxation, its organization and powers are not adapted for effective work. Within the past twenty years, nearly half the states have established small boards of tax commissioners with larger powers of supervision over local assessors; and similar plans have been recommended in this State by the Revenue Commission of 1886 and the Special Tax Commission of 1910.

A small board of tax commissioners giving all their time to this work would be much more effective in exercising the powers now vested in the State Board of Equalization. If such a board had, in addition, authority to investigate local methods and conditions and to decide appeals from the action of local authorities, the assessment of property for taxation throughout the State would be much more uniform and equitable than at present.

HIGHWAYS.

By Act of 1905 a State Highway Commission was established, composed of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. The

¹ This work is now more definitely assigned to the State Water Survey, established in 1897.

members of the commission receive no compensation, but are allowed traveling expenses, and appoint a State Highway Engineer and other technical and clerical assistants. The commission investigates and conducts experimental work in road construction, advises local road and bridge officers, and has charge of the distribution to local districts of road materials prepared in the State institutions. The advice to local officials deals with the care of earth roads, the construction and maintenance of improved roads, and surveys, plans and specifications for bridges.

In this field also, the extent of State aid and supervision in Illinois has thus far been very limited and much less than in many other states. As yet the assistance of the State Department is entirely optional with the local authorities; the system of local administration is excessively decentralized, with no provision for expert local officials; while the amount of State aid offered is closely restricted.

In addition to the development of State administration in the general field of what was formerly considered local affairs, there has been a large expansion of State administration in other lines. This development has less direct relation to the subject of this report; but it forms an important part of the movement towards increased State activity, which serves to change the relative balance of State and local administration. A mention of some of these State activities will suggest the general character of this tendency.

In the broad field of the police power, the State now regulates State banks, insurance companies, railroads and express companies; it regulates labor conditions in factories and mines; and examines and licenses, physicians, surgeons, dentists, lawyers, accountants, architects, barbers, and embalmers. The State also encourages agricultural and related pursuits; and through such authorities as the geological survey, the water survey, and the state entomologist is aiding in the development and conservation of natural resources.

With this extension of State administration may be noted the steady expansion of the national administration and the increase of municipal functions in cities and villages. The general effect of these various tendencies has been to reduce the relative importance of the older organs of local government—the county and the town.

PART II—PRESENT SYSTEM OF COUNTY AND TOWN GOVERNMENT.

The present system of county and town government in Illinois is regulated by a heterogeneous congeries of laws scattered through the Statutes of the State. In addition to a considerable number of Constitutional provisions, there are no less than twenty-seven subjects or chapters in the Revised Statutes which must be examined to cover the principal features; while many other provisions are to be found scattered here and there in other chapters. The more important laws are as follows:

- Chapter 34. Counties.
- Chapter 139. Township organization.
- Chapter 37. Courts.
- Chapter 46. Elections.
- Chapter 107. Paupers.
- Chapter 120. Revenue.
- Chapter 121. Roads and bridges.
- Chapter 122. Schools.
- Chapter 31. Coroners.
- Chapter 35. County clerks.
- Chapter 36. County treasurer.
- Chapter 42. Drainage.
- Chapter 53. Fees and salaries.
- Chapter 75. Jails and jailers.
- Chapter 78. Jurors—Jury commissioners.
- Chapter 79. Justices and constables.
- Chapter 89. Marriages.
- Chapter 103. Official bonds.
- Chapter 109. Plats.
- Chapter 115. Recorders.
- Chapter 116. Records.
- Chapter 125. Sheriffs.
- Chapter 133. Surveyors and surveys.
- Chapter 137. Toll bridges.
- Chapter 138. Toll roads.
- Chapter 145. Vacation of streets, alleys and highways.
- Chapter 148. Wills.

A—COUNTIES.

FORMATION, AREA AND POPULATION.

The Constitution and Statutes contain elaborate provisions for the organization of new counties, for the transfer of territory from one county to another and for the union of counties. No new county may be formed with less than 400 square miles. No new counties have been formed since 1859; and no counties have been united under the provisions of the Act of 1879. The present counties have remained substantially unchanged for forty years, and for the most part for sixty years.

Illinois is now divided into 102 counties. The average area is about 500 square miles, but nearly half of the counties (47) have less than this area; and twenty-nine have less than the constitutional requirement for new

counties of 400 square miles. Three counties contain less than 200 square miles—Pulaski, Hardin and Putnam. Fifty counties have an area of from 500 to 1,000 square miles; and five counties have more than 1,000 square miles—Champaign, Livingston, Iroquois, LaSalle and McLean.

In population the variations are still greater. Cook County in 1910 had 2,405,233 inhabitants, over 40 per cent of the total population of the State; while Hardin County had but 7,015 inhabitants. Four counties have less than 10,000 population; forty-six have 10,000 to 25,000; thirty-five from 25,000 to 50,000 and seventeen have over 50,000 population.

These wide variations in area and population add greatly to the difficulty of providing a satisfactory system of county government. Many of the counties in Illinois are too small to provide sufficient work or enough competent officials for the numerous offices provided for by law. More efficient administration could be secured if counties with an area less than 400 square miles or a population of less than 25,000 were consolidated with other counties. In other populous states, especially in the east, most counties are both larger in area and more populous than many in Illinois. In Massachusetts, the average population of counties is over 250,000 and excluding Suffolk County (comprising the city of Boston), the average is about 200,000. In New York, excluding New York City, the average county population is about 75,000; and in Pennsylvania, excluding Philadelphia, the average county population is about 80,000.

If the complete union of smaller counties cannot be accomplished, it should at least be provided that counties may unite and coöperate in the selection of certain officials to act jointly for two or more counties. Such coöperation is now secured in a considerable number of cases between towns in Massachusetts, in the selection of school superintendents; and a similar plan might be followed in Illinois in the case of county superintendents of schools, state's attorneys, and other officials.

Statistics of county areas and population in Table III bring to light some facts of interest as to the development of the State during the past forty years. The counties are grouped according to population, separating the counties without township organization from those with the township system. From the summary by groups of counties, it will be noted that most of the increase in the population of Illinois since 1870 has been in counties which now have more than 40,000 inhabitants. The increase in population since 1870 has also been mainly in urban population—including incorporated municipalities of more than 2,500 inhabitants. The increase in urban population from 1870 to 1910 was 2,896,888; while the increase in rural population was only 201,751.

Of the total increase of population in Illinois since 1900, more than 70 per cent was in Cook County, which gained 30.8 per cent. Most of the remaining increase (more than 25 per cent of the total) was in other counties with more than 40,000 population, which gained 15.4 per cent. Counties with from 25,000 to 40,000 population made a small increase of 3.5 per cent; while counties with less than 25,000 population have decreased during the last decade.

The counties with more than 40,000 population are also the counties with a large proportion of urban population. More than half the total population in counties of this size, excluding Cook County, is urban; and the average density of population in such counties is 86.3 to the square mile, while in the several groups of counties with less than 40,000 the density of population ranges from 38.8 to 48.9 per square mile.

Outside of Cook County the density of rural population is relatively uniform, ranging from 35.4 per square mile in counties without township organization to 40.8 per square mile in counties with more than 40,000 population. In Cook County the density of rural population is 89.7; and in several other counties the density of rural population is above the average—e. g., St. Clair, 60.6; Kane, 52.8; Will, 55.9; Lake, 51.3; Williamson, 55.5; DuPage, 69.4; Saline, 54; Franklin, 52.3; and Pulaski, 67.4. These counties either include or are near large cities, or include a number of unincorporated mining settlements.

Popular votes are required for the organization of new counties, for alterations in boundaries or for the union of counties, for the removal of county seats, for issuing bonds, for levying taxes above the constitutional limit of 75 cents on the one hundred dollars. In counties not under township organization, a vote of the people must be taken to authorize expenditure for the construction of public buildings or the establishment of a county normal school. In counties under township organization the question, of continuing or discontinuing township support of paupers may be submitted to the voters of the county, on petition of twenty voters from each one of a majority of townships.

TABLE III—STATISTICS OF COUNTY AREAS AND POPULATION.

County.	Area square miles.	Total population.		Urban population.	
		1870.	1910.	1870.	1910.
Cook.....	933	349,966	2,405,233	298,977	2,321,589
St. Clair.....	663	51,068	119,870	16,580	79,669
Peoria.....	636	47,540	100,255	22,849	69,618
Kane.....	527	39,091	91,862	16,603	64,042
Sangamon.....	876	46,352	91,024	17,364	51,678
LaSalle.....	1,146	60,792	90,132	20,132	53,600
Madison.....	737	44,131	89,847	7,665	54,280
Will.....	844	43,013	84,371	7,263	37,225
Vermilion.....	921	30,388	77,996	4,751	35,176
Rock Island.....	424	29,783	70,404	12,056	51,199
McLean.....	1,191	53,988	68,068	14,590	29,792
Adams.....	842	56,362	64,588	24,052	36,587
Winnebago.....	529	29,031	63,153	11,049	45,401
Lake.....	455	21,014	55,058	4,507	31,722
Macon.....	585	26,481	54,168	7,161	31,140
Champaign.....	1,043	32,737	51,829	4,625	20,666
Macoupin.....	860	32,726	50,685	.....	16,165
Fulton.....	884	38,291	49,549	3,308	10,453
Knox.....	711	39,522	46,159	10,158	22,089
Williamson.....	449	17,329	45,098	.....	20,173
Bureau.....	881	32,415	43,975	3,264	11,166
Henry.....	824	35,506	41,736	3,042	12,506
Kankakee.....	668	24,352	40,752	.....	13,986
Livingston.....	1,053	31,471	40,465	.....	8,595
Counties from 40,000 to 120,000 population.....	17,739	863,653	1,531,044	202,019	806,928

County.	Increase 1870-1910.		Increase or decrease 1900-1910.		Density of population 1910.	
	Total.		Total.		Total.	Rural population.
	2,055,267	587.2	566,498	30.8	257.8	89.7
St. Clair.....	68,802	134.7	33,185	38.3	180.8	60.6
Peoria.....	52,715	110.8	11,647	13.1	157.6	48.2
Kane.....	52,771	136.9	13,007	16.6	174.3	52.8
Sangamon.....	44,672	94.3	19,431	27.1	103.9	44.9
LaSalle.....	29,340	48.2	2,356	2.7	78.6	31.9
Madison.....	45,716	103.5	25,153	39.9	121.9	48.3
Will.....	41,358	96.1	9,607	12.8	100.0	55.9
Vermilion.....	47,608	123.7	12,361	18.8	84.7	46.5
Rock Island.....	40,621	136.3	15,155	27.4	166.0	45.3
McLean.....	14,080	26.0	165	0.2	57.1	32.1
Adams.....	8,226	14.5	-2,470	-3.7	76.7	45.1
Winnebago.....	33,852	115.5	15,308	32.0	119.4	33.6
Lake.....	34,044	162.0	20,554	59.6	121.0	51.3
Macon.....	27,687	104.5	10,183	23.1	92.6	39.4
Champaign.....	19,092	58.3	4,207	8.8	49.7	29.9
Macoupin.....	17,959	54.8	8,429	19.9	58.9	40.1
Fulton.....	11,258	29.4	3,348	7.2	56.1	44.2
Knox.....	6,637	16.8	2,547	5.8	64.9	33.9
Williamson.....	27,769	157.3	17,302	62.2	100.4	55.5
Bureau.....	11,560	35.6	2,863	7.0	49.9	37.2
Henry.....	6,230	17.5	1,687	4.2	50.7	35.5
Kankakee.....	16,400	67.7	3,598	9.7	61.0	40.1
Livingston.....	8,994	28.5	-1,570	-3.7	38.8	30.6
Counties from 40,000 to 120,000 population.....	667,391	77.2	200,811	15.4	86.3	40.3

Table III—Continued.

County.	Area square Miles.	Total population.		Urban population.	
		1870.	1910.	1870.	1910.
Stephenson.....	559	30,608	36,821	7,889	17,567
Iroquois.....	1,121	25,782	35,543	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	689	25,314	35,311	3,852	9,395
Jackson.....	588	19,634	35,143	.....	12,896
Marion.....	569	20,622	35,094	3,190	12,020
Christian.....	700	20,363	34,594	.....	11,501
Coles.....	525	25,235	34,517	2,849	17,340
Whiteside.....	679	27,503	34,507	3,998	10,124
Morgan.....	576	28,463	34,420	9,203	15,326
Tazewell.....	647	27,903	34,027	5,696	9,897
DeKalb.....	638	23,265	33,457	.....	14,585
DuPage.....	345	16,685	33,432	.....	9,473
McHenry.....	620	23,762	32,509	.....	7,339
Shelby.....	772	25,476	31,693	.....	3,590
Hancock.....	780	35,935	30,638	3,583	.....
Logan.....	617	23,053	30,216	.....	10,892
Saline.....	399	12,714	30,204	.....	8,675
Randolph.....	587	20,859	29,120	.....	5,828
Jefferson.....	503	17,864	29,111	.....	8,007
Pike.....	786	30,768	28,622	.....	.....
Fayette.....	729	19,638	28,075	.....	2,974
Ogle.....	756	27,492	27,864	.....	2,732
Lee.....	742	27,171	27,750	4,055	7,216
Edgar.....	621	21,540	27,336	3,057	7,664
McDonough.....	588	26,509	26,887	2,748	8,393
Crawford.....	453	13,889	26,281	.....	3,863
Franklin.....	445	12,652	25,943	.....	2,675
Wayne.....	733	19,758	25,697	.....	.....
Counties from 25,000 to 40,000 population	17,867	650,367	874,812	50,120	219,972

County.	Increase 1870-1910.		Increase or decrease 1900-1910.		Density of population 1910.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Rural population.
Stephenson.....	6,213	20.2	1,888	5.4	65.9	34.4
Iroquois.....	9,761	37.8	-2,471	-6.5	31.7	31.7
Montgomery.....	9,997	39.1	4,475	14.5	51.2	37.6
Jackson.....	15,509	78.9	1,272	3.8	59.8	37.8
Marion.....	14,472	70.1	4,648	15.3	61.7	40.6
Christian.....	14,231	69.9	1,804	5.5	49.4	33.0
Coles.....	9,282	36.7	371	1.1	65.7	32.7
Whiteside.....	7,004	25.4	-203	-0.6	50.8	35.9
Morgan.....	5,957	20.9	-586	-1.7	59.8	33.1
Tazewell.....	6,124	21.9	806	2.4	52.6	37.3
DeKalb.....	10,192	43.8	1,701	5.4	52.4	29.6
DuPage.....	16,747	100.3	5,236	18.6	96.9	69.4
McHenry.....	8,747	36.8	2,750	9.2	52.4	40.6
Shelby.....	6,217	24.4	-433	-1.3	41.1	36.4
Hancock.....	-5,297	-14.7	-1,577	-4.9	39.3	39.3
Logan.....	7,163	31.0	1,536	5.4	49.0	31.3
Saline.....	17,490	137.5	8,519	39.3	75.7	54.0
Randolph.....	8,261	39.6	1,119	4.0	49.6	39.7
Jefferson.....	11,247	62.9	978	3.5	48.3	35.0
Pike.....	-2,146	-6.9	-2,973	-9.4	36.4	36.4
Fayette.....	8,437	42.4	10	.....	38.5	34.4
Ogle.....	372	1.3	-1,265	-4.3	36.9	33.2
Lee.....	579	2.1	-2,144	-7.2	37.4	27.7
Edgar.....	5,886	27.3	-937	-3.3	44.0	31.7
McDonough.....	378	1.4	-1,525	-5.4	45.7	31.5
Crawford.....	12,392	89.2	7,041	36.6	58.0	49.5
Franklin.....	13,291	105.0	6,268	31.9	58.3	52.3
Wayne.....	5,939	30.0	-1,929	-7.0	35.1	35.1
Counties from 25,000 to 40,000 population	224,445	34.5	29,775	3.5	48.9	36.4

Table III—Continued.

County.	Area square Miles.	Total population.		Urban population.	
		1870.	1910.	1870.	1910.
Grundy.....	433	14,948	24,162	3,128	7,230
Clark.....	493	18,719	23,517	.....	2,569
Warren.....	546	23,174	23,313	4,662	9,128
White.....	507	16,846	23,052	.....	2,833
Clinton.....	483	16,285	22,832	.....	329
Alexander.....	226	10,564	22,741	6,267	14,548
Lawrence.....	358	12,533	22,661	.....	5,938
JoDavies.....	623	27,820	22,657	7,019	4,835
Greene.....	515	20,277	22,263	.....	2,854
Perry.....	451	13,723	22,088	.....	8,176
Union.....	403	16,518	21,856	.....	2,809
Woodford.....	523	18,956	20,505	.....	.....
Effingham.....	511	15,653	20,055	.....	3,898
Mercer.....	540	18,769	19,723	.....	.....
Douglas.....	417	13,484	19,591	.....	.....
DeWitt.....	415	14,768	18,906	.....	5,165
Washington.....	561	17,599	18,759	.....	.....
Clay.....	462	15,875	18,661	.....	2,704
Hamilton.....	455	13,014	18,227	.....	.....
Jasper.....	508	11,234	18,157	.....	.....
Carroll.....	453	16,708	18,035	.....	3,691
Mason.....	555	16,184	17,377	.....	3,525
Cass.....	371	11,580	17,372	2,528	6,107
Ford.....	500	9,103	17,086	.....	2,912
Bond.....	388	13,152	17,075	.....	3,178
Piatt.....	451	10,953	16,376	.....	.....
Richland.....	357	12,803	15,970	2,680	5,011
Marshall.....	396	16,956	15,679	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	190	8,752	15,650	.....	2,837
Boone.....	293	12,942	15,481	3,231	7,253
Counties under 25,000 population with township organization.....	13,389	459,882	589,838	29,525	107,530

County.	Increase 1870-1910.		Increase or decrease 1900-1910.		Density of population 1910.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Rural population.
Grundy.....	9,224	61.0	26	0.1	55.8	39.1
Clark.....	4,798	25.6	-615	-2.1	47.7	42.5
Warren.....	139	0.5	150	0.6	42.7	26.
White.....	6,206	36.8	-2,334	-9.2	45.5	39.9
Clinton.....	6,547	30.2	3,008	15.2	47.3	46.6
Alexander.....	12,177	115.2	3,357	17.3	100.6	36.3
Lawrence.....	10,128	80.8	6,138	37.1	63.3	46.7
JoDavies.....	5,163	-18.5	-1,877	-7.6	36.4	28.6
Greene.....	1,986	9.7	-1,039	-4.4	43.4	37.9
Perry.....	8,365	60.9	2,258	13.1	49.0	30.8
Union.....	5,338	32.3	-754	-3.3	54.2	47.3
Woodford.....	1,550	8.1	-1,316	-6.0	38.8	38.8
Effingham.....	4,402	28.1	-410	-2.0	39.2	31.6
Mercer.....	954	4.0	-1,222	-5.8	36.5	36.5
Douglas.....	6,107	45.2	494	2.6	47.0	47.0
DeWitt.....	4,138	28.0	-66	-0.3	45.6	33.1
Washington.....	1,160	6.5	-767	-3.9	33.4	33.4
Clay.....	2,786	17.5	-892	-4.6	40.4	34.5
Hamilton.....	5,213	40.0	-1,970	-9.8	40.1	40.1
Jasper.....	6,923	61.6	-2,003	-9.9	35.7	35.7
Carroll.....	1,327	7.9	-928	-4.9	39.8	31.7
Mason.....	1,193	7.3	-114	-0.7	31.3	25.0
Cass.....	5,792	50.0	150	.9	46.8	30.4
Ford.....	7,993	87.8	-1,263	-6.0	34.2	28.4
Bond.....	3,923	29.8	997	6.2	44.0	35.8
Piatt.....	5,423	49.5	-1,330	-7.5	36.3	36.3
Richland.....	3,167	39.1	-421	-2.6	44.7	30.7
Marshall.....	-1,277	-1.6	691	-4.2	39.6	39.6
Pulaski.....	6,898	78.8	1,096	7.5	82.4	67.4
Boone.....	2,539	19.6	-310	-2.0	52.8	28.1
Counties under 25,000 population with township organization.....	129,956	28.2	-2,549	-.43	44.05	36.02

Table III—Concluded.

County.	Area square miles.	Total population.		Urban population.	
		1870.	1910.	1870.	1910.
Wabash.....	220	8,841	14,913	.....	6,934
Schuyler.....	432	17,419	14,852	.....	.....
Moultrie.....	338	10,385	14,630	.....	2,621
Gallatin.....	338	11,134	14,628	.....	.....
Johnson.....	348	11,248	14,331	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	353	12,223	14,281	.....	.....
Massac.....	240	9,581	14,200	.....	4,655
Jersey.....	367	15,054	13,954	.....	4,113
Monroe.....	389	12,982	13,508	.....	.....
Menard.....	317	11,735	12,796	.....	2,587
Pope.....	385	11,437	11,215	.....	.....
Kendall.....	324	12,399	10,777	.....	.....
Brown.....	297	12,205	10,397	.....	.....
Stark.....	290	10,751	10,098	.....	.....
Scott.....	249	10,530	10,067	.....	.....
Edwards.....	238	7,565	10,049	.....	.....
Henderson.....	376	12,582	9,724	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	256	6,562	8,610	.....	.....
Putnam.....	173	6,280	7,561	.....	.....
Hardin.....	185	5,113	7,015	.....	.....

Counties under 25,000 population with- out township organization.....	6,115	216,026	237,606	20,910
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SUMMARY.

Cook County.....	933	249,966	2,405,233	289,977	2,321,589
Counties over 40,000.....	17,739	863,653	1,531,044	202,019	806,928
Counties from 25,000 to 40,000.....	17,867	650,367	874,812	50,120	219,972
Under 25,000 with township organization..	13,389	459,882	589,838	29,525	107,530
Counties under 25,000 not under township organization.....	6,115	216,026	237,606	.....	20,910
Total.....	56,043	2,539,894	5,638,533	580,641	3,476,929

County.	Increase or decrease 1870-1910.		Increase or decrease 1900-1910.		Density of population 1910.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Rural popula- tion.
Wabash.....	6,072	68.6	2,330	18.5	67.8	36.3
Schuyler.....	-2,567	-14.7	-1,277	-7.9	34.4	34.4
Moultrie.....	4,245	40.8	-594	-3.9	43.3	35.5
Gallatin.....	3,494	31.3	-1,208	-7.6	43.3	43.3
Johnson.....	3,083	27.4	-1,336	-8.5	41.2	41.2
Cumberland.....	2,058	16.7	-1,843	-11.4	40.5	40.5
Massac.....	4,619	48.2	1,090	8.3	59.2	39.8
Jersey.....	-1,100	-7.3	-658	-4.5	38.0	26.8
Monroe.....	526	4.0	-339	-2.4	34.7	34.7
Menard.....	1,061	9.0	-1,540	-10.7	40.4	32.2
Pope.....	-222	-1.9	-2,370	-17.4	29.1	29.1
Kendall.....	-1,622	-13.0	-690	-6.0	33.3	33.3
Brown.....	-1,808	-14.8	-1,160	-10.0	35.0	35.0
Stark.....	-653	-6.0	-88	-0.9	34.8	34.8
Scott.....	-463	-4.3	-388	-3.7	40.4	40.4
Edwards.....	2,484	32.8	-296	-2.9	42.2	42.2
Henderson.....	-2,858	-22.7	-1,112	-10.3	25.9	25.9
Calhoun.....	2,048	31.2	-307	-3.4	33.6	33.6
Putnam.....	1,281	20.3	2,815	59.3	43.7	43.7
Hardin.....	1,902	37.1	-433	-5.8	37.9	37.9

Counties under 25,000 population with- out township organization.....	21,580	9.9	-9,404	-.38	38.8	35.4
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SUMMARY.

Cook County.....	2,055,267	587.2	566,498	30.8	257.8	89.7
Counties over 40,000.....	667,391	77.2	200,181	15.4	86.3	40.8
Counties from 25,000 to 40,000.....	224,445	34.5	29,775	3.5	48.9	36.4
Under 25,000 with township organization	129,956	28.2	-2,549	-.43	44.05	36.02
Counties under 25,000 not under township organization.....	21,580	9.9	-9,404	-.38	38.8	35.4
Total.....	3,098,639	121.9	785,131	16.2	100.6	38.5

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Each county is a body politic and corporate; and its powers as such are exercised by a county board, in one of three forms. For counties not under township organization (now seventeen in number), the State Constitution provides for a board of three county commissioners, one elected in November of each year for a three-year term. For Cook County, the State Constitution provides for a board of fifteen commissioners, ten elected from the city of Chicago, and five from the towns outside of Chicago; and by statute these commissioners are elected for a two-year term, and one is elected as president of the board with special powers.

For the other eighty-four counties under township organization the county law provides for a board of supervisors, composed of town supervisors, elected at the annual town meetings in April. The number of supervisors in each board varies according to the number of towns in the county and the number of assistant supervisors from the larger towns. Every town elects one supervisor; and every town with a population of 4,000 elects one assistant supervisor and an additional assistant supervisor for every additional 2,500 population.¹

The number of members in the boards of supervisors ranges from 4 in Putnam County to 53 in LaSalle County; in 9 counties there are less than 10 members; in 22 counties from 10 to 20 members; in 35 counties from 20 to 30 members; and 18 counties have 30 or more members, as follows: LaSalle, 53; St. Clair, 52; Peoria, 48; Sangamon, 47; Kane, 44; Will, 44; Madison, 42; McLean, 41; Rock Island, 37; Adams, 36; Champaign, 35; Vermilion and Winnebago, 33; Livingston, 32; Fulton, 31, and Bureau, Knox and Macon each 30.²

MEETINGS AND ORGANIZATION.

Five regular meetings of each board of county commissioners (on the third Mondays of December, March, June and September, and the second Monday of July), and two regular meetings of each board of supervisors (the annual meeting on the second Tuesday of September and a regular meeting on the second Monday of June), are required by law to be held each year. Special meetings may be held when called by the chairman or two members of a board of county commissioners, or by at least one-third of the members of a board of supervisors.

Both county commissioners and boards of supervisors elect a chairman each year; and in both classes of boards a majority of the members constitutes a quorum. The board of supervisors shall sit with open doors, and all persons may attend their meetings.

County commissioners and members of county boards in counties not under township organization are allowed five dollars per day for the time necessarily and actually employed in the discharge of their duties, and five cents a mile for all necessary travel.³

The members of boards of supervisors each receive two dollars and a half per day for the time actually and necessarily engaged in the discharge of their duties as members of such boards, and mileage five cents each way for necessary travel.⁴

Both classes of county boards hold meetings more frequently than is prescribed by law. The small boards of county commissioners meet more often than the boards of supervisors. For the year 1911-12 the smallest number of meetings reported for county commissioners was 5 in Wabash County. In 4 counties the commissioners had less than 10 meetings—Randolph, 6; Calhoun, 7; Perry, 8, and Edwards, 9. The other counties not under township organization reported 12 or more meetings a year. In Menard County there were 5 regular and 14 special meetings, a total of 19; in Union County

¹ Hurd's Statutes ch. 139, par. 61.

² See table XVI.

³ Ch. 53, Fees and Salaries, par. 37.

⁴ Ibid, par. 39.

there were 26 meetings from March 20, 1911, to March 20, 1912; in Johnson County, 36 meetings in 1911-12; in Monroe County, 44 meetings; in Alexander County, 5 terms, aggregating 56 days; and in Morgan County 12 regular meetings, with a total of 110 days.

In most counties under township organization, boards of supervisors hold four or five meeting a year. For the year 1911-12, in eight counties there were six meetings of the boards of supervisors, and in twelve counties more than six meetings. In six of the later, meetings were held once a month, or ten or twelve during the year—Christian, Douglas, DuPage, Kankakee, Madison and St. Clair. In Crawford County eighteen meetings were held.

The Board of Supervisors of Champaign County, at a meeting in March, 1912, adopted the following resolutions in favor of statutory provisions for five regular meetings each year:

"April Meeting—WHEREAS, About one-half of the members of the board are elected each year and there are no committees to do the work until the new board meets and a new chairman is elected and committees are appointed, it is necessary that a meeting of said board be held in April of each year and it is suggested that said meeting be held two weeks after the town election.

"December Meeting—WHEREAS, A meeting of said board should be held in December of each year for the purpose of settling with any or all county officers whose terms expire and also to settle with officers whose terms continue and for the purpose of passing on bonds of incoming officers and it is suggested that said meeting be held on the first Monday in December.

"March Meeting—WHEREAS, A meeting of said board should be held in March of each year for the purpose of finishing all business of the board for the year and it is suggested that said March meeting convene on the first Tuesday of each year.

"June and September Meetings—WHEREAS, The June and September meetings of the board should be held as now provided by law; Therefore

"Be It Resolved—That meetings of the board of supervisors should be held in April, December and March as aforesaid in addition to the meetings now fixed by law in June and September and that all of said meetings should be statutory in order to avoid technicalities in the present law and to avoid possible irregularities in special called meetings."

In addition to meetings of the whole board of supervisors, committee meetings add a good deal to the time given by supervisors to county business, especially in the larger counties. In St. Clair County, during the year ending September 1911, one member attended twelve board meetings and sixty-two committee meetings, a total of seventy-four meetings. Eight members attended forty and more meetings during the year. The total number of days' service for the fifty-two supervisors aggregated 1,338, an average of twenty-six for each member.¹

The total per diem and mileage to supervisors in several counties for the year 1910-1911 was as follows:

St. Clair County, \$4, 819.54, (mileage, \$1,474.14).

Kane County, \$4,079.85.

Sangamon County, \$4,884.15.

Vermilion County, \$2,083.48.

Hancock County, \$2,110.03.

Montgomery County, \$1,161. 16.

Logan County, \$846.00.

Piatt County, \$587.70.

COMMITTEES.

Much of the work of the large county boards is done by means of committees. As there are no statutory provisions for committees, and they are instituted by the several boards, the existing conditions can only be learned from the local records.

¹ Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of St. Clair County, September Session 1911, pp. 12-13.

The Cook County Board of County Commissioners has five standing committees, and fourteen sub-committees. Kane County has twenty-three committees. St. Clair County has twenty committees; Peoria County, seventeen; Sangamon County, sixteen; Montgomery County, thirteen; and Whiteside, DeKalb and Marshall have each fourteen.

A great deal of variety is shown in the names and functions of committees in the different counties; but certain committees appear to be regularly established and others are common in most counties. Of the nine counties noted above, all have committees of finance, county farm or poor house, court house or public buildings, judiciary and printing and supplies. Seven of the nine also have committees on paupers or outside relief, roads and bridges, elections, education, county jail and one or more committees on claims. Other committees which appear in several counties are those on fees and salaries, hospitals and medical aid, mines and mining, city relations and coroner. Among the committees which appear in only one of the above counties are:

Juvenile Court and Detention Home, in Cook County;

Lakes to the Gulf Waterway, in St. Clair County;

Donations, in Sangamon County;

Ferries and Toll Bridges, in Whiteside County;

Canada Thistles, in DeKalb County; and

Fox and Wolf Scalp Claims, in Marshall County.

In other states the organization of county boards shows a good deal of variety. Only four other states, however, have large boards of town supervisors—New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Wisconsin, and in Michigan small boards of county auditors have been established in the larger counties, which do much of the detailed work elsewhere done by the boards of supervisors. In Tennessee and Arkansas the county courts of justice of the peace, and in Louisiana the police juries in parishes also have a considerable number of members. But in most of the states the county boards, whether called commissioners, supervisors or county courts, are small bodies, from three members (in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts) to a maximum of eight (in Virginia and Kentucky). In Indiana each county has a board of three commissioners, and also a county council of seven members, the latter body voting appropriations and approving loans.

In his volume on Local Constitutional History of the United States, Professor George E. Howard clearly favors the large boards of town supervisors, as a local deliberative council, representing the "highest type" of local self-government in a form resembling that of the shiremoot of Anglo-Saxon times.¹ This view has been accepted by others in their discussion of local government, although few have undertaken any careful analysis of the actual operation of county affairs. But the practical experience of the great majority of states is clearly in favor of the small county board, either with or without the township system; and criticisms of the large boards of supervisors have been made by many acquainted with the conduct of county business.

In favor of the large boards, it may be said that local representation is more fully secured than in the small boards; and there is some reason to believe that the representatives elected feel a greater degree of popular responsibility. This form of organization, therefore seems better adapted for deliberative purposes; and accords with English and American traditions as to the structure of legislative and taxing authorities.

On the other hand, as is shown in the discussion of the powers of county boards, their legislative authority is of the most restricted character; and their main functions are executive and administrative. For these purposes the large board is unwieldy, and especially so in populous counties where the number of members runs up to thirty, forty and fifty. Where the difficulty is partly obviated by the development of a system of committees, the responsibility for action is weakened and made uncertain.

¹ Local Constitutional History, pp. 438, 473.

Not only have most of the states adopted the small county board, but signs of dissatisfaction with the large boards of supervisors are evident in states where this system has been in operation. Judge Cooley criticised the working of boards of supervisors in Michigan; and in recent years most of the larger counties in that state have modified the system by establishing boards of auditors, which take over a good deal of the detailed work formerly done by the boards of supervisors. In an inquiry made some years ago, it was learned that there had been complaint in Wisconsin that the frequent sessions of boards of supervisors in populous counties to transact minor business involved a good deal of unnecessary expense.¹ More decisively, in Nebraska, where boards of town supervisors were introduced in 1883, later legislation has provided for a board of seven members elected by districts. In Kentucky, the number of members on the county boards was reduced some years ago to eight; and the reduction is said to have been beneficial in improving the character and qualifications of the members.²

Inquiries sent to county officials in connection with the work of the joint committee on County and Township and Roads and Bridges, have disclosed a marked difference of opinion as to the relative merits of the large boards of supervisors and small boards of county commissioners. Even from counties now under township organization, the larger number of replies was in favor of small boards of county commissioners, as more efficient and less expensive than the boards of town supervisors. From nearly a third of the counties, all the replies were in favor of the small county board; and from more than a third of the remainder some replies (in most cases a majority) were to the same effect. From less than a third of the counties were the replies distinctly in favor of the boards of supervisors.

The opinion in favor of the present boards of supervisors was most strong from the smaller counties, where the number of members is small; but similar views prevailed in such important counties as Adams, Bureau, Champaign, Macon and Shelby. Opinions in favor of small county boards came from both small and large counties, mostly in the central and southern parts of the State, including Iroquois, Kane, LaSalle, Madison, Peoria, Rock Island and St. Clair counties.

It is of interest to note that more than two-thirds of the state's attorneys replying were in favor of small county boards, and about two-thirds of the county treasurers preferred the present boards of supervisors; while the other county officials were more evenly divided on this question.

It seems clear that the large boards of supervisors are not satisfactory or efficient bodies in many of the counties of Illinois, and especially in the more populous counties. At the same time there will be a good deal of opposition to the establishment of small boards of county commissioners throughout the State. It appears also that dissatisfaction with what were considered arbitrary acts by county commissioners were factors in the adoption of the township system and the large boards of supervisors in at least some counties. To vest in a small board of three men the taxing as well as the administrative powers of the county boards in the larger counties of the State, without some restrictions may well cause some question.

In view of the criticisms on both forms of county boards in Illinois, another plan may be suggested, which includes features from the county system of other states and from other local governments. One of the county officers might well be vested with executive powers, such as are usually conferred on city mayors and State governors, thus concentrating the responsibility for executive action. At the same time, there could be substituted for the boards of supervisors a county council composed of a smaller number of members elected by districts within the county, these councils to be vested with power to make appropriations, levy taxes and pass local ordi-

¹ J. A. Fairlie: *Local Government in Counties, Towns and Villages*, p. 78.

² *Ibid*, p. 81.

nances.¹ Something of this kind has been done in the organization of the board of commissioners for Cook County. Such a system could be provided by an optional law, and applied in counties voting to adopt its provisions.

This follows the practice in the organization of American government, in the nation, states and cities; and it is surprising that so little attention has hitherto been paid to these principles in the organization of county government. It should furnish a distinct improvement over the present system, under which in many of the counties of Illinois an unwieldy board of supervisors is compelled to act at the same time as a deliberative body on questions of policy, and as an executive board on the details of county administration.

SUMMARY OF POWERS.

County boards and especially boards of supervisors are sometimes said to form the legislative branch of county government, under the principle of the separation of powers. But an examination of their powers shows they have very little authority that can be considered legislative in character, while the difference in the powers of county commissioners and boards of supervisors are of relatively little importance, and less than might be expected from the contrast between the county and township system.

Both classes of county boards have the following powers and duties:

They have charge of county buildings and other property and must provide accommodations for courts and other county offices.

They levy county taxes within prescribed limits.

They manage county funds and county business, except as otherwise provided, regulate fees and salaries to some extent, and examine and settle county accounts.

They have limited powers in regard to roads and bridges, license and regulate toll roads, bridges and ferries, may provide for the improvement of county ditches and drains, and cause the removal of obstructions from natural water courses.

They establish, maintain and regulate poor farms, jails and workhouses, and are authorized to pay pensions to the blind and to poor parents of children and to provide detention homes for children.

They fill vacancies in county offices, appoint election judges, provide ballot boxes for elections, prepare jury lists, grant liquor licenses outside of incorporated municipalities, and may establish county normal schools and offer bounties for certain purposes and rewards for the arrest of criminals.

They can appropriate funds for educational and agricultural exhibits at the county fair and for the use of county farmers' institutes.

In counties where coal is mined, they may be called on by the State Inspector of Mines to appoint a county inspector of mines.

In addition to the powers held in common by both classes of county boards, the boards of county commissioners have power to establish election precincts and road districts, a vague general supervision over highways and bridges and conditional authority to construct, repair and maintain gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads; they act as boards of health and boards of review of assessments; they appoint fence viewers and commissioners of Canada thistles and designate overseers of the poor. At the same time, county commissioners are restricted by the requirement of a popular vote for the erection of public buildings, the establishment of county normal schools or the construction of hard roads.

¹ For illustration such county councils might be composed of seven or more members as follows: Divide each county into seven districts, composed of one or more townships, compact and contiguous, each to elect one member of the county council. Any township comprising one-seventh of the population of the county should from a district; when a township has one-fourth of the population it should be entitled to a second member of the council, making a council of eight; a township with one-third of the population should have three of nine members; a township with two-fifths of the population should have four of ten members; a township with one-half of the population should have five of eleven members; and a township with two-thirds of the population should have six of twelve members. This would form a more effective body than boards of supervisors of twenty to fifty members.

On the other hand, the boards of supervisors have authority to organize and change the boundaries of townships.

Comparing the activities of counties with and without township organization on the basis of county taxes and expenditure also shows little difference between the two forms. Indeed the counties not under township organization, which are mostly the less populous counties, have a smaller per capita county expenditure than counties under township organization, while the latter counties have also the additional expenses of township charges.

GENERAL POWERS.

The general powers of counties and the powers and duties of county boards are the same under all systems of organization. Each county has power to purchase, hold, sell and convey or lease real or personal estate necessary for the use of the county, and to make contracts and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county as are necessary to the exercise of its corporate powers. Specific authority is given to purchase and hold real estate for a tuberculosis sanitarium, a county hospital and agricultural experiments.

The county boards of the several counties have power:

First—To take and have the care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county.

Second—To manage the county funds and county business, except as otherwise specifically provided.

Third—To examine and settle all accounts against the county, and all accounts concerning the receipts and expenditures of the county.

Fourth—To provide a workhouse for persons convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment in the county jail.

Fifth—To provide and manage a county insane asylum.¹

Sixth—To cause to be annually levied and collected taxes for county purposes within Constitutional and Statutory limits.

Seventh—To authorize the vacation of any town plat, not within any incorporated town, city or village, on petition of two-thirds of the owners.

Eight—To change the name of any town plat on the petition of a majority of the legal voters, if the inhabitants have not become a body corporate.

Ninth—To provide a tuberculosis sanitarium.

It is made the duty of the county board of each county:

To provide a suitable court house, jail and other necessary county buildings, and to provide rooms and offices for the courts of record and county offices. But in counties not under township organization appropriations for public buildings must be submitted to a vote of the people.

To provide books, stationery, printing and postage, and (when the finances of the county permit) suitable fire proof safes or offices for the county officers.

To publish reports of proceedings and to prepare and post annual statements of receipts and expenditures.

On a few points there are differences in the powers granted by the county law to boards of county commissioners and to boards of supervisors. The board of county commissioners is constituted the successor of the county court, which managed county affairs from 1849 to 1870; and also has general supervision of all highways, roads and bridges in the county, including State roads. The board of supervisors has power to appropriate funds to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in any part of the county; but this power appears to be closely restricted by provisions in the roads and bridges law (ch. 121, par. 19). The board of supervisors also has power to change the boundaries of towns and to create new towns. There are further special provisions in regard to the board of county commissioners of Cook County.

¹ Under the revised law of 1909 relating to charities (par. 18 d) after the State has assumed complete care of the public insane, no insane person shall be permitted to remain under county care.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Under the general county law each board of county commissioners has general supervision of all highways, roads and bridges in the county, including State roads. But little or no active work seems to be done under this authority in any of the counties not under township organization.

By the roads and bridges law it is made the duty of each board of county commissioners to divide the county into road districts, where it is practicable, to be composed of territory not less than a congressional township.¹

Another section of the roads and bridges law provides that where expensive work is needed, costing more than \$100.00, the county board may appropriate from the county treasury not more than one-half the estimated cost.²

By Act of 1883 the several county boards of counties not under township organization are vested with the same powers for constructing, repairing and maintaining gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads in their respective counties, as the commissioners of highways in their respective townships—subject to a vote of the county on petition of 100 landowners for the levy of a special road tax.³

Under the general county law the board of supervisors in counties under township organization has power to appropriate funds to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in any part of the county. But this power appears to be closely restricted by a more specific provision in the roads and bridges law.

Under the latter, when necessary to construct or repair a bridge or approaches at a cost over 12 cents on the \$100.00 and the road and bridge tax for two years has been the full 25 cents on the \$100.00, the county board on petition may appropriate from the county treasury one-half the expense. This is further regulated by several provisos.⁴

County expenditures on roads and bridges in Illinois are insignificant, both in counties under township organization and those not under township organization. In the reports to the census bureau for 1902, the largest county expenditure for roads and bridges was \$21,611.00 in Ogle County. Seven other counties under township organization reported more than \$10,000.00 each; and most of the other counties reported smaller sums. The largest county expenditure for roads and bridges reported from counties not under township organization was \$7,500.00 in Henderson County. From seventeen counties under township organization and two counties not under township organization, no county expenditure on roads and bridges was reported in 1902.⁵

The total county expenditure in Illinois for roads and bridges in 1902, as reported to the census, was \$305,842.00.

In the counties from which financial statements for 1910-1911 have been received, the county expenditure on roads and bridges was as follows:

Cook, \$48,387.14.	Montgomery, \$4,909.73.
St. Clair, \$4,245.50.	Whiteside, \$6,012.58.
Sangamon, \$11,296.04.	Morgan, \$10,064.58.
Vermilion, \$8,419.95.	Hancock, \$5,964.65.
Winnebago, \$4,772.51.	Logan, \$6,636.38.
Livingston, \$6,202.00.	Piatt, \$5,042.07.

County boards in many states have much larger powers of levying taxes and issuing bonds for road improvements than in Illinois. This is true not only in the southern and western states where there is no system of township government, but also in states with the township system, such as Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.⁶

¹ Hurd's Statutes, ch. 121, par. 142.

² Ibid, ch. 193.

³ Ibid, Ch. 121. Par. 261.

⁴ Ibid, ch. 121, par. 19.

⁵ Twelfth Census Report on Wealth, Debt and Taxation, pp. 1080, 1082.

⁶ See Summary of Road Legislation in the United States, in the Report of the Joint Committee on Roads and Bridges.

TOLL ROADS AND BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

No toll bridge or toll road may be established without the consent of the county board. Petition and notice are required. The county board is to fix the rates of toll, appoint inspectors of toll roads and may condemn toll bridges or toll roads when it is deemed for the public interest to make them free.¹

County boards also issue licenses for ferries, on petition and subject to conditions established by law. The license fee must be not less than \$5.00 and not more than \$300.00. The county boards fix the rate of ferriage at each ferry, and may prescribe regulations for the management of such ferry.²

COUNTY DITCHES AND DRAINS.

County boards have power to preserve and improve county ditches and drains. They may appoint district commissioners to form drainage districts and appoint drainage commissioners for such districts. The county boards act as the corporate authority for the several drainage districts of their county organized under the act to maintain and improve county ditches; and they have power to contract with other counties or with the corporate authorities of other districts to connect ditches or to act jointly where a combined system of drainage is found necessary or expedient.³

Another drainage law, however, provides for the creation of drainage districts by petition to the county court, without action by the county board.

POOR RELIEF.

The county board of any county in which the poor are not supported by the town shall have power:

To acquire land for a poor farm, and to erect and maintain a county poor house.

To receive gifts, devises and bequests to aid in the care and support of indigent persons.

To make all proper rules and regulations for the management of the county poor house and poor farm and of the inmates of the poor house.

To appoint a keeper of the poor house and necessary agents and servants, a county physician, and county agent to have charge of poor relief.

To make necessary and proper appropriations for the support of the poor.

In counties not under township organization the county board shall designate some justice of the peace or other suitable person in each precinct who shall be overseer of the poor.

In counties under township organization the county board, upon written request of supervisors of towns of over 4,000 inhabitants, may appoint overseers of the poor for such towns.

On petition of twenty legal voters in each of a majority of towns in any county where township support of paupers has been adopted, the question of continuing this method shall be submitted to the voters by the county board at the next general election.

In counties which adopt the separate support of paupers, the county board may establish a poor house, and fix the rate which each town shall pay for the support therein of its paupers.

County boards shall order to be paid from the county treasury a just and equitable sum of money for the tuition of pauper children residing in the county poor house and attending any district school.⁴

County boards shall pay to poor parents of children amounts ordered by judges of juvenile courts.⁵

¹ Hurd's Statutes, ch. 137, Toll Bridges, ch. 138, Toll Roads.

² Ibid, ch. 55, Ferries.

³ Ibid, ch. 42, par. 170-185.

⁴ Ibid, ch. 107.

⁵ Ibid, ch. 23, par. 175.

County boards are authorized to contribute toward the support of blind persons, and at their discretion may pay to such persons \$150.00 a year as a benefit.¹

County boards are authorized to provide and maintain a detention home for the temporary care and custody of dependent, delinquent or truant children. Such homes have been established in Adams and Sangamon counties.²

ELECTIONS.

In counties not under township organization, the county board may establish and change the boundaries of election precincts, and may divide precincts which contain more than 450 voters into election districts.

County boards (except in cities where there are election commissioners) shall appoint judges of election for each election precinct or district, subject to provision for the representation of the two principal parties. The town supervisor must be appointed as one election judge in his town.

County boards shall provide ballot boxes, with secure locks and keys, for the several election precincts and districts.

The county board may appoint one or more constables to attend each place of holding elections, and preserve order during the election.³

VACANCIES.

County boards may fill vacancies in the offices of county commissioner, state's attorney, sheriff, coroner, county clerk, recorder of deeds, county treasurer, county surveyor, justice of the peace, constable or other county or precinct office not otherwise provided by law, if the vacancy occurs within one year before the expiration of the term of such vacant office.⁴

JUROS.

The county board of each county shall, at or before the time of its meeting in September in each year, or at any time thereafter when necessary for the purposes of the Act, make a list of not less than a tenth of the legal voters of each town or precinct in the county, to be known as the jury list. If a grand jury is required, it is the duty of the county board to select twenty-three qualified persons to serve as grand jurors.

In counties with more than 250,000 inhabitants, three jury commissioners are appointed by the judges of the courts of record to prepare jury lists.⁵

COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In each county adopting township organization the board of supervisors and in other counties the county court (board of county commissioners) may establish a county normal school, and are authorized to levy taxes and appropriate money for the support of such schools, and for the purchase of necessary grounds, buildings, furniture, apparatus, etc. But in counties not under township organization a vote of the people must be taken.⁶

No county has thus far established a normal school under these provisions.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

County boards may grant licenses to dramshops upon application by petition, of a majority of the legal voters of the town or precinct, but may not issue licenses in any incorporated city, town or village, or within two

¹ Hurd's Statutes (1911) ch. 23 pars. 245-246.

² Ibid, ch. 23, par. 271.

³ Ibid, ch. 46, par. 29-45.

⁴ Ibid, ch. 46, par. 133.

⁵ Ibid, ch. 78, Jurors, par. 1, 9, 26.

⁶ Ibid, ch. 122, par. 98.

miles of the same, in which the corporate authorities have authority to license, regulate, restrain or prohibit the sale of liquor or where the sale of liquor is prohibited by law. The license fee must be not less than \$500.00, or \$150.00 for sale of malt liquors only.¹

REWARDS AND BOUNTIES.

County boards may offer not exceeding \$1,000.00 as a reward for the pursuit, arrest and conviction of persons guilty of stealing horses or cattle, or for pursuing and apprehending beyond the limits of the county persons guilty of any felony or other high crime; and may defray the expenses of those who have aided in the pursuit of persons suspected or accused of any felony or high crime; and may levy a tax for such purposes.²

The county board of any county may allow such bounty as it deems reasonable on wolf scalps, ground hogs, crows and eggs.³

County boards may offer a bounty to persons planting trees and cultivating them for three years, not to exceed \$10.00 per annum for each acre.⁴

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Each board of county commissioners in counties not under township organization constitutes a board of health with power, outside the corporate limits of incorporated cities and villages:

To do all acts and make all regulations which may be necessary or expedient for the promotion of health or the suppression of disease.

To appoint physicians as health officers and prescribe their duties.

To incur the expenses necessary for the performance of the duties and powers enjoined upon the board.

To provide gratuitous disinfection and vaccination.

To require reports of dangerously communicable diseases.

On the breaking out of any dangerously communicable disease in their county or the immediate vicinity, it shall be their duty to make and enforce such regulations tending to check the spread of the disease; and in case of refusal or neglect promptly to take measures to preserve the public health or to carry out the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, the latter body may discharge such duties and collect from the county the reasonable expenses incurred.⁵

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The State Constitution provides for the election in each county of a county judge, state's attorney, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, coroner, treasurer, and county superintendent of schools. In counties over 50,000 population a probate judge may also be provided, and has been provided for counties over 70,000 population; and in counties over 60,000 population a recorder of deeds shall be elected. By statute (ch. 46, Elections) provision is further made for the election in each county of a county surveyor and clerks of probate in counties over 70,000; and by an Act of 1911 a county auditor is elected in counties with a population between 75,000 and 300,000.⁶

All of these county officers are elected for four year terms, at the general November elections; but the elections are divided. The county judges, probate judges, county clerks, sheriffs, treasurers and county superintendents of schools are elected in the same years as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; while the state's attorney, clerks of the circuit courts, recorders of deeds, coroners, surveyors and county auditors are elected in the same

¹ Hurd's Statutes (1911) ch. 43, par. 3a, 20.

² Ibid. ch. 60, par. 13-16.

³ Ibid. ch. 17a.b.

⁴ Ibid. ch. 136, par. 1.

⁵ Act Approved May 10, 1901. Hurd's Statutes (1911) ch. 34, par. 116-121.

⁶ In Cook County there are also circuit and superior court judges and additional court clerks elected.

years as the State Governor. No person elected to the office of sheriff or treasurer is eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

This list of from nine to thirteen officers elected in each county, from four to seven at one time, along with members of the General Assembly and a number of State officials, is one of the principal factors in producing the long and confusing ballot submitted to voters at election time. Moreover few of the county officers have any political functions to perform or are of sufficient importance to attract general popular interest in the merits of particular candidates; nominations even under the direct primary are often determined by personal popularity rather than by the merits of candidates; and the election in most cases is decided by the success of a party ticket, where public attention is concentrated on some question of party policy or the candidates for President or Governor, none of which are likely to affect the conduct of the county officers.

A distinct improvement in county government could be expected if a number of the purely administrative county offices were filled by appointment, with the requirement of definite qualifications and other provisions to limit or exclude political influences. This change could be most easily brought about in the case of the statutory offices—the surveyors, probate clerks and county auditors. Amendment of the State Constitution will be necessary to change the method of selecting the constitutional county officers; but it should be recognized that there is no question of public policy involved in the election of clerks of the circuit court, county clerks, recorders of deeds, treasurers, county superintendent of schools and coroners. The state's attorney and sheriff are both agents of the State government, and should at least be subject to supervision by the State; and if the sheriff is to continue as a locally elected official the state's attorney might well be appointed (by the Governor or Attorney General) as the direct representative of the State in the enforcement of the laws.

COUNTY JUDGE.

In each county there is a county court with a county judge, elected for a term of four years. Such county courts have a limited jurisdiction in matters of law and an extensive probate jurisdiction, while the county judge is also vested with other powers and duties. As a court of law, the county courts have concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts and justices of the peace in cases involving not more than \$1,000.00, and concurrent jurisdiction in appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates. The probate jurisdiction includes jurisdiction in matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; all matters relating to apprentices; proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments; and proceedings by executors, administrators, guardians and conservators for the sale of real estate. Distinct probate courts are established in counties of over 70,000 population, which take over the probate jurisdiction of the county court, except proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments.

Besides the law and probate jurisdiction, the county court has also certain administrative powers and duties. It hears and decides on petitions for organizing drainage districts, and appoints drainage commissioners for such districts.¹ In counties under township organization (except Cook County) the county judge annually appoints two members of the county board of review of assessments. Proceedings for judgment and order of sale for the collection of taxes, held in the county court, while in judicial form, are part of the machinery of revenue administration. Proceedings for the adoption of the city election Act are brought before the county court; and in cities which have adopted this Act (Chicago, East St. Louis, Springfield, Galesburg, Danville, Cairo, and Rockford) the county court appoints election commissioners, and has general supervision over the election machinery.

¹ Hurd's Statutes (1911) ch. 42, par. 1-5.

COUNTY CLERK.

The State Constitution provides for the election in each county of a county clerk, at the same time and for the same term as the county judge. He must keep an office at the court house or other place provided by the county authorities at the county seat. County clerks are commissioned by the Governor, and are required to give bond.

The county clerk is a man-of-all work for a great variety of State and county business; and his manifold duties are prescribed in numerous statutes.

In the first place, he is keeper of the seal of the county and custodian of county records, books and papers.¹

Secondly, he acts as clerk of the county board of the county; and as such keeps a record of its proceedings, of accounts allowed by the county board, orders drawn on the county treasurer, and official bonds.² He is required to keep accounts with the treasurer and county collector.

Thirdly he acts as clerk of the county court.³

Under the primary and election laws, he gives notice of primary elections, receives nominating petitions for county offices, prepares and has printed ballots for primary and other elections, provides poll books and other election blanks, receives election returns, acts as a member of the county canvassing board, and issues certificates of election for county offices.⁴

He also prepares certificates of qualification of justices of the peace, grants certificates of election to constables, and keeps a record of justices and constables; he receives and files lists of town officers elected at the annual town meetings; he keeps a record of notaries public, and grants certificates of magistracy to such officers.

Under the revenue laws, he prepares assessment books, with a list of lands and lots to be assessed for taxes, to be delivered to the assessing officers; he makes corrections and additions in the assessment books of real property, when returned by the assessors; he makes out and transmits to the Auditor of Public Accounts an abstract of the assessment of property; he estimates and determines the tax rates, reducing the levies of the taxing authorities when necessary to comply with the Juul law; he makes out collectors' books, with correct lists of taxable property as assessed and equalized, extends the taxes, and delivers these books to the collectors; he must attend and assist at all sales of real estate for taxes, making records of sales and delivering certificates of purchase; and has charge of the redemption of real property sold for taxes.⁵

He issues hunters' and marriage licenses, and is required to keep a record in separate books of physicians and accoucheurs, of births, of marriages and of deaths. He receives and keeps a record of applications for relief from blind persons. He is sealer of weights and measures; and keeps a record of marks and brands for cattle. It is his duty to provide schedules and blanks for the collection of agricultural statistics by the assessors; and to revise, correct, tabulate and foot up the returns and to transmit an abstract to the Auditor.

None of these numerous duties are of a political nature; and if the county clerk is to remain a strictly administrative position the most effective administration of the office would be secured by having this official substantially a permanent officer. For this purpose the present method of election for a short term is not satisfactory; and more efficient service could be secured if the county clerk were appointed by the county board, preferably for an indefinite term, but subject to removal. Some qualifications might also be required; for while his duties are largely of a clerical nature, they call for a fair degree of intelligence and general education, such as might be

¹ Hurd's Statutes (1911) ch. 35, secs. 5-6.

² Ibid, sec. 10.

³ Ibid, ch. 25, sec. 2.

⁴ Illinois Election Laws, 1912.

⁵ Hurd's Statutes, ch. 120.

assumed from those who have completed a high school course; while to keep the county accounts he should have at least an elementary knowledge of bookkeeping.

At the same time, the manifold duties of the county clerk bring this officer in contact with almost every branch of county government; and in many, if not most counties, the county clerk appears to have acquired a large influence in introducing some degree of order into the confusing chaos of the legal machinery of county administration. In particular, his duties as secretary of the county board impose on him the task of preparing the business for that body; and the suggestions of the county clerk are likely to receive attention. Indeed it seems that the county clerk in Illinois is tending to occupy in practice a position, similar to that of the town clerk in the English municipal government, as the *de facto* chief executive officer of the county. These conditions suggest that the county clerk might well be given some of the legal powers of a chief executive, as indicated in the discussion on county boards. Such an arrangement would help to bring about a greater degree of responsibility and efficiency in the administration of county business.

COUNTY TREASURER.

A treasurer is elected in each county, at the same time and for the same four year term, as the county judge; but no person elected to the office of treasurer is eligible to re-election for four years after the term for which he has been elected. The county treasurer is commissioned by the Governor and must execute a bond.

The county treasurer receives and has charge of the revenue and other public moneys of the county, and also other money and funds, such as taxes collected for the State and local districts, authorized by law to be paid to him, and disburses the same. He must keep books of account, showing moneys, revenues and funds received and paid out. He countersigns county orders, issued by authority of the county board. He makes a report of receipts and payments at each regular term of the county board; it is the duty of the county board to examine his books and make settlement once every six months; and the treasurer may be required by the county board at any time to render an account and make settlement.

In counties not under township organization, the treasurer is *ex officio* assessor. In counties under township organization, he is supervisor of assessments, and *ex officio* county collector, for the collection of delinquent taxes and special assessments.

The county treasurers are a good deal more than county officers. Both as collectors and receivers of public moneys, they have charge not only of county revenues, but also of State taxes and taxes for cities, towns and schools and other local districts. In many and perhaps most counties, the county funds form less than a third of the amounts passing through the county treasury.

Popular elections of public treasurers for State and local governments was introduced in this country earlier than for many other officials; and there is a strong tradition in favor of this method, as a necessary safeguard to prevent the loss of public funds. But there have been more cases of defalcation of public funds by elected treasurers than by appointed officials; and the most important public treasurers in this country—those of the United States and New York city—are appointed officials. The security for public funds is now furnished by the treasurer's official bond; and this official might well be appointed by the county board.

CIRCUIT CLERKS AND RECORDERS.

In each county a clerk of the circuit court is elected at the same time as the governor for a term of four years. These officers are commissioned by the Governor, are required to give bond and have offices at the court house.

They are required to attend the sessions of the circuit court in the county, to preserve all the files and papers thereof to make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, except in cases otherwise provided by law, and to do and perform all other duties pertaining to their offices as may be required by law, or by the rules and orders of their courts. The statute further prescribes the books to be kept by each clerk.¹

In counties of less than 60,000 inhabitants, the clerk of the circuit court is also *ex officio* recorder of deeds of his county. In counties having a population of 60,000 or more, there is elected a recorder of deeds, at the same time and for the same term as the clerk of the circuit court. Every recorder is required to record at length in well bound books, all instruments entitled to be recorded, these including deeds, mortgages, plats, powers of attorney and other instruments relating to or affecting the title to real estate in the county. The statutes prescribe the different record books and indexes to be kept, including an abstract book when required by the county board.²

By Act of 1897, for the registration of land titles, to be adopted by vote of the people of the several counties, the recorders of deeds are constituted registrars of titles in counties adopting the Act.³

The duties of circuit clerks and recorders are also clerical and administrative and involve no political authority. Where separate officials are needed, they could well be appointed by the circuit judges, as are the clerks of the United States courts; while in the smaller counties the work of these offices might be done by the county clerk.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

At the quadrennial general election, there is elected in each county a state's attorney for a term of four years. His duties include those of attorney for the State and also those of county attorney:

First—To commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county, in which the people of the State or county may be concerned.

Second—To prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions and proceedings for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to the State or his county, or to any school district or road district in his county; also, to prosecute all suits in his county against railroad or transportation companies, which may be prosecuted in the name of the people of the State of Illinois.

Third—To commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity.

Fourth—To defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county or State officer, in his official capacity, within his county.

Fifth—To attend the examination of all persons brought before any Judge on *habeas corpus*, when the prosecution is in his county.

Sixth—To attend before justices of the peace and prosecute charges of felony or misdemeanor, for which the offender is required to be recognized to appear before a court of record, when in his power so to do.

Seventh—To give his opinion, without fee or reward, to any county officer and to justices of the peace, in his county, upon any question of law relating to any criminal or other matter, in which the people or the county may be concerned.

Eighth—To assist the Attorney General whenever it may be necessary, and in cases of appeal or writ of error from his county to the Supreme Court, to which it is the duty of the Attorney General to attend, he shall, a

¹ Hurd's Statutes, ch. 25, secs. 6, 13, 16.

² Ibid, ch. 115, sec. 1, 9, 12.

³ Ibid, ch. 30, sec. 44.

reasonable time before the trial of such appeal or writ of error, furnish the Attorney General with a brief, showing the nature of the case and the questions involved.

Ninth—To pay all moneys received by him in trust, without delay, to the officer who by law is entitled to the custody thereof.

Tenth—To perform such other and further duties as may, from time to time, be enjoined on him by law.

Eleventh—To appear in all proceedings by collectors of taxes against delinquent tax payers for judgments to sell real estate, and see that all the necessary preliminary steps have been legally taken to make the judgment legal and binding.¹

The office of state's attorney marks a striking development in American criminal procedure, at variance with the English common law, under which criminal prosecutions were instituted and carried on by private persons. But, at the same time, it is an expansion of the old English office of Attorney General, who conducted suits in the courts on behalf of the government. The name state's attorney, in Illinois, serves to emphasize his principal function as agent of the State in prosecuting criminal cases in the name of the State.

Under the extremely decentralized administrative system prevailing in Illinois, as in the other states, there is not a single official appointed by and directly responsible to the central State government in the several counties of the State. It is not inconsistent with a large degree of local self-government, that the State government should have one such direct representative. Of the existing officials, the title and functions of the state's attorney are most distinctly those of an agent of the State, and he acts very slightly as a local official. Under these conditions, this official might well be appointed by the Governor or Attorney General; and be required to make regular reports which should serve as a means of giving the State authorities information of conditions throughout the State. If the appointments are made by a State official, it should follow as a matter of course that the salary should be paid from the State treasury.

It may also be questioned whether a state's attorney is needed for each of the smaller counties in the State. Two or more of such counties might be grouped into districts for the appointment of these officials.

SHERIFFS.

In each county there is elected a sheriff, at the same time and for the same four years' term as the county judge. No person elected as a sheriff is eligible for re-election for four years after the term for which he has been elected. Every sheriff is commissioned by the Governor, upon the certificate of the county clerk of his due election or appointment, and that he has filed his bond (for \$10,000, except in Cook County, where it is \$100,000) and taken the oath of office. Every sheriff may appoint one or more deputies, not exceeding the number allowed by rule of the circuit court of his county; the sheriff being liable for neglect or omission of duties by a deputy.

The sheriff may be called the constituent officer of the county. It is the one office always found in every county in England and the United States; and "without a sheriff, there is no shire." The position has lost much of the importance of the all powerful sheriff of the Norman period in England; and is of less dignity than the sheriff in England at the present time. Nevertheless it remains one of the principal county offices, with a variety of duties, as conservator of the peace, and as executive agent of the judicial courts, with some survival of fiscal powers and other duties.

Under the statutes of Illinois every sheriff is conservator of the peace in his county, and shall keep the same, suppress riots, routs, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime and may arrest offenders on view, and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrates for trial or examination.

¹ Hurd's Statutes (1911) ch. 14, par. 5.

Sheriffs shall serve and execute, within their respective counties, and return all writs, warrants, process orders and decrees that may be legally directed and delivered to them.

Each sheriff shall, in person or by deputy, attend upon all courts of record held in his county, when in session, and obey the lawful orders and directions of the court.

To keep the peace, prevent crime, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary, any person or the power of the county (*posse comitatus*).

The sheriff has the custody and care of the court house and jail of his county, except as is other wise provided.¹

In counties not under township organization, the sheriff is *ex officio* collector of taxes.²

As conservator of the peace the authority of the sheriff is largely discretionary; and while his active responsibility has been lessened by the development of the office of State's Attorney, a good deal still depends on his attitude in the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order, especially in times of serious disturbance or threatened riot. There is no organized constabulary under the direction of the sheriff; but if disorder becomes too great to control by his deputies and the *posse comitatus*, he may call on the Governor for the aid of the State militia.

As executive officer of the courts, on the other hand, the sheriff acts mainly in a ministerial capacity, and is held to strict responsibility by the courts. His duties as custodian of the prisoners and county jail is included in this division of his work.

While the sheriff is, strictly speaking, an agent of the State Government, the practice of local election which prevails in every state but Rhode Island, and the absence of any effective supervision by State officials has led to the popular opinion of the position as primarily a local office. In a few states, however—New York, Michigan and Wisconsin—some measure of State control is maintained, by provisions authorizing the removal of sheriffs for cause by the Governor. In Illinois, a suggestion of the same situation exists in the section of the criminal code, providing that the Governor shall declare vacant the office of a sheriff from whom a person has been taken and lynched.³

CORONERS.

The State Constitution provides for the election of a coroner in each county, at the same time and for the same four years' term as the clerk of the circuit court. Every coroner is commissioned by the Governor, on the certificate of the county clerk of his election or appointment and that he has filed the bond and taken the oath of office required by law.

Next to the sheriff, the coroner is the oldest of the county offices; and it is the oldest elective county office. But its importance has been greatly reduced from that of the English coroner of the thirteenth century, who had jurisdiction over a wide variety of criminal matters, and also over some civil pleas. At present, the principal function of the coroner is to hold inquests on the bodies of persons whose deaths are supposed to be due to violence or other undue cause. The inquest must be held upon a view of the body by a jury of six persons summoned by the coroner. The procedure is distinctly different from a trial. The coroner summons witnesses and instructs the jury as to the law; the jury gives a verdict as to the cause of the death. If any person implicated by the inquest is not in custody, the coroner shall cause such person to be apprehended and committed for trial.

In addition to conducting inquests, the coroner may be called on to act as sheriff, where that official is personally interested in a suit or where the office is vacant.⁴

¹ Hurd's Statutes (1911) ch. 125.

² Ibid, ch. 120, sec. 120.

³ Ibid, ch. 38, sec. 256x.

⁴ Ibid, ch. 31.

Coroner's inquests are a curious survival of an antiquated procedure, which served a useful purpose when there was no other system of public investigation and prosecutions for crime. Under present conditions the office is of little importance and the work could be better done in other ways. In most counties the total amount of the coroner's fees is less than \$500 a year; and even in St. Clair County is less than \$4,000 a year. An office of this kind does not warrant the expense and trouble of popular election. At the same time, to perform the duties properly the coroner should be both a criminal lawyer and a medical expert, while he is required to be neither. In a good share of cases where an inquest is held, all that is needed is a medical certificate as to the cause of death.¹ Where criminal action is suspected, the coroner's inquest has to be practically duplicated by an investigation by the State's Attorney.

In a few states, some steps have been taken to perform this work in a more effective way. In Massachusetts since 1877, coroners have been replaced by appointing competent medical examiners; and where their report shows need for criminal action, this is taken by the regular prosecuting officers. In several New England states and in Virginia, coroners are appointed by the Governor or judges; and in Louisiana, coroners must have a medical or surgical education.

To inquiries sent to county officials in Illinois, as to the advisability of appointing medical examiners to conduct the coroner's inquests, and authorizing the State's Attorneys to investigate cases where need for criminal proceedings was shown, two-thirds of the replies were in favor of such a plan.

If this change were made, some other officer should be authorized to act as sheriff, in cases where this duty now falls on the coroner.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

The office of county superintendent of schools is not provided for in the general county law, but by the school law. On this account he is apt to be considered as lying outside the general system of county government. The office is, however, one of the established county offices; and is the more deserving of attention in an examination of county government, just because of the special provisions as to its constitution and powers, some of which might well be applied to other county offices.

Under the general school law, a county superintendent of schools is elected in every county, at the same time and for the same four-year term as the county judge. He must take the oath of office and execute a bond of not less than \$12,000 conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties. He receives a salary payable from the State school fund, ranging from \$1,250 in counties of less than 12,000 population, to \$2,750 in counties of more than 75,000 and \$7,500 in counties of over 100,000 population, which may be increased by the county board. He may be removed from office by the county board in case of neglect or refusal to make the reports provided by law or for any palpable violation of law or omission of duty; and in case of vacancy the county board shall fill the office by appointment.

The provisions for payment of his salary from the State treasury and for removal from office are distinctly different from the corresponding provisions in regard to other county officers; and might well be applied to other officials who are primarily agents of the State Government.

The powers and duties of the county superintendent of schools are enumerated in considerable detail in the school law. For the purposes of this report, it seems advisable to condense and re-classify the principal items so as to bring out the distinction between the functions of direct administration and those of supervision over the township and school district officials and teachers.

¹ In Cook County from 1907 to 1911, about 40 per cent of the inquests were of deaths from natural causes. Report of Coroner P. F. Hoffmann.

In the first category may be noted:

His duty to apportion the State school fund to townships and to pay over the share belonging to each township treasurer;

His duty to sell township fund lands, to issue certificates of purchase, to keep records, and to make reports to the county board and the Auditor of Public Accounts;

His duty to give notice of the election of trustees and of district elections, in case of failure by the township or district officials;

His duty to hold teachers' examinations, to grant teachers' certificates and to conduct a teachers' institute;

His duty to register applicants for normal school and university scholarships and to hold examinations for the same.

His supervisory authority includes:

His power to direct in what manner township treasurers shall keep their books and accounts; and his duty to examine at least once a year the books, accounts and vouchers, and the notes, bonds, mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness of each township treasurer.

His duty to investigate and determine appeals from the trustees of schools as to changes in school districts.

His power to remove from office any school director for willful failure to perform his official duties.

His duty to visit each school in the county at least once a year, to give teachers and school officers directions in teaching and in regard to courses of study, and to act as official adviser of the school officers and teachers of the county, under the advice of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

His power to give his opinion and advice in all controversies arising under the school law.

Similar powers of inspection, supervision and removal for neglect of duty of town officers by some county official would do much to improve the character of town administration, especially if the county official were in turn subject to the supervision of a State officer, as the county superintendent of schools is subject to the supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

While the county superintendent of schools is now a more effective intermediary between the State and the officials in smaller local districts than is provided in other branches of public administration, further improvements could be made in this office. In view of his important educational and other duties, there should be definite qualifications prescribed by law, such as are prescribed in other states (Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan and Wisconsin, all of which have elective county superintendents), are specifically authorized by the Constitution of Illinois, and have been recommended by the educational commission.

The importance of professional qualifications and of eliminating political influences also suggest the query whether the county superintendent should not be selected by some other method than election by popular vote. On this question, the educational commission made no definite recommendation; though the greater part of its discussion is given to reasons and opinions in favor of some method of selection other than by popular vote. In eleven states (including New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Indiana) the officials corresponding to the county superintendents are appointed, in various ways, as are practically all the city superintendents of schools. The early State Superintendents of Public Instruction in Illinois favored selection by the school officers of the county. The legislative committee of the Minnesota Education Association (1904) recommended the selection of county superintendents by a non-partisan county board of education. Thirty-six of the seventy-eight county superintendents in Iowa (in 1908), were opposed to popular election, and twelve others were doubtful. In Wisconsin, the consensus of opinion in the State Teachers' Association and the county superintendents' convention has been that the present system of

electing county superintendent is radically wrong. The county superintendents in Indiana (who are elected by the trustees of schools) are reported to be unanimously opposed to election by the people.¹

Against this decided opinion of those actively interested in the work of education, the replies to inquiries sent to the elective county officials in Illinois showed a large majority opposed to the suggested appointment of the county superintendent by a county board of education. It is perhaps to be expected that elective officials should favor a continuance of this system; but their opinion is hardly conclusive against the judgment of those more directly engaged in educational administration; nor does it overcome the general reasons in favor of a reduction in the number of elective officers to a point where popular election can be a reality and not merely the mechanical counting of votes cast for party tickets, with little reference to the merits of individual candidates.

COUNTY SURVEYOR AND PROPOSED ROAD ENGINEERS.

The election law provides for the election of a county surveyor in each county, at the quadrennial elections when the Governor, circuit clerks and coroners are elected. It is the duty of this officer to make surveys he may be called on to make within the county, and to record such surveys, such record to be kept in the office of the recorder of the county. No act or record of a surveyor is conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, where its correctness is disputed.

Surveys made by the United States Land Office form the original basis of land surveys in Illinois; and the work of county surveyors is limited to special cases where they act on the order of a court or on the application of a private land owner. Even in Cook County, the county expense for the county surveyor for 1911 amounted to only \$283.30.

In some states other duties have been placed on county surveyors. In several states, they lay out county roads and sometimes have charge of the construction and maintenance of such roads. In Indiana, the county surveyors have charge of the construction of drainage ditches. Most of the recent road laws of other states provide for the appointment of county road engineers or superintendents.²

It has been suggested that county surveyors should act as county supervisors of roads in this State. The county supervision of roads could well be combined with the present work of the county surveyor; but satisfactory results could not be expected by imposing the additional duties on the present official. There should be provided a sufficient number of competent road engineers, to have control over the construction and maintenance of county roads, and to assist and cooperate with local highway officers; and these officials might well take over the present duties of the county surveyors. Such road engineers, however, should be appointed on the basis of their technical qualifications of training and experience, without reference to political influences. Such road engineers might be appointed by the county boards, subject to definite requirements as to their qualifications. A separate official for each of the smaller counties is hardly necessary; and better results could be secured by grouping such counties in districts, with a road engineer in common. More efficient officials could be secured by their appointment under the rules of the Civil Service Commission, as the State officials paid from the State treasury and acting under the supervision of the State Highway Commission.

Replies to inquiries sent to county officials were in favor of providing for a county road engineer to supervise road and bridge work, by seven to one; and many were in favor of giving this office entire control of road work, in place of the town and district highway commissioners. From

¹ Report of the Educational Commission, in Twenty-eighth Biennial Report of the Supt. of Public Instruction of Illinois, 1910, pp. 300-301.

² See Report on Road Legislation in the United States, in Report of the Joint Committee on Roads, Highways and Bridges.

seventy-five counties all of the replies were in favor of a county road engineer; and from most of the others a majority were in favor of such an office.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Under the Revenue Act of 1872 all county boards were given power to review and equalize the assessment of property for taxation. But by Act of 1898, county boards of review were established with enlarged powers. In counties not under township organization the board of county commissioners constitute this board of review; but in counties under township organization of less than 125,000 population the board of review consists of the chairman of the board of supervisors and two citizens appointed by the county judge. In counties over 125,000 population (Cook County) a board of review is of three members elected.¹

In all cases the county board of review is entirely distinct in its membership from the original assessors. Better results could be expected if the county officers who have to do with the original assessment were members of the board of review. Under the present law, this would mean the county clerk and county treasurer. If a county assessor is provided, he should also be a member of the board of review.

COUNTY MINE INSPECTORS.

Section 5 of the mining law of 1911 provides that:

The county board of any county in which coal is produced, upon the written request of the State Inspector of Mines for the district in which said county is located shall appoint a county inspector of mines as assistant to such State Inspector, but no person shall be eligible for appointment as county inspector who does not hold a State certificate of competency as mine manager, and the compensation of such county inspector shall be fixed by the county board at not less than three dollars per day, to be paid out of the county treasury.²

A more efficient and uniform system of mine inspection would be secured if the assistants to the State Inspector were appointed and paid by the State; as in the case of factory inspectors. Moreover the variations in the size of counties, previously noted, prevents these districts from being a suitable area for such officials. Several small counties might be covered by one inspector, while in some counties more than one inspector might be needed.

OTHER OFFICERS.

Boards of county commissioners may appoint a commissioner of Canada thistles for each election precinct; and where town auditors have failed to appoint such a commissioner, the board of supervisors may on petition appoint one.³

In counties not under township organization, the county board at their annual meeting in December, shall appoint three fence viewers in each precinct.⁴

CIVIL SERVICE.

In a number of the larger counties in Illinois, the staff of clerical and other employees is large enough to warrant placing these employees under the provisions of the civil service law. The merit system has been established in Cook County, where a county civil service commission has been provided. It is not necessary to provide a separate commission for each

¹ Hurd's Statutes, ch. 120, Revenue, par. 324-326.

² Mining Law, approved June 6, 1911. Laws of 1911, p. 388.

³ Hurd's Statutes, 1911, ch. 18, par. 1, 8.

⁴ Hurd's Statutes, ch. 54, Fences, par. 1.

county; but the State Civil Service Commission could be authorized to adopt rules for the county service and to hold local examinations in counties where the county service includes a sufficient number of employees.

The civil service law of New York state is applicable to counties; and in seventeen of the sixty-one counties of that state county employees are selected under the civil service rules. Several of these counties have less than 100,000 population; and there are now seven counties in Illinois in addition to Cook County with a population as large as the smallest New York county included under the civil service rules—St. Clair, Peoria, Kane, Sangamon, LaSalle, Madison and Will.

COUNTY FINANCES.

TAXATION AND DEBT LIMITS.

The effective scope of authority of any public body depends in large measure upon its financial powers; and in the case of county boards their nominal powers are closely limited by the complicated constitutional and statutory restrictions on their powers of raising money.

Under the State Constitution county authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed seventy-five cents per one hundred dollars valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this Constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.¹ The Constitution further limits county indebtedness to an aggregate of five per centum on the value of the taxable property.²

The county law makes provision for submitting to the people of any county questions of issuing bonds and levying taxes over the seventy-five cent limit.³ But this procedure seems to be used very little and in many counties is apparently made practically ineffective by the provisions of the Juul maximum rate law.

By the latter law, when the various tax levies in any taxing district (with certain exceptions) will exceed an aggregate of three per cent of the assessed valuation the tax rate shall be reduced to three per cent (subject to the same exceptions). It is provided however that the county tax rate shall not be reduced below forty-five cents on the one hundred dollars (in counties over 300,000 population, the limit is forty cents).⁴

COUNTY TAXES.

County taxes in Illinois remained relatively stable from 1870 to 1900 and in the latter year were only a fifth more than in 1870 and less than in 1875. Since 1900, however, there has been a decided increase in the amount of county taxes, from \$6,179,195 to \$11,546,266 (nearly double) in 1911. Even with this recent increase, county taxes are now less in proportion to the real value of property than in 1870.

County Taxes in Illinois.

1870, \$ 5,153,382 48.	1895, 5,745,687 12.
1875, 6,438,787 98.	1900, 6,179,195 22.
1880, 4,649,734 34.	1905, 8,177,625 79.
1885, 5,024,406 96.	1910, 10,856,765 76.
1890, 4,737,649 95.	1911, 11,546,266 94.

¹ Article IX, par. 8.

² Ibid, par. 12.

³ Hurd's Statutes, ch. 34, par. 27, 28, 40, 122-131.

⁴ Hurd's Statutes, ch. 120, par. 343b.

These general tendencies in regard to county taxes are not true of all counties. In some counties there have been large additions to the county levies; in others the amounts have remained about the same, and in twenty counties the county tax for 1911 was less than for 1870.¹

Cook County shows the largest increase and accounts for a large part of the total increase though not the largest ratio of increase. The following tables give the twelve counties where the county tax has shown the largest ratio of increase since 1870:

Counties.	1870.	1911.
Cook.....	\$1,351,609	\$5,590,854
Vermillion.....	23,102	185,653
Kane.....	33,726	154,276
Kankakee.....	21,388	116,978
Lake.....	11,181	105,024
Livingston.....	38,264	100,764
Lawrence.....	16,389	51,027
Douglas.....	17,031	46,647
Piatt.....	14,546	44,741
Clark.....	10,772	43,369
Crawford.....	6,583	37,735
Moultrie.....	7,729	33,630

The four counties with the largest reduction in county taxes since 1870 are shown below:

Counties.	1870.	1911.
Coles.....	\$ 35,727	\$17,746
Gallatin.....	31,600	12,048
McDonough.....	69,078	51,148
Morgan.....	100,713	79,672

The relatively high taxes in 1870 may have been due to the payment of interest on railroad bonds or the cost of public buildings; and in some cases the large increase from 1870 to 1911 are in part caused by the increase of population.

There is a wide range of variation in the rates of county taxation in the different counties of Illinois. In 1911, the rate in 34 counties was less than 45 cents, the minimum being 17 cents in Ogle County. In eighteen counties the rate was the full forty-five cents, provided under the Juul law. In thirty-eight counties, the county rate was more than forty-five cents but less than the constitutional limit of seventy-five cents. In twelve counties, the constitutional limit had been reached; and in two counties this was exceeded.

The counties with the highest rates are mostly small counties. Six of the counties not under township organization (all counties with less than 25,000 population) had a rate of seventy-five cents; all of the others in this class, except Morgan, had a rate above forty-five cents; and in Morgan County the rate was 45 cents. Three of the other counties with a county rate of 75 cents had less than 25,000 population. The other three counties with the maximum rate were:

Kankakee County, 40,752 population, 75 cents.

Marion County, 35,094 population, 140 cents.

Saline County, 30,204 population, 79 cents.

This situation illustrates some of the difficulties arising from the creation of counties with too small a population and wealth to support the elaborate machinery of county government.

¹ See Table IV, County Taxes in Illinois.

Most of the larger counties in 1911 had a county tax rate of not more than forty-five cents; but this rate was exceeded in Cook, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, Rock Island, Sangamon and Vermilion counties.

Altogether in two-thirds of the counties, the tax rate in 1911 was as high or higher than the forty-five cent rate provided under the Juul law. This must be kept in mind if counties are given power to levy road taxes; and changes should be made in the limitations on the total county rate.

TABLE IV—COUNTY TAXES IN ILLINOIS FOR THE YEARS

[From Reports of Auditors

Counties.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.
Adams.....	*\$ 50,293 11	\$ 114,368 20	\$ 111,918 70	\$ 67,965 40	\$ 100,162 06
Alexander.....	37,482 72	52,879 54	24,061 58	20,394 90	17,268 58
Bond.....	33,273 95	52,094 38	35,978 50	29,305 42	482 22
Boone.....	8,904 07	8,709 04	10,171 24	8,130 34	8,065 31
Brown.....	40,066 48	16,668 94	13,130 31	15,351 36	12,347 96
Bureau.....	52,161 65	35,551 43	31,878 02	45,511 00	46,731 03
Calhoun.....	9,666 78	8,655 95	7,824 50	6,486 08	6,016 64
Carroll.....	50,977 66	17,571 68	16,138 91	25,042 49	15,316 88
Cass.....	27,512 71	51,091 55	42,590 27	32,413 18	23,182 69
Champaign.....	87,439 46	92,181 12	55,168 08	57,653 28	51,055 92
Christian.....	32,381 19	36,399 11	21,622 69	21,143 93	25,360 38
Clark.....	10,772 31	38,340 03	27,092 19	17,684 72	15,137 78
Clay.....	26,449 91	37,389 78	11,556 20	11,807 86	12,842 60
Clinton.....	35,727 53	50,876 48	22,706 88	18,896 70	13,425 49
Coles.....	34,976 88	31,597 19	30,187 37	46,462 42	40,381 08
Cook.....	1,351,669 46	1,702,405 01	1,430,767 46	1,470,123 59	1,728,624 15
Crawford.....	6,583 32	21,640 53	15,138 16	19,178 16	8,943 99
Cumberland.....	17,691 44	18,537 20	9,112 80	12,680 54	13,083 78
DeKalb.....	35,842 80	30,012 98	24,556 99	30,380 96	27,753 81
DeWitt.....	24,048 84	18,393 24	43,392 76	25,993 91	6,364 38
Douglas.....	33,880 46	19,190 37	12,865 11	30,866 90	15,416 24
DuPage.....	17,031 26	12,158 81	4,692 20	7,160 81	21,940 71
Edgar.....	37,199 33	46,098 01	37,449 68	48,778 37	37,684 52
Edwards.....	6,559 42	13,457 40	10,796 15	13,924 98	* 6,108 67
Efingham.....	25,743 23	28,773 48	18,581 35	13,263 40	14,205 16
Fayette.....	17,858 99	31,324 55	26,452 48	28,810 81	15,036 29
Ford.....	20,424 57	49,428 79	18,658 52	22,089 22	22,089 22
Franklin.....	20,283 42	10,606 34	10,841 63	12,035 76	9,715 12
Fulton.....	68,703 72	77,824 21	43,694 88	72,119 39	33,945 09
Gallatin.....	31,600 74	47,347 24	12,740 67	12,299 48	8,133 47
Greene.....	26,244 90	31,126 62	22,074 59	42,343 68	29,594 78
Grundy.....	19,005 19	28,308 09	22,360 86	39,788 73	28,819 50
Hamilton.....	21,818 01	43,406 56	13,598 65	13,151 31	11,883 88
Hancock.....	45,398 93	62,481 57	32,334 56	29,461 25	25,645 85
Hardin.....	6,418 28	13,160 19	7,672 94	6,487 14	3,633 74
Henderson.....	22,188 02	44,463 53	33,408 85	43,446 08	11,993 43
Henry.....	28,338 28	41,718 23	41,358 75	46,201 80	38,608 14
Iroquois.....	30,530 41	35,248 80	31,328 92	25,389 41	18,537 68
Jackson.....	43,767 36	67,083 23	42,803 37	29,818 28	34,298 41
Jasper.....	9,120 98	13,819 96	21,190 75	14,666 24	14,422 29
Jefferson.....	24,161 28	31,952 18	26,038 82	28,560 05	18,978 34
Jersey.....	30,735 83	50,236 75	35,293 47	17,126 42	17,571 04
Jo Daviess.....	31,868 12	28,274 75	26,921 74	28,016 76	28,048 60
Johnson.....	16,453 44	37,345 64	28,797 33	8,913 58	11,197 50
Kane.....	33,726 58	67,147 49	36,925 57	62,077 91	92,021 19
Kankakee.....	21,388 11	53,814 99	26,350 34	40,805 34	55,959 50
Kendall.....	32,761 54	6,378 94	7,092 50	10,185 79	13,284 26
Knox.....	51,046 42	48,804 68	*132,258 94	84,849 20	52,556 50
Lake.....	11,181 00	14,540 26	18,132 31	26,897 21	25,247 56
LaSalle.....	116,039 64	133,750 41	109,688 24	145,438 11	130,822 13
Lawrence.....	16,389 00	21,988 62	14,677 51	16,104 33	19,307 10
Lee.....	63,727 51	53,073 55	39,904 27	41,147 80	33,590 28
Livingston.....	38,264 77	42,894 88	31,192 04	31,461 03	35,308 81
Logan.....	42,682 32	48,483 86	33,186 03	67,735 80	20,905 57
Macon.....	43,926 82	65,911 01	45,309 23	57,853 17	50,429 48
Macoupin.....	47,842 82	77,394 15	30,012 54	40,370 79	29,640 30
Madison.....	87,472 57	135,513 42	121,330 46	99,724 54	85,595 02
Marion.....	72,463 50	24,687 13	15,111 49	22,540 19	19,073 58
Marshall.....	28,504 65	49,872 95	12,336 88	18,965 37	19,740 42
Mason.....	45,936 97	76,876 53	58,106 52	39,220 26	54,554 00
Massac.....	11,134 21	11,859 60	8,042 74	9,754 48	9,276 48
McDonough.....	69,078 01	61,955 85	20,478 62	43,691 43	34,574 72
McHenry.....	36,692 85	28,761 07	22,463 92	40,316 14	11,239 47
McLean.....	118,805 20	138,501 77	56,571 02	79,412 40	62,657 90
Menard.....	33,507 28	41,049 44	21,683 07	28,365 86	23,527 51

* City of Quincy added.

* City tax included.

1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1904, 1905, 1910, 1911.

of Public Accounts.]

1895.	1900.	1904.	1905.	1910.	1911.
\$ 84,782 41	\$ 70,890 36	\$ 83,984 42	\$ 93,985 62	\$ 78,259 98	\$ 70,587 20
19,248 74	14,374 48	22,989 48	20,301 46	33,337 00	35,791 68
14,238 27	14,610 89	17,736 70	18,211 72	30,015 10	28,293 23
14,987 24	25,065 97	22,732 86	24,343 09	25,739 92	31,348 69
14,475 42	11,814 07	15,495 48	15,701 60	18,010 99	18,867 86
51,311 41	43,657 56	65,992 46	75,972 48	84,682 68	88,838 09
9 100 97	6,400 17	8,219 36	8,275 51	17,082 12	15,187 54
22,121 43	30,134 58	35,642 83	35,496 88	44,071 59	41,129 81
17,706 18	26,356 61	31,281 35	32,081 28	47,232 92	55,824 13
72,641 92	105,354 14	101,580 72	77,071 30	127,352 60	90,218 11
35,977 95	47,664 53	63,674 82	64,381 09	76,346 42	84,235 60
22,823 86	18,160 95	35,843 04	35,926 13	39,016 63	43,369 29
13,689 34	12,704 67	17,613 92	18,471 07	35,696 88	33,760 08
22,121 80	17,694 54	20,811 02	21,322 37	36,314 56	17,746 20
38,314 42	40,172 98	50,705 63	49,733 45	50,002 14	58,689 13
2,154,906 11	2,456,063 77	2,377,881 80	3,452,999 30	5,030,300 99	5,590,854 37
15,268 83	13,546 04	18,850 50	19,238 02	26,400 87	37,735 23
17,597 43	14,778 45	17,069 37	17,315 94	25,083 74	23,079 39
28,831 79	51,126 55	74,215 48	74,878 01	99,039 60	96,043 76
29,669 04	29,461 99	37,846 26	38,653 19	43,426 69	40,231 06
25,291 74	30,327 59	40,912 78	42,332 13	47,025 41	78,746 41
22,190 69	42,530 48	35,469 63	40,023 47	48,769 98	46,647 05
45,574 46	43,462 18	64,754 41	65,841 45	57,703 41	58,099 02
10,052 47	8,427 50	10,556 21	10,828 40	14,044 41	16,168 97
18,306 95	17,589 25	22,334 85	22,190 30	21,717 93	24,036 33
24,924 70	24,302 60	29,184 68	29,708 11	40,645 89	38,155 29
24,778 54	12,281 46	25,061 54	43,103 71	30,139 56	29,087 97
10,190 14	10,136 34	13,310 06	14,710 29	40,615 01	41,458 33
64,330 10	50,093 24	64,140 13	65,316 73	87,670 30	94,995 91
9,741 05	9,360 72	10,562 60	10,821 04	12,633 57	12,048 49
37,709 30	27,906 50	34,490 27	34,310 54	40,555 07	42,674 96
35,644 70	35,171 87	46,767 16	45,774 14	46,865 69	40,668 08
10,435 18	10,690 94	11,778 48	12,236 18	18,233 86	19,367 30
27,313 45	43,209 00	47,060 23	56,470 97	66,020 64	70,610 10
4,099 83	2,964 32	3,217 76	3,393 79	6,932 41	7,563 18
17,499 33	17,059 95	21,980 95	22,109 32	25,760 70	25,834 95
47,854 41	62,290 42	56,660 34	62,675 71	58,241 83	57,655 96
51,257 47	46,985 62	52,664 29	46,053 50	52,686 48	54,754 59
33,395 94	20,703 08	40,221 11	40,888 95	37,325 99	38,931 48
14,181 77	12,104 65	19,120 46	19,486 95	28,724 86	24,646 88
19,768 90	16,543 15	17,729 95	18,150 29	32,234 67	43,484 42
28,359 95	18,755 11	19,263 70	19,004 67	29,427 83	32,081 46
25,997 86	46,497 78	43,138 26	43,348 43	62,393 12	57,649 84
13,170 46	8,440 08	10,084 67	9,892 80	18,817 73	23,794 51
102,865 64	99,114 35	115,771 18	121,859 11	189,886 20	154,266 02
40,224 12	46,929 67	54,954 51	55,197 11	74,368 78	116,978 74
10,297 23	10,714 81	14,557 29	14,610 92	14,722 66	14,041 35
58,954 97	54,176 35	67,079 61	83,250 50	100,653 53	96,289 57
42,422 63	30,633 91	70,632 98	74,619 55	87,334 64	105,024 57
126,255 08	114,103 74	149,212 80	150,019 27	134,542 37	162,872 71
20,528 20	11,630 74	15,482 85	15,372 24	54,454 26	51,027 03
39,520 10	53,929 27	63,609 19	62,365 34	50,569 07	53,794 62
79,686 77	67,684 00	65,260 27	82,239 92	72,495 19	100,764 55
45,179 95	57,490 33	70,481 21	69,890 58	127,143 24	85,377 42
69,602 64	63,007 05	76,210 32	77,805 84	94,455 55	96,872 84
42,513 98	47,168 56	56,766 58	58,865 10	82,254 43	82,116 85
89,337 57	74,213 15	100,731 88	101,417 26	204,971 99	136,622 54
30,070 24	19,454 52	41,580 04	45,509 61	95,600 07	101,384 89
21,172 88	30,519 14	38,539 02	38,689 81	32,270 85	34,628 61
25,037 25	26,893 11	35,289 50	35,530 16	52,746 40	52,790 94
12,768 77	6,709 80	12,415 89	11,389 26	25,580 80	24,080 81
30,046 82	40,085 86	45,186 06	50,388 55	50,889 57	51,148 41
25,532 28	31,551 00	30,341 08	30,601 61	55,703 73	60,980 71
63,516 24	118,846 90	100,167 16	114,052 26	107,203 37	163,846 69
26,306 78	23,334 50	28,500 68	28,713 12	36,194 44	44,214 03

Table IV—

Counties.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885	1890.
Mercer.....	\$ 32,876 28	\$ 33,074 27	\$ 16,643 91	\$ 26,147 28	\$ 19,307 56
Monroe.....	29,415 86	34,774 65	23,303 94	21,813 84	8,160 86
Montgomery.....	35,426 54	39,902 57	14,627 89	28,128 41	29,447 90
Morgan.....	100,713 50	100,855 82	88,411 54	70,454 68	42,065 56
Moultrie.....	7,729 00	66,224 72	20,712 05	18,682 83	15,123 86
Ogle.....	23,828 50	38,787 44	32,175 33	50,324 05	50,072 15
Peoria.....	153,871 88	174,608 43	140,201 60	160,926 57	151,026 59
Perry.....	22,349 23	51,269 02	14,559 06	19,322 11	15,357 31
Piatt.....	14,546 36	16,214 49	8,312 85	11,142 62	16,948 03
Pike.....	47,418 01	56,654 48	30,989 78	42,343 67	17,337 36
Pope.....	18,273 00	21,157 36	12,536 31	9,943 42	13,019 35
Pulaski.....	21,371 57	60,189 97	41,040 00	9,797 88	8,590 66
Putnam.....	6,521 45	6,508 05	7,041 84	7,665 74	8,070 68
Randolph.....	39,542 72	60,135 27	35,719 36	31,049 04	25,336 69
Richland.....	7,381 27	16,661 15	15,674 51	16,488 87	13,331 89
Rock Island.....	75,911 76	80,207 90	59,607 76	81,141 38	75,375 54
Saline.....	11,207 22	37,200 29	16,817 05	13,963 08	12,729 06
Sangamon.....	210,767 48	138,131 72	61,459 59	100,301 27	100,892 08
Schuyler.....	22,956 54	20,110 91	25,449 28	20,559 28	11,217 10
Scott.....	21,206 01	44,310 46	20,096 15	19,588 56	13,123 25
Shelby.....	32,608 07	34,563 80	21,348 35	37,961 99	25,033 11
Stark.....	34,757 95	13,026 89	10,254 11	10,156 97	11,943 55
St. Clair.....	73,309 04	136,980 67	107,654 57	72,951 92	69,684 57
Stephenson.....	59,953 57	31,246 17	28,143 08	39,623 14	26,251 95
Tazewell.....	80,377 30	113,682 83	47,124 95	45,009 15	41,532 32
Union.....	15,124 69	20,114 38	13,567 90	14,519 74	12,736 30
Vermilion.....	23,012 47	73,372 98	37,623 73	73,521 59	82,280 23
Wabash.....	9,344 00	29,962 70	19,779 48	21,188 62	12,553 08
Warren.....	44,755 08	27,826 15	31,569 09	37,480 24	58,232 26
Washington.....	20,931 28	48,610 15	31,640 95	22,566 40	21,829 88
Wayne.....	22,375 47	37,300 12	25,940 39	19,721 83	20,162 43
White.....	15,880 98	45,129 85	17,740 24	22,390 45	21,588 06
Whiteside.....	33,374 90	36,437 94	23,734 32	26,018 75	26,419 46
Will.....	62,344 28	35,194 76	37,706 30	97,109 73	53,176 22
Williamson.....	19,330 39	31,819 56	11,750 84	14,917 62	13,583 72
Winnebago.....	39,659 66	65,120 56	53,140 37	57,924 47	41,959 32
Woodford.....	31,100 96	27,959 95	21,736 75	30,742 27	22,890 83
Total.....	\$5,153,382 48	\$6 438 787 98	\$4,649,734 34	\$5,024,406 96	\$4,737,649 95

Concluded.

1895.	1900.	1904.	1905.	1910.	1911.
\$ 37,745 92	\$ 34,747 91	\$ 45,211 68	\$ 45,277 79	\$ 30,938 31	\$ 40,869 70
17,629 82	13,577 02	17,930 98	18,093 55	34,454 38	34,540 66
28,886 47	34,810 61	42,876 13	45,911 64	56,582 19	59,827 89
62,164 74	53,983 19	60,549 50	61,080 06	72,534 90	79,672 46
13,346 94	5,318 89	29,840 31	28,949 02	31,094 88	33,630 34
50,088 48	57,211 59	71,380 75	70,459 09	55,589 35	32,076 11
111,336 28	151,083 96	143,474 60	144,944 96	163,479 28	166,229 23
16,274 17	14,105 90	17,455 02	17,819 53	25,381 91	30,323 03
22,771 64	32,401 49	48,549 16	48,755 48	48,607 31	44,741 74
49,430 15	32,768 75	40,153 95	36,519 08	39,275 18	52,486 37
9,100 67	6,484 82	8,101 71	7,013 84	13,965 28	14,314 47
13,705 80	8,258 59	9,282 70	9,374 10	17,551 14	18,085 42
9,893 17	7,402 96	7,085 03	8,102 56	10,165 33	10,532 47
33,830 59	26,850 99	29,457 07	43,454 56	26,343 64	37,001 02
13,700 97	10,915 35	16,674 29	16,505 06	17,572 21	21,373 01
71,202 82	92,294 18	119,215 23	120,771 09	121,083 58	108,994 75
12,239 48	22,844 71	28,450 28	15,268 76	38,129 32	39,615 67
111,163 68	138,481 87	139,766 01	144,287 54	226,595 81	225,454 41
18,970 12	16,460 77	20,680 20	21,045 41	30,526 79	28,845 05
19,891 56	13,533 15	14,551 38	16,369 83	35,396 31	36,692 61
46,511 02	37,475 97	55,044 22	50,460 66	62,452 35	57,541 05
19,192 48	16,994 02	16,388 36	17,154 63	18,891 04	25,873 65
103,290 34	106,041 43	134,503 47	138,744 49	169,049 30	156,243 14
41,280 39	55,815 39	66,667 61	62,902 16	70,121 51	71,590 71
59,436 87	81,987 30	87,055 03	90,627 76	97,087 49	80,164 30
15,387 63	12,700 83	16,279 83	16,454 01	30,564 70	27,202 22
92,507 41	79,247 27	119,400 98	124,222 60	154,279 07	185,653 89
11,239 35	10,108 99	14,036 10	14,497 98	25,517 95	24,415 40
48,664 19	40,208 02	43,635 65	51,197 12	44,830 18	43,769 42
14,135 71	19,464 09	19,236 15	18,903 15	24,057 21	24,460 04
15,570 76	15,921 50	21,362 41	26,178 40	26,003 53	42,745 44
20,214 66	17,568 78	21,539 26	21,501 48	41,696 48	48,415 92
35,942 76	46,050 41	64,534 11	64,344 81	67,077 53	65,879 38
79,158 37	65,555 19	121,010 30	113,442 61	144,047 58	133,010 99
15,642 88	14,089 11	22,442 96	23,990 87	30,889 35	42,648 98
46,659 86	51,307 07	62,874 84	67,590 07	63,101 25	76,254 24
33,751 88	39,065 26	53,972 89	53,981 54	55,187 63	54,981 84
\$5,745,687 12	\$6,179,195 22	\$6,964,072 27	\$8,177,625 79	\$10,856,765 76	\$11,546,266 94

FEES, SALARIES AND REPORTS.

By constitutional provision (Article X, Par. 10) the county board (with exceptions in the case of Cook County) shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses. In all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed the fees actually collected. Maximum amounts are fixed and graded according to the population of counties. The compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office; and all fees or allowances received in excess of said compensation shall be paid into the county treasury.

The General Assembly is also given power to classify the counties into not more than three classes, and regulate fees according to class. (Art. X, Par. 12.) Counties have been classified into three classes, as follows: First class, counties not exceeding 25,000 population in 1900; second class, counties from 25,000 to 100,000 in 1900; and third class, counties over 100,000 population in 1900. Fees have been regulated by statute for state's attorneys, clerks of circuit courts, sheriffs, recorders, clerks of probate courts, county collectors, county treasurers, county surveyors, county superintendents of schools, county commissioners, and boards of supervisors; by the school law of 1909 the salaries of county superintendents are regulated to be paid from the State appropriation; and by Act of 1911 the salaries of state's attorneys have been fixed by law, to be paid from the county treasuries.¹ From the records of a few counties it appears that about 40 per cent of the county expenditures are paid without the action or control of the county board.

By Act of 1907 county officers of counties of the first and second class (all except Cook County) are required to keep accounts and make reports of fees collected; and the county boards are required carefully to audit and examine such reports.²

It is the duty of the county board at least once every six months to examine the books of accounts of the treasurer, and count the funds, and make settlement with the county treasurer.³

Other statutes authorize county boards to determine the compensation of coroner's deputies⁴ and (in Cook County) of jury commissioners;⁵ and require the county boards to provide blanks, books, stationery, pens and ink for the clerk of the probate court, in counties where probate courts are established.⁶

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

An attempt to secure from the county officers a statement of receipts and expenditures, classified under a few main headings, resulted in such meagre returns that no general results could be compiled for all the counties. But the reports from some counties, supplemented by printed financial statements, serve to throw some light on the accounting methods of counties in Illinois, and to demonstrate the need for steps to establish a more satisfactory and uniform method of financial records in this State.

The nearest approach to a satisfactory statement is that published for Cook County; and if the comptroller's report of expenditures was made in the same form as the appropriation bill, this system might well be accepted as a standard so far as ordinary expenditures are concerned. The

¹ Hurd's Statutes, ch. 53, Fees and Salaries.

² Ibid, par. 51.

³ Ibid, ch. 36, County Treasurer, par. 13.

⁴ Ibid, ch. 31, par. 25.

⁵ Ibid, ch. 78, par. 31.

⁶ Ibid, ch. 37, par. 232.

appropriation bill classifies expenditures in six main divisions: Administration, taxation and collection, civil courts, criminal courts, charitable and educational institutions and general. Under each division are shown the items for each office, with separate items for salaries, office supplies, furniture and repairs, light, heat and power, and general supplies. The comptroller's report, however, groups expenditures in eight main funds: Salaries, supplies, furniture and repairs, judges, jurors, industrial schools, outdoor relief and roads and bridges (county towns), and sundry other funds. There is no classification according to the main divisions of the appropriation bills; while the separate funds in fact overlap each other. The judges and jurors funds and some of the items in the group of sundry funds are of the same character as those in the salary fund; and other items in the sundry funds might well be classed with supplies. Neither the appropriation bill nor the report of expenditures separate clearly the payments for current expenses from payments for permanent improvements; nor is there any balance sheet or statement of assets and liabilities.

It is possible, by taking the separate items in the report to show the expenditures by the main divisions of the appropriation bill, except the expenses for office supplies and furniture and repairs. The following statement, from the report of the comptroller of Cook County for the year 1911, indicates a general form of financial statement which should be available from each county in the State.

TABLE V—COOK COUNTY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1911.¹

RECEIPTS.		
Cash transfers.....		\$ 16,914 73
Cash balance.....		69,022 85
General fund—		
Taxes, 1910 receipts.....	\$3,711,282 70	
Fee office receipts, 1911 account—		
County treasurer and collector.....	\$847,270 09	
County clerk.....	246,905 60	
Clerk of County court.....	28,386 74	
Recorder.....	241,736 25	
Abstract maker.....	22,013 18	
Registrar of title.....	28,936 64	
Clerk of Probate court.....	102,477 25	
Clerk of Criminal court.....	2,146 20	
Clerk of Circuit court.....	114,042 93	
Clerk of Supreme Court.....	96,709 20	
Sheriff.....	54,954 61	
State's Attorney.....	2,324 40	
Coroner.....	3,732 45	
	1,791,635 54	
Miscellaneous receipts, 1911 account.....	61,254 46	
Total, 1911 account.....	\$5,564,172 70	
Miscellaneous receipts, prior year account.....	98,413 46	
Total receipts general fund.....		5,662,586 16
Receipts from tax levy loans.....		2,695,000 00
New infirmary fund.....		246,206 86
New County Hospital fund.....		950,157 00
Bond principal fund.....		628,900 00
Bond interest fund.....		378,812 88
Total.....		\$10,647,600 48
Tavern license account.....		9,907 50
Total receipts and balance.....		\$10,657,507 98
Warrants outstanding.....		214,077 83
Grand total.....		\$10,871,585 81

¹ From Cook County Appropriation Bill 1912, and Comptroller's Annual Report, 1911.

Table V—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.				
Divisions and officers.	Salaries.	Supplies, furniture and repairs.	Other funds.	Total.
Administration—				
Board of county commissioners.....	\$ 71,091 53	.....	\$ 3,500 00	
Comptroller and auditor.....	32,820 11	.....	.....
Civil service commission.....	31,727 90	.....	.....
County attorney.....	20,343 33	.....	8,893 69	
Superintendent public service.....	110,473 43	\$56,898 77	.....
Sheriff—Custodian public buildings	146,205 37	.....	.....
Court House and buildings.....	.....	20,665 70	46,830 72	
Light and power.....	.....	.....	31,786 35	
County surveyor.....	.....	.....	283 30	
Totals.....	\$412,661 76	\$177,564 47	\$91,294 06	\$ 681,521 29
Taxation and collection—				
Board of assessors.....	\$248,873 35	.....	\$3,052 22	
Board of review.....	116,784 06	.....	.....
County clerk.....	281,662 39	.....	.....
County treasurer.....	379,445 32	.....	.....
Total.....	\$1,026,765 12	.....	\$3,052 22	1,029,817 34
Civil courts, etc.—				
Judges.....	.....	.....	\$174,254 84	
Recorder.....	\$241,552 12	.....	.....
Clerk of circuit court.....	93,287 68	.....	.....
Clerk of superior court.....	70,277 34	.....	.....
Clerk of county court.....	38,695 29	.....	.....
Clerk of probate court.....	96,923 29	.....	.....
Jury commissioners and jurors.....	19,493 63	.....	223,542 80	
Sheriff—General office.....	241,443 99	.....	.....
Elections.....	18,530 98	.....	248,790 92	
Coroner.....	44,774 79	.....	35,305 77	
Total.....	\$872,979 11	.....	\$681,894 33	\$1,554,873 44
Criminal court and jail—				
Clerk criminal court.....	\$ 66,851 30	\$13,940 48	.....
State's attorney.....	129,226 28	.....	.....
Sheriff—Criminal court and jail.....	129,303 86	.....	\$28,497 25	
Total.....	\$325,381 44	\$13,940 48	\$28,497 25	367,819 17
Charitable and Educational Institutions				
County superintendent schools.....	\$ 6,152 88	.....	.....
Dunning Institution.....	159,703 78	\$240,180 38	.....
Hospital.....	216,859 80	293,824 55	\$135,000 00	
Oak Forest Institution.....	78,077 61	182,220 17	.....
Juvenile home and probation officers	61,568 23	22,917 83	.....
County agent.....	73,531 44	221,628 90	.....
Outdoor relief.....	.....	.....	22,445 25	
Industrial schools.....	.....	.....	73,119 26	
State institutions.....	.....	.....	49,725 74	
Deporting indigents.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	
Total.....	\$595,893 74	\$960,771 83	\$281,790 25	1,838,455 82
General division—				
Roads and bridges.....	.....	.....	\$48,387 14	
Interest on bank loans.....	.....	.....	59,580 39	
Postage and telephone.....	.....	.....	20,750 03	
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	65,926 59	
				194,644 15
Total, 1911 account.....	\$3,233,681 17	\$1,152,276 78	\$1,281,172 26	\$5,667,130 21
Total general fund, 1911 account.....				\$5,667,130 21
Liabilities prior year.....				126,054 14
Total vouchers expended.....				\$5,793,184 35

Table V—Concluded.

Expenditures—Concluded.

Tax loan repaid.....	\$2,306,450 00
New infirmiry fund.....	156,506 98
New County Hospital fund.....	155,573 59
Bond principal paid.....	623,500 00
Bond interest paid.....	317,935 00
Total.....	\$9,353,149 92
Tavernlicense.....	8,647 50
Total payments.....	\$9,361,797 42
Total cash balance.....	1,509,788 39
Total.....	\$10,871,585 81

From the financial reports of some other counties it has been possible to compile less satisfactory statements of county finances. The data for the four important counties of St. Clair, Kane, Sangamon, and Vermilion gave more specific items than any of the others; and are shown in the following table.¹

It should be noted that the receipts from fees shown are only the surplus of fees over the expenses of the fee offices. The table, therefore, does not include the total receipts of these offices, nor does it cover the expenses of these offices paid out of fees. The treasurer's commissions are not shown for Sangamon County; while only in that county are any receipts reported from the county farm. Trust funds are included only for St. Clair County.

The figures for a considerable number of items and some of the totals seem to be roughly comparable. The total expenditures for Sangamon County are larger than for St. Clair County, which has nearly a third more population; and the items for the compensation of county officers and for poor relief are distinctly higher. St. Clair County shows a large expenditure on the court house, \$29,000 of which was for an addition to the building, not properly chargeable to current expenditures. Sangamon County expenditures are also considerably higher than those of Kane County, which has about the same population. Vermilion County has a large expenditure for charities, especially for the county infirmiry, for which no corresponding items appear in the St. Clair, Kane and Sangamon County reports.

TABLE VI—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ST. CLAIR, KANE, SANGAMON AND VERMILION COUNTIES, 1910-11.

COUNTY RECEIPTS.

	St. Clair 119,871 Sept. 1, 1910- Sept. 1, 1911.	Kane 91,862 Dec. 1, 1910- Dec. 1, 1911.	Sangamon 91,024 Dec. 1, 1910- Dec. 1, 1911.	Vermilion 77,996 Sept. 1, 1910- Sept. 1, 1911.
County revenues—				
Taxes, 1910.....	\$158,498 90	\$180,921 12 ²	\$217,562 95	\$149,669 63
Surplus fees.....	13,020 13	19,224 08	14,651 96	18,003 19
Commissions.....	15,450 36	10,181 91	.....	10,584 48
Licenses.....	6,886 85	.....	750 90 ³	.....
Miscellaneous.....	2,476 99	1,903 49	3,874 44	489 96
Total.....	\$196,333 23	\$212,230 60	\$236,840 25	\$178,747 26
Trust funds.....	32,576 13	.....	.....	.....
Tax warrants.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....
Balance forward.....	92,005 31	25,049 10	22,008 94	102,178 71
Grand total.....	\$320,914 67	\$257,279 70	\$258,849 19	\$280,925 97

¹ For a more complete statement and analysis of the receipts and expenditures of Sangamon County see the special report by O. R. Martin, appended to this report.

² Less amount to State of Illinois, \$76,492.17.

³ Proceeds from poor farm.

Table VI—Continued.

	St. Clair Sept. 1, 1910- Sept 1, 1911.	Kane Dec. 1, 1910- Dec. 1, 1911.	Sangamon Dec. 1, 1910- Dec. 1, 1911.	Vermilion Sept. 1, 1910- Sept. 1, 1911.
COUNTY EXPENSES.				
General Government—				
Board of Supervisors.....	\$4,819 54	\$4,079 85	\$4,444 40	\$2,083 48
County clerk.....	4,566 00	13,456 88	8,186 51	8,700 35
County treasurer.....	4,798 80	5,510 21	6,956 36	5,393 31
Board of Review.....	1,126 83	2,754 24	2,521 50	1,292 50
Other salaries.....	3,270 00	.....	1,500 00	1,200 00
Surveys and plating.....	1,313 00	.....	.....	25 70
County officers.....	\$19,894 17	\$25,801 18	\$23,608 77	\$18,695 34
Court House.....	38,846 37 ¹	110,578 25	20,576 41	10,193 51
Building services.....	3,206 27	.....	.....	4,147 27
Supplies.....	7,676 83	.....	.....	5,908 69
Printing.....	705 22	9,799 62	15,981 88	.....
Interest.....	434 95	300 00	2,950 87	.....
Rewards and donations.....	149 99	30 00	4,147 48	.....
Birth and death certificates.....	751 75	837 00	791 70	431 50
Sundry expenses.....	606 92	310 00	.....	515 35
	<u>\$72,272 47</u>	<u>\$47,656 05</u>	<u>\$68,057 11</u>	<u>\$39,891 66</u>
Courts—				
Judges salaries.....	\$ 4,249 92	\$ 4,313 00	\$ 5,847 85	\$ 3,085 00
Juries.....	27,386 70	6,061 95	21,853 80	13,498 05
Meals for juries.....	917 50	.....	1,930 35	460 55
Reporters.....	4,825 00	1,907 00	3,955 00	1,849 00
Witness fees.....	831 00	15 10	2,479 00	86 40
Sheriff's fees, etc.....	6,560 65	14,567 58	13,649 08	3,716 19
Circuit clerk.....	990 00	1,260 00	1,920 00	1,470 00
Recorder.....	.....	260 03	.....	.....
County clerk.....	.....	.....	912 00	.....
Probate clerk.....	930 00	2,353 75	906 00	918 00
Bailiff hire.....	4,013 00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	101 00	4,787 07	593 39	.....
	<u>\$50,804 77</u>	<u>\$35,525 48</u>	<u>\$54,046 47</u>	<u>\$25,083 19</u>
Coroner—				
Inquests.....	\$ 2,722 83	\$1,269 60	\$ 2,699 05	\$1,513 00
Juries.....	1,176 00	645 00	1,080 00	1,012 00
Elections.....	7,733 70	6,615 55	3,485 00	5,036 81
Election commissioners.....	11,555 69	.....	11,673 01	8,809 69
	<u>\$23,188 22</u>	<u>\$8,530 15</u>	<u>\$18,937 06</u>	<u>\$16,371 50</u>
County jail—				
Feeding prisoners.....	\$8,784 74	.....³	\$7,425 66	\$7,191 73
Light and heat.....	1,479 90	.....	1,304 20	.....
Other expenses.....	6,876 19	.....	6,713 80	.....
Workhouse.....	4,980 40	.....	.....	.....
Constables and justices fees.....	1,523 01	.....	.....	346 36
	<u>\$23,644 24</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$15,443 66</u>	<u>\$7,538 09</u>
Charities—				
County farm.....	\$23,164 68	\$29,485 41	\$19,115 25	\$ 8,982 17
Hospital and infirmary.....	.....	.....	10,442 87	42,097 28
Paupers.....	12,241 79	31,949 69	27,738 45	21,445 85
Contagious diseases.....	.....	.....	1,780 90	1,187 15
Overseers of poor.....	1,331 55	1,188 00	1,200 00	.....
County physicians.....	2,414 22	.....	1,550 00	1,000 00
Children's Home.....	.....	.....	285 43	1,544 79
Probation officer.....	.....	.....	.....	791 46
Soldiers' claims and burials.....	.....	3,792 67	.....	315 00
Pensions for blind.....	3,037 95	6,738 13	.....	5305 00
State Institutions.....	5,078 57	.....	1,986 75 ⁴	3,431 09
	<u>\$47,268 66</u>	<u>\$73,153 90</u>	<u>\$64,099 65</u>	<u>\$81,099 79</u>

¹ Includes \$29,355.86 for court house addition.² Includes fees for feeding prisoners.³ Included in sheriff's fees.⁴ Home of the Friendless.⁵ Inquests insane.

Table VI—Concluded.

	St. Clair Sept. 1, 1910- Sept. 1, 1911.	Kane Dec. 1, 1910- Dec. 1, 1911.	Sangamon Dec. 1, 1910- Dec. 1, 1911.	Vermilion Sept. 1, 1910- Sept. 1, 1911.
County superintendent schools.....	\$1,317 36	\$2,067 20	\$2,155 66	\$1,684 88
Roads and bridges.....	\$4,245 50		\$12,193 54	\$8,419 95
Miscellaneous items.....	\$2,417 70	\$5,658 60	\$8,859 17	
Total.....	\$225,158 92	\$172,591 38	\$243,792 32	\$180,089 06
Trust funds.....	22,959 27			
Tax warrants.....		20,000 00		
Balance at end of year.....	72,932 52	64,688 32	8,883 68	100,836 91
Grand total.....	\$321,050 71	\$257,279 70	\$252,766 00	\$280,925 97
Adjustment, account of warrants outstanding..	135 04			
	<u>\$320,914 67</u>			

The table below shows the data from the financial statements and reports of ten medium sized counties: Winnebago, Knox, Henry, Livingston, Montgomery, Whiteside, Morgan, Hancock, Logan and Piatt. These may be taken to illustrate the average accounting methods of Illinois counties; and are probably better than in many of the counties from which no returns at all have been secured.¹

It will be noted that for several of these counties the bulk of the expenditure is reported in a lump sum, for county orders, representing the payments on warrants drawn by order of the county board. In two counties—Whiteside and Hancock—there is also given in more detail the orders drawn or the amounts appropriated; but the totals of these do not agree with the total county orders paid. Even in these cases the amount for salaries is usually given in one sum.

In addition to the county orders a number of other items appear separately—such as those for jurors, court reporters, witness fees, birth and death certificates and collector's commissions, payments which do not require the action of the county board. In some cases the sum of such additional items of court expenses have been reported as the total expenditure on courts. In some cases, too, the totals in the statements do not agree with the sum of the items.

Under these conditions, it is impossible, from the data furnished, to show the total payments for any of the main divisions of county expenditure, nor to form any safe conclusions from the expenditures reported. Of the counties included in this table, the total expenditures of Logan County were larger than any other, and the total of ordinary expenses were larger than those of other counties of about the same population; and the expenditures of Knox County were larger than those of the more populous county of Winnebago.

¹ Including warrants issued and not paid.

² See also special report on Piatt County, by O. R. Martin, appended to this report.

TABLE VII—COUNTY RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

	Winnebago. 63,153 Sept. 1, 1910- Sept. 1, 1911.	Knox 46,159 Sept. 1, 1910- Sept. 1, 1911.	Livingston 40,465 1910-1911.
RECEIPTS.			
Balance, Sept. 1, 1910.....	\$61,644 99	\$38,389 64	\$ 2,276 83
County revenues—			
Taxes.....	63,092 59	96,559 64	70,407 91
Fees and commissions.....	21,891 52	15,880 64	4,843 77
Miscellaneous.....	811 77	2,600 02	427 60
Total.....	\$147,440 87	\$153,429 94 ^{1 2}	\$77,956 11
Borrowed money.....			8,000 00
State taxes.....	106,705 35		84,483 94
Taxes for cities, towns, etc.....	264,768 97		66,734 45
School tax.....			
Grand total.....	<u>\$580,560 18</u>	<u></u>	<u>\$237,174 50</u>
COUNTY PAYMENTS.			
County orders.....	\$65,272 46	\$61,886 59	
Supervisors.....			
Salaries.....			\$ 8,026 17
Fees and commissions.....		140 91	
Court House (public buildings).....			
Printing and supplies.....			
Interest.....		102 95	167 74
Bounties.....		1,227 25	
Birth and death certificates.....			
Miscellaneous expenses.....	3,114 11	32,529 75 ¹	20,519 94
Courts, etc.....	12,905 65	2,075 05 ²	9,131 15
Jurors.....		5,273 65	
Foreign witnesses.....		250 20	
Reporters.....		1,056 00	
Coroner.....		150 00	
Elections.....		4,961 16	
County jail.....	1,709 80		3,843 96
Constables and justices' fees.....			
Charities.....	10,222 50		
County farm.....			14,303 38
Paupers.....			
Medical paupers.....			
Blind relief.....			
State institutions.....			
Others.....			12,327 80
Roads and bridges.....	4,772 51		6,202 00
Superintendent of schools.....	288 55		2,053 86
Board of health.....	416 40		511 39
County treasurer's expenses.....			
Total ordinary expenses.....	\$98,701 98	\$109,934 76	\$77,087 39
Bonds and other loans.....			4,000 00
Old orders, etc.....			
Balance Sept. 1, 1911.....	48,738 89	43,495 18	4,868 72
Total.....	\$147,440 87	\$153,429 94 ^{1 2}	\$85,956 11

Table VII—Continued.

	Henry 41,736 Sept. 1, 1911- Sept. 1, 1912.	Montgomery 35,311 Sept. 1, 1910- Sept. 1, 1911.	Whiteside 34,507.	Morgan 34,420 Dec. 5, 1910- Dec. 5, 1911.
RECEIPTS.				
Balance, Sept. 1, 1910.....	\$34,342 07	\$ 9,393 66	\$ 541 05	\$38,891 85
County revenues—				
Taxes.....		56,444 48	65,635 15	70,635 70
Fees and commissions.....		9,201 80	9,628 27	
Miscellaneous.....		128 62	560 01	9,037 18
Total.....	\$106,940 15	\$75,168 15	\$76,364 48	\$118,564 74
Borrowed money.....				
State taxes.....		51,049 59		47,218 84
Taxes for cities, towns, etc.....		142,536 60		
School tax.....		143,167 60		245,208 60
Grand total.....		\$411,921 94		\$410,991 68
COUNTY PAYMENTS.				
County orders.....	\$62,054 24		\$54,468 41	
Supervisors.....		\$ 1,161 16		
Salaries.....		13,816 49	*14,973 55	13,544 20
Fees and commissions.....		4,179 02	700 47	
Court House (public buildings).....		3,754 75	*3,592 58	5,657 50
Printing and supplies.....		5,691 62	*3,652 57	3,399 17
Interest.....			*688 29	
Bounties.....			4 45	
Birth and death certificates.....	282 25	258 25	162 25	
Miscellaneous.....	344 86	3,179 57	47 15	2,103 85
Courts, etc.....	1,899 98	1,010 00		
Jurors.....	9,677 60	4,839 55	2,091 55	64,207 95
Foreign witnesses.....	9 00	333 60		
Reporters.....	1,259 00		880 00	
Coroner.....		463 40	205 00	344 76
Elections.....		3 198 60	*3,180 00	4,144 00
County jail.....		3,778 89		2,813 18
Constables and justices' fees.....		1,521 04		1,295 79
Charities.....				
County farm.....		2,736 33	*6,298 79	6,766 03
Paupers.....		8,724 36	*5,225 80	8,738 91
Medical paupers.....		2,497 40	*3,248 82	
Blind relief.....			*2,137 50	
State institutions.....			910 20	1,029 44
Others.....			*2,101 24	
Roads and bridges.....		4,909 73	*6,012 58	10,064 58
Superintendent of schools.....				
Board of health.....				
County treasurer's expenses.....	2,085 32	1,003 82		
Total ordinary expenses.....	\$77,615 25	\$67,156 58	\$60,559 28	\$64,109 36
Bonds and other loans.....				
Old orders, etc.....				710,250 63
Balance Sept. 1, 1911.....	29,334 90	8,003 57	15,805 20	44,204 75
Total.....	\$106,940 15	\$75,160 15	\$76,364 48	\$118,564 74

Table VII—Concluded.

	Hancock 30,638 Sept. 1, 1910- Sept. 1, 1911.	Logan 30,216 Dec. 1, 1910- Nov. 30, 1911.	Piatt 16,376 June 1, 1910- June 1, 1911.
RECEIPTS.			
Balance, Sept. 1, 1910.....	\$ 8,290 20	\$ 378 88	\$46,340 52
County revenues—			
Taxes.....	65,559 23	121,493 23	46,030 84
Fees and commissions.....	5,550 66	12,239 37	11,584 11
Miscellaneous.....	1,450 93		62 75
Total.....	\$80,851 02	\$183,729 47	\$104,018 22
Borrowed money.....	17,000 00		
State taxes.....			
Taxes for cities, towns, etc.....			
School tax.....			
Grand total.....			
COUNTY PAYMENTS.			
County orders.....	\$44,912 00		
Supervisors.....	\$2,110 03	846 00	\$ 587 70
Salaries.....	\$5,641 56		11,747 13
Fees and commissions.....	2,960 72	19,770 71	587 41
Court House (public buildings).....	\$3,709 41	9,300 63	5,335 78
Printing and supplies.....	\$6,542 01	7,432 11	13
Interest.....	334 44	1,800 37	1,600 00
Bounties.....	45 50		\$433 00
Birth and death certificates.....	151 50	280 50	125 50
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,144 23	5,523 05	833 46
Courts, etc.....	1,300 00	1,760 79	588 08
Jurors.....	2,518 15	3,191 50	2,315 40
Foreign witnesses.....	38 00	35 60	
Reporters.....	319 00	613 00	
Coroner.....	69 00	336 00	
Elections.....	\$3,132 05		2,094 70
County jail.....	\$4,049 19		
Constables and justices' fees.....	\$126 25		
Charities.....			
County farm.....	\$6,578 86	6,515 79	5,468 12
Paupers.....	\$6,073 00	9,347 73	7,834 07
Medical paupers.....			
Blind relief.....		1,800 00	787 50
State institutions.....	1,254 78		
Others.....		5,434 78	
Roads and bridges.....	\$5,964 65	6,636 38	5,042 07
Superintendent of schools.....			
Board of health.....			
County treasurer's expenses.....			
Total ordinary expenses.....	\$54,792 54	\$80,624 94	\$46,163 72
Bonds and other loans.....	33,935 10 ⁸		\$10,000 00
Old orders, etc.....		39,488 41	
Balance Sept. 1, 1911.....	8,933 38	13,616 12	47,854 50
Total.....	\$97,651 02	\$133,729 47	\$104,018 22

¹ County clerk's orders.² County Judge's orders.³ Fees and salaries and stenographers.⁴ Litchfield City court.⁵ Including error of \$533.41.⁶ County court and circuit court jurors, coroner and birth and death warrants. Treasurer and deputy treasurer salary.⁷ Money in hands of county officials not paid over to treasurer, warrants in hands of county clerk not called for, etc.⁸ Bonds.⁹ Board of review.¹⁰ Including inquests of insane.¹¹ G. A. R.¹² Totals corrected to agree with sum of items.¹³ Included in salaries.

* Items with star are orders issued or amounts appropriated, actual payments included in total county orders.

It may be noted that Piatt County is the only county in any of the preceding tables with less than 30,000 population. From none of the other counties with less than 30,000 population was a financial statement of any

value received; and it may be supposed that in many of the sixty-two counties in this class, as well as in some of the larger counties, the accounts are in even less satisfactory condition than those given.

The foregoing remarks and tables demonstrate the failure of county financial statements to show even the main facts of actual expenditures in a form intelligible to the ordinary citizen. But a satisfactory system of accounts and reports should do a good deal more than this. Annual financial statements should compare for each account expenditures with appropriations; and warrants issued with warrants paid; should distinguish between ordinary and extraordinary receipts and expenditures and between the cash transactions and the items properly chargeable to the year; and should give comparative statements of receipts and expenditures for several years, and balance sheets, with statements of assets and liabilities.

To secure a satisfactory system of county accounts and financial reports, there is need for the service of trained accountants. Few of the county clerks, on whom the work of keeping accounts now falls in most counties, can be competent for this work. The better accounts are from the largest counties, where some subordinates are likely to have some knowledge of accounting methods. But provision should be made for a more satisfactory method of keeping county accounts on a uniform system, and for a careful audit and examination, of such accounts every year in all counties of the State.

A number of states have provided for a county auditor as one of the officials required in every county. Such an officer is found in several of the North Central states—Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota. In these states the county auditors not only keep the county accounts and issue warrants for payments authorized by the county boards, but they also prepare tax lists and perform other duties connected with the assessment of property for taxation similar to those performed by the county clerk and county treasurer in Illinois. In Minnesota, the county auditor further acts as clerk of the county board.

In New Jersey each county has an auditor appointed by the county board of chosen freeholders; and auditors are also provided in some of the southern and western states—South Carolina, Mississippi, Nevada, Washington and California and for some counties in Utah and Montana. In New York, the comptroller of New York city acts as auditor for the four counties within the city; and there is a county auditor for Erie County. The city auditor of Boston acts as auditor for the county of Suffolk in Massachusetts. Small boards of auditors have been established in a number of counties in Michigan.

In Illinois, the office of county auditor has been provided for Cook County and, by Act of 1911, for other counties over 75,000 population—Peoria, St. Clair, Sangamon, Kane, LaSalle, Madison, Will and Vermilion. In St. Clair County an auditor has been appointed by the board of supervisors for a number of years.

Inquiries to county officials as to the desirability of at least authorizing county auditors for other counties in Illinois showed a decided opinion in favor of such officials. Two-thirds of those giving a definite reply to this question were in favor of county auditors, while a larger proportion of county clerks and treasurers were in favor of such officials. Those opposed were largely from the smaller counties; although two officials from Clark County urged that the suggested limit of 25,000 population be reduced to 20,000, so as to include that county.

Each county should at least be required to establish and maintain a satisfactory system of accounts, in accordance with forms and methods to be prescribed by a State official and to send that officer regular reports of county receipts and payments. In addition, the larger counties—certainly those over 50,000 population—should appoint a competent county auditor, with definite qualifications prescribed by law.

The office of county auditor could probably be combined in many counties with that of the proposed county assessor; and perhaps in the smaller

counties the duties could be performed by the county clerk. But in any case the duties of the auditor should be clearly defined, and provisions made for a uniform system of accounts and financial reports.

Besides a more satisfactory system of accounting, there is need also for the systematic inspection and audit of accounts at regular intervals, at least annually. Some of those opposed to establishing the office of county auditor were in favor of a regular audit of county accounts by the State Auditor of Public Accounts and others favored the employment of bonded auditing companies. Some counties have their accounts audited at times by private auditors; and a provision requiring an annual audit should be made compulsory for every county. But if such audits are made by a number of different concerns each acting under a special contract with county officials, they will be less satisfactory than if all are made under the general direction of a State officer. A small force of auditing inspectors devoting their time to county accounts could do this work more effectively and more economically; and could also be of much assistance to county officials in installing and maintaining a uniform system of accounting.

A systematic audit of the accounts of county officers by State examiners would also make possible provisions for releasing such officials and their bondsmen from further liability after their term of office, where their accounts were found to be correct.

Such uniform systems of accounting and auditing have been already established in a number of states. Beginning in Minnesota in 1878, the office of State Examiner was established, with power to inspect the accounts of county officers. In 1879, the county accounts in Massachusetts were brought under State supervision and in 1887 this work was placed under the control of a controller of county accounts. Similar supervision has been established, by means of a State Examiner or the State Auditor, in Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, Florida, New York (for certain accounts only), and Ohio; and in California, the State Controller publishes a summary of the financial reports of counties. In some of these states, and also in Indiana and Iowa, uniform municipal accounts and reports have also been established by State law.

The installation of this State supervision over county and other local accounts has brought about a marked improvement in local finances. In Wyoming county expenditures were reduced by more than a fourth; and where only two counties had kept their expenses within their income, all were brought to a cash basis. In New York, defalcations or shortages in 33 of the 60 counties were disclosed, and a repetition of such conditions prevented. In Ohio large amounts of money have been saved to the counties by introducing more exact methods and some cases of defalcation have been discovered.¹ There can be no doubt that a large saving can be made in Illinois by more careful methods, and by the comparisons of conditions in different counties, whether or not there are any cases of actual misappropriation of funds.

POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION.

Public charity in Illinois by the local authorities is furnished partly by caring for poor persons in county farms or infirmaries and partly by means of outdoor relief in the form of provisions, clothing and other supplies and medical aid, and occasionally money, distributed mainly through the agency of overseers of the poor. Owing to the inadequate financial methods of both county authorities and local overseers it is impossible to determine exactly the relative importance of the two systems of relief; but recent investigations by the Inspector of the State Charities Commission furnishes some data on this matter.

¹ In one county a shortage of nearly \$70,000 in a period of seven years was discovered; in Hamilton county about \$250,000 was turned back into the county treasury, as interest or gratuities received by the county treasurers and illegally converted to their own use. Atlantic City Conference for Good City Government, 1906, p. 225.

In 96 out of 100 counties visited, definite appropriations were made out of the county funds for the county farm and outdoor relief.¹ In about two-thirds of them, separate appropriations were made; but in the others, both classes of expenditure were combined in a single appropriation. In 48 of the 100 counties no annual or quarterly statement of poor relief expenditures was made.

As shown in table IX, the total appropriations for the year 1910-1911 aggregated \$1,407,555. The total expenditures for 1910-1911, so far as determined, amounted to \$789,085 for outdoor relief, and \$530,970 for the county farms, an aggregate of \$1,020,056.² This does not include Cook County.

In 67 counties, the expenditures for outdoor relief were larger than those for the poor farm and in 27 counties the expenditures for the poor farm were larger than for outdoor relief. In some cases the differences between the two classes of expenditure were comparatively slight and in five counties it was impossible to determine the amounts for each class of poor relief expenditure.³

In addition to the public relief, there are in many counties, voluntary relief societies, but there is no coöperation between these organizations and local authorities. These voluntary societies are doing a good work and their funds are more carefully administered than those of the county. But the lack of correlation between public and private relief results in the overlapping of aid in unworthy cases and demoralizes local charities.⁴

COUNTY FARMS AND ALMSHOUSES.

Almost every county in Illinois now maintains a county farm and almshouse for the care of poor persons.⁵ Within recent years the county almshouses in Illinois show an improvement, owing to closer inspection and the removal of insane patients to the State hospitals.⁶ Nevertheless, conditions are still very bad. Petty politics, now as formerly, plays too prominent a part in the management of the poor farms. To use the words of the State Charities Commission: "The county farm is a local political football passed back and forth by factional or partisan groups as rewards to satraps for services rendered." There is no general system of accounting. Many counties have no record of the produce or income from the county farms—of the total expenditure, or the net cost of the institution to the tax-payers. In 27 counties the almshouse is managed on a contract basis; in 72 counties there are salaried superintendents and in 24 there are also salaried matrons.

The inmates of county almshouses include a variety of different classes, all gathered in one institution. Records for November 1911 show the following different classes:

	Cook County.		Other counties.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Deaf.....	3	5	14	16	17	21
Insane.....	1,055	1,096	110	102	1,165	1,198
Epileptic.....	43	13	36	40	79	53
Consumptive.....	198	22	22	5	220	27
Blind.....	31	17	61	46	92	63
Idiotic and feeble minded.....	23	72	239	200	262	272
Children.....	26	18	36	31	64	49
Unclassified.....	1,225	312	1,557	433	2,782	747
Total.....	2,604	1,555	2,095	873	4,699	2,428

The average number of inmates in county almshouses outside of Cook County was less than thirty. In fifty-four counties there were not more than twenty inmates.

¹ No county appropriations in Cass, Monroe, Ogle and Saline counties. Calhoun and Cook Counties were not visited.

² Report of the State Charities Commission, 1911, p. 41.

³ Bureau, Calhoun, Kankakee, Putnam and Saline.

⁴ Report of the State Charities Commission, 1910, p. 88.

⁵ No almshouse in Boone, Kendall and Pope Counties; no county farm in Kendall county.

⁶ Report of the State Charities Commission, 1910, p. 87.

It is impossible for the separate counties with their limited resources to erect infirmaries where epileptics, demented, old aged, children, etc. can be segregated and properly cared for. Under the present system, all these classes are thrown together, and, to quote the report of the State Charities Commission: "No matter how conscientious the county authorities and how kind and sincere the superintendent and matron of the farm may be, it is obvious that it is almost an absolute impossibility for the county to furnish the proper care and treatment in one little institution for paupers, blind, cripples, demented, feeble minded, deaf and dumb children,"¹

Expenditures for county farms for the year 1910-11 amounted to \$530,970, an average per capita cost of about \$183, based on the number of inmates reported for November 1911. The average cost for inmates in the several counties show great variations; but comparisons on the basis of the available data are of little value as there is no distinction between expenditure for maintenance and for permanent improvements; and there is no uniformity in the method of accounting for the produce or income from these farms. In a number of counties the expenditures for 1910-1911 were more than \$400 for each inmate, and in one county over \$3,000. On the other hand, in a number of counties the expenditures reported were less than \$100 per inmate, in one case as low as \$45 per capita.

MEDICAL AID.

In all except eighteen counties, physicians are hired to attend the inmates of the infirmary, the jail and sometimes poor families. But only twenty-four counties pay the physicians' fixed salaries; the other counties give the work to the lowest bidder. Politics sometimes figures in the transaction, and the physician who plays good politics is very likely to land the job.

The report of the State Charities Commission for 1911 states that in most of the counties, hospital facilities for the care of the poor sick are inadequate. In thirty-five counties hospital wards or pest houses are provided at the county farms, where sick poor persons are sent—thirteen counties having both a pest house and hospital.² But only six of these counties have regular attendants for sick patients. Some counties have contracts with private hospitals to care for the sick poor at certain rates. Occasionally where there are no voluntary hospitals, poor patients are sent to neighboring counties.³

RELIEF OF THE BLIND.

In 1903 an Act was passed by the General Assembly providing for the relief of the blind. This Act provides that "all male persons over the age of 21 years and all female persons over the age of 18 years and who are declared to be blind in the manner hereinafter set forth and who come within the provisions of this Act shall at the discretion of the board of county commissioners or the board of supervisors receive as a benefit \$150 per annum, payable quarterly, upon warrants properly drawn upon the treasury of the county of which such person or persons are residents."

Thirty-one counties have taken advantage of this Statute and now pension their blind in accordance with its provisions. In 1911, 429 blind persons were so cared for, an average of about thirteen per county. Fifteen of the sixty-nine counties which have not adopted this means of providing for their blind, do, however, give regular allowances to some of their residents who are so afflicted.⁴

¹ Report of the State Charities Commission, 1910, p. 90.

² Bureau, Champaign, Iroquois, Knox, LaSalle, Livingston, McLean, Madison, Sangamon, St. Clair, Vermilion, Williamson and Winnebago.

³ Report of the State Charities Commission, 1911, pp. 40, 527, 528.

⁴ Report of State Charities Commission, 1911, pp. 40, 445.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

In counties which have not adopted township organization, the poor are uniformly supported from the county treasury; but it is the duty of the board of county commissioners to designate some justice of the peace or some other suitable person in each precinct to be overseer of the poor for that precinct.¹ The investigations of the State Charities Commission disclosed eleven counties under county organization where no overseers were appointed.² In these counties, the three commissioners are expected to look after the poor in all the precincts of their county. In five counties under county organization overseers were appointed.³

In counties under township organization, it is provided that the supervisors of the respective towns in the county shall be *ex officio* overseers of the poor of their town. But in towns, having over 4,000 people the county board, on request of the supervisor, may appoint an overseer, fix his compensation and term of office which shall not exceed the term of the board. These overseers are required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duty.⁴ The highest salary paid these overseers is \$100 a month, the average salary is \$20, \$35, or \$50 per month and the term of the overseer does not exceed one year. The term of office is too short, the compensation too small and the influence of politics too strong to draw to the office men of ability and power.⁵

In some of the counties under township organization, the county board failed to designate suitable persons for overseers with the result that charity administration fell upon other officials of the community and benevolent spirited citizens.

In the counties investigated by the State Charities Commission in 1911, it was found that in sixty-nine counties the supervisors personally took charge of poor relief. Even in towns of 25,000 or over the supervisors are expected to look after the poor. In the remaining fifteen counties under township organization overseers were appointed for towns including cities to take charge of public poor relief.⁶

In this investigation it was also ascertained that in nine of the counties under township organization the towns pay expenses for pauper relief from the town treasuries;⁷ in seventy-five counties under township organization, the expenses are paid from the county treasuries.

Sec. 29, Chapter 107 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1911, reads as follows, "the overseers of the poor in each town in counties under township organization, (whether the poor be supported by townships or otherwise) and of each precinct in counties not under township organization, shall keep an accurate account showing the name of every person relieved or supported in their town or precinct; the place of his or her birth; the manner in which he or she is relieved or supported, whether in whole or in part at the expense of the county or town; the amount of the aid furnished; whether the dependency was on account of idiocy, lunacy, intemperate or other cause, stating the cause. And on or before the first meeting of the county board in September in each year, file a copy of such account with the county clerk of their county." In seventy-nine counties, this law is totally disregarded and in some of the remaining counties, the overseers failed to include all the items required by the statute.⁸

The State Charities Commission after an investigation found in twenty-eight counties the information as to expenditure for outdoor relief was absolutely unreliable, as pauper claims were not classified. In many of the

¹ Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1911, ch. 107, sec. 19.

² Alexander, Cass, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Monroe, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Scott and Union.

³ Edwards (8), Menard (6), Morgan (16), Perry (7), and Wabash (8).

⁴ Hurd, Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1911, ch. 107, sec. 18.

⁵ Public Outdoor Relief: Based on personal investigation in 100 counties in Illinois, by Vella Martin, Inspector of Institutions for the State Charities Commission, p. 2.

⁶ Adams, Grundy, Henry, Kankakee, Knox, LaSalle, McLean, Macon, Montgomery, Peoria, Rock Island, Sangamon, St. Clair, Vermillion and Winnebago.

⁷ DuPage, Gallatin, Jackson, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Ogle, Stephenson and Will.

⁸ Report of the State Charities Commission, 1911, pp. 39, 452.

seventy-two counties in which clerks kept pauper claims in a special group, the inspector found claims which should have been included in pauper lists scattered among general and other items.

The average weekly sum allowed each applicant is \$1.45 per person.¹ In most counties, the amount is given to persons who come at varying intervals. A person who needs more aid than would be required to keep him or her at the county farm is refused such help or is sent to the almshouse. There are, however, exceptions to this.

In some counties, the overseers are required to write all orders for provisions for the poor; but in most cases orders are verbal. On the strength of a verbal order, given by the supervisors, merchants sometimes continue to furnish goods for indefinite periods. This gives rise to a practice commonly known as "cutting" claims. The supervisors very often decide that the merchants have overworked their indefinite orders and hence allow only part of the claims of the merchants. Hence it happens not infrequently that the merchants give the poor less than their bills represent because they cannot be sure how much they will be allowed by the supervisors.²

In 43 counties the names of poor persons receiving county aid are published in the newspapers, in 57 they are not.³ Officials in some of the counties that do not publish the names of paupers who receive aid, hold that to publish the names would deter only the worthy; in some counties the names could not be easily published as they form no part of the record. It is doubtful if the publishing of names acts as a deterrent to the professional pauper and it would seem to have a tendency to prevent the needy who desired to keep their self respect from asking assistance.

At the present time the old law of settlement exists which provides that the county shall relieve and support all poor persons who have resided in the county one year. No county is liable for the support of any person who did not reside in the county one year prior to his or her becoming chargeable.

Most of the overseers of the poor follow the practice of sending transients on to the next county. A permanent movement of vagabonds is thus encouraged, and no one is particularly benefited by this method.

The expenditures for outdoor relief in 1910, so far as determined in 100 counties, were \$789,083. This amounted to 25 cents per capita for the population of these counties. In seven counties, the expenditure for outdoor relief was over forty cents per capita.⁴ The maximum of 64½ cents per capita was in Christian County. In eighteen counties, the county expenditure for outdoor relief was less than ten cents per capita⁵—eight of these counties where there is also town aid; and six were counties not under township organization.

It seems clear that the present method of local poor relief is inefficient from the administrative point of view. Organization, coöperation and coördination are conspicuous by their absence.

Recent tendencies are in the direction of more centralized administration, by the development of State institutions and by the increase of county expenditures for the care of dependent classes, such as pensions for the blind, juvenile courts, detention homes for children and tuberculosis sanitariums. This increase of county expenditures calls for better methods of accounting and financial control.

¹ Report of State Charities Commission, 1911, p. 41.

² Ibid, p. 40.

³ Ibid, 1911, pp. 40, 450.

⁴ Bureau, 56 cents, Christian, 64½ cents; Douglas, 57 cents; Fulton, 42½ cents; Kane, 47½ cents; Sangamon, 50½ cents; Vermilion, 40½ cents.

⁵ Counties with town aid: DuPage, Gallatin, Jackson, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Ogle and Will. No county expenditure in Jackson and Kankakee.

Other counties under township organization: Carroll, Fayette, Wayne and Williamson.

Counties not under township organization: Hardin, Johnson, Monroe, Pope, Randolph and Union.

TABLE VIII—METHODS OF POOR RELIEF IN ILLINOIS COUNTIES.

[Compiled from Report of State Charities Commission, 1911.]

Counties.	Contract or salary.	County almshouse.		Blind pensions.	Appointed overseers.	Names of poor in news- papers.	Ledgers.	Outdoor relief.		Published statements.
		Physicians.	Hospital or pest house.					Poor relief records.	Classified in board register.	
Cook	Salary	Both	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
St. Clair	Salary	Both	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
Peoria	Salary	Hospital	Some	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
Kane	Salary	Hospital	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
Sangamon	Salary	Both	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
LaSalle	Salary	Both	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
Madison	Salary	Both	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
Will	Salary	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual
Vermilion	Salary	Both	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
Rock Island	Salary	Bids	Hospital	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
McLean	Salary	Both	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
Adams	Salary	Both	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
Winnebago	Salary	Pest house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual
Lake	Bids	Pest house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
Macon	Salary	None	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
Champaign	Salary	None	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
Macoupin	Salary	Bids	Pest house	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
Fulton	Salary	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Unclassified	Yes	Yes
Knox	Salary	None	No	No	No	No	No	Unclassified	Yes	Yes
Williamson	Salary	Both	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
Bureau	Contract	Both	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
Henry	Salary	Both	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
Kankakee	Bids	Both	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
Livingston	Salary	None	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unclassified	Yes	Yes
Stephenson	Salary	Both	Some	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unclassified	Yes	Quarterly
Iroquois	Bids	Hospital	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
Montgomery	Salary	Both	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly and annual
Jackson	Salary	Pest house	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
Mason	Salary	None	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unclassified	Yes	Yes
Marion	Salary	None	Some	No	No	No	No	Unclassified	Yes	Annual
Christian	Bids	None	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Coles	Salary	None	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Whiteside	Salary	None	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Annual
Tazewell	Salary	Bids	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Annual
DeKalb	Salary	None	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Annual
DuPage	Salary	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Unclassified	Yes	Yes
McHenry	Salary	None	No	No	No	No	No	Unclassified	Yes	Yes
Shelby	Salary	Fixed rate	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unclassified	Yes	Yes
Hancock	Bids	Bids	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Unclassified	Yes	Annual
Logan	Salary	Bids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified	Yes	Yes

Table VIII—Concluded.

Counties.	Contract or salary.	County Almshouse. Physicians. or pest house.	Blind pensions.	Appointed overseers.	Names of poor in newspapers.	Ledgers.	Classified register.	Poor relief records. Classified in board program.	Published statements.
Saline	Contract	Bids	No.	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Annual	Unclassified.
Jefferson	Contract	Bids	No.	Yes	Yes	No.	Unclassified.	Annual	Unclassified.
Pike	Salary	Bids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual	Annual
Fayette	Salary	Pest house.	Some	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes	No.
Ogle	Salary	Pest house.	Yes	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes	No.
Edgar	Salary	Bids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
McDonough	Salary	Bids	Some	No.	Yes	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Yes
Crawford	Salary	Bids	Some	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Franklin	Contract	Bids	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
Wayne	Salary	Bids	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
Grundy	Contract	None	No.	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual
Clark	Contract	None	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual
Warren	Salary	None	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
White	Contract	Hospital	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly
Clinton	Contract	Bids	Yes	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Annual
Lawrence	Contract	Bids	No.	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Annual
Jo Daviess	Salary	Bids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greene	Contract	Bids	No.	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Yes
Woodford	Salary	Pest house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Effingham	Contract	Bids	No.	Yes	Yes	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly
Mercer	Salary	Bids	No.	Yes	Yes	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly
Douglas	Salary	Bids	Yes	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Annual
De Witt	Salary	None	Yes	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Annual
Washington	Salary	None	No.	No.	Yes	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Annual
Clay	Contract	None	No.	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Annual
Hamilton	Contract	Bids	No.	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Jasper	Contract	None	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Yes	Annual
Carroll	Salary	Hospital	Yes	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Mason	Salary	Bids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Ford	Salary	Bids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Bond	Salary	Bids	Some	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Patt	Salary	Bids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Richland	Contract	Bids	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Marshall	Salary	None	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Boone	Salary	None	No.	No.	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Schuyler	Salary	None	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Moultrie	Salary	None	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Gallatin	Contract	Bids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Cumberland	Contract	Bids	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.
Jersey	Salary	Bids	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Yes	Quarterly and annual.

Kendall.....	?	None	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Unclassified.
Brown.....	Salary	Bids	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stark.....	Salary	Bids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Henderson.....	Salary	None	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Putnam.....	Contract	Bids	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Unclassified.
Morgan.....	Salary	None	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Randolph.....	Salary	Salary	Some	No.	Unclassified.	Unclassified.
Alexander.....	Salary	Bids	No.	No.	Yes	Yes
Perry.....	Salary	Salary	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Union.....	Salary	None	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Unclassified.
Cass.....	Salary	Bids	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pulaski.....	Contract	Bids	No.	No.	Unclassified.	Unclassified.
Wabash.....	Contract	Bids	Yes	Yes	Unclassified.	Unclassified.
Johnson.....	Contract	None	Some	No.	Yes	Yes
Massee.....	Contract	Bids	No.	No.	Yes	Yes
Monroe.....	Contract	Salary	Some	Yes	Unclassified.	Unclassified.
Menard.....	Contract	Bids	No.	No.	Unclassified	Unclassified
Pope.....	Contract	None	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Scott.....	Contract	Bids	Yes	No.	Unclassified.	Unclassified.
Edwards.....	Salary	Bids	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calloun.....	Salary	None	No.	No.	Yes	Yes
Hardin.....	Contract	Bids	No.	Yes	Unclassified.	Unclassified.

¹ Published in proceedings of Board.

² No almshouse.

TABLE IX—EXPENDITURES FOR COUNTY FARMS AND OUT-DOOR FAMILY RELIEF IN ILLINOIS COUNTIES.

Counties.	Inmates November, 1911.		County farms 1910-1911.	Out door family relief 1910.	Per capita.
	Male.	Female.			
Cook.....	2,604	1,555			
St. Clair.....	88	28	\$22,573 00	\$12,241 00	10
Peoria.....	88	25	21,990 00	19,494 00	19
Kane.....	80	33	26,798 00	43,729 00	47½
Sangamon.....	111	27	18,239 00	46,085 00	50½
LaSalle.....	130	40	19,041 00	32,124 00	35½
Madison.....	76	3	11,563 00	23,474 00	26
Will.....	45	19	8,730 00	4,903 00	5½
Vermilion.....	51	18	6,848 00	31,615 00	40½
Rock Island.....	79	20	14,476 00	7,867 00	11
McLean.....	65	21	11,959 00	24,304 00	35
Adams.....	33	24	12,244 00	10,910 00	16
Winnebago.....	41	10	7,951 00	8,374 00	13
Lake.....	33	19	10,211 00	15,229 00	27½
Macon.....	27	13	18,423 00	11,072 00	20
Champaign.....	26	11	7,185 00	12,394 00	23½
Macoupin.....	20	5	6,383 00	18,271 00	36
Fulton.....	20	8	4,955 00	2,192 00	42½
Knox.....	49	27	28,907 00	3,734 00	8
Williamson.....	5	4	1,147 00	2,171 00	4½
Bureau.....	32	11		24,573 00	56
Henry.....	39	26	4,846 00	7,940 00	19
Kankakee.....	27	4	4,720 00		
Livingston.....	26	17	7,369 00	12,214 00	30
Counties 40,000 to 120,000 population.....	1,191	413	\$276,558 00	\$393,909 00	.....

Table IX—Expenditures for County Farm and Out-Door Family Relief—Continued.

Counties.	Inmates November, 1911.		County farms 1910-1911.	Out door family relief 1910.	Per capita.
	Male.	Female.			
Stephenson.....	43	27	\$18,230 00	\$ 5,472 00	14½
Iroquois.....	23	16	3,890 00	7,166 00	20
Montgomery.....	17	8	1,365 00	10,120 00	28
Jackson.....	4	5	1,947 00		
Marion.....	15	13	4,056 00	8,638 00	24½
Christian.....	8	4	2,136 00	22,318 00	64½
Coles.....	11	9	3,744 00	10,640 00	30
Whiteside.....	30	11	6,757 00	11,616 00	33
Tazewell.....	39	12	2,527 00	10,061 00	29½
DeKalb.....	19	10	3,976 00	8,351 00	24½
DuPage.....	24	6	14,781 00	587 00	1½
McHenry.....	26	18	14,241 00	8,000 00	24
Shelby.....	10	20	3,669 00	12,661 00	36½
Hancock.....	16	7	606 00	6,073 00	19½
Logan.....	34	5	5,512 00	10,099 00	33
Saline.....	3	9			
Jefferson.....	5	4	1,200 00	3,543 00	12
Pike.....	22	23	8,016 00	5,736 00	20
Fayette.....	11	10	2,535 00	2,748 00	9½
Ogle.....	30	13	6,682 00	1,827 00	6½
Lee.....	25	9	8,395 00	11,700 00	42
Edgar.....	11	7	2,188 00	7,972 00	29
McDonough.....	26	9	2,500 00	10,406 00	38½
Crawford.....	5	4	1,506 00	3,172 00	12
Franklin.....	2	7	2,021 00	4,006 00	15½
Wayne.....	7	4	1,581 00	1,507 00	6
Counties under township organization 25,000-40,000.....	466	270	\$124,061 00	\$184,419 00	.....

Table IX—Expenditures for County Farm and Out-Door Family Relief—Continued.

Counties.	Inmates November, 1911. Male. Female.		County farms 1910-1911.	Out door family relief 1910.	Per capita.
Grundy.....	15	5	\$ 2,190 00	\$ 6,347 00	26
Clark.....	6	1	1,035 00	6,192 00	26
Warren.....	20	14	8,334 00	2,711 00	11
White.....	-----	-----	24,116 00	6,628 00	28½
Clinton.....	7	6	879 00	3,168 00	13½
Lawrence.....	3	2	2,203 00	8,400 00	37
JoDavies.....	21	6	2,931 00	3,269 00	14
Greene.....	18	11	3,113 00	3,439 00	15
Woodford.....	33	8	9,338 00	4,681 00	22
Effingham.....	6	3	1,200 00	2,300 00	11
Mercer.....	20	10	3,231 00	6,930 00	35
Douglas.....	5	6	664 00	11,127 00	57
DeWitt.....	11	3	4,160 00	5,200 00	27
Washington.....	7	2	1,255 00	2,061 00	10
Clay.....	6	2	750 00	3,150 00	16½
Hamilton.....	2	-----	229 00	1,731 00	9½
Jasper.....	10	11	2,047 00	2,758 00	15
Carroll.....	11	6	2,867 00	1,424 00	8
Mason.....	12	3	1,917 00	4,904 00	28
Ford.....	9	4	1,181 00	2,791 00	16
Bond.....	2	2	653 00	1,900 00	11
Platt.....	9	7	9,755 00	6,849 00	41½
Richland.....	7	5	1,500 00	4,200 00	26
Marshall.....	11	6	1,246 00	5,678 00	36
Boone.....	8	1	1,150 00	4,309 00	27½
Schuyler.....	13	6	1,690 00	3,415 00	24
Moultrie.....	11	3	3,979 00	2,959 00	20
Gallatin.....	1	4	519 00	365 00	2
Cumberland.....	3	1	784 00	5,456 00	38
Jersey.....	14	6	895 00	1,867 00	13
Kendall.....	-----	-----	-----	932 00	8½
Brown.....	12	3	1,228 00	1,419 00	13
Stark.....	1	3	3,497 00	3,253 00	32
Henderson.....	4	-----	4,023 00	3,253 00	33
Putnam.....	1	1	-----	3,280 00	-----
Counties under township organization under 25,000.....	319	151	\$104,559 00	\$138,344 00	-----

Table IX—Expenditures for County Farm and Out-Door Family Relief—Continued.

Counties.	Inmates November, 1911. Male. Female.		County farms 1910-1911.	Out door family relief 1910.	Per capita.
Morgan.....	4	5	\$ 4,861 00	\$8,411 00	24
Randolph.....	8	3	1,508 00	2,281 00	7½
Alexander.....	8	2	1,559 00	4,382 00	19½
Perry.....	2	4	1,663 00	3,462 00	15½
Union.....	2	6	1,400 00	1,375 00	6
Cass.....	15	4	1,704 00	6,824 00	39
Fulaski.....	4	3	813 00	2,232 00	14
Wabash.....	4	1	15,397 00	4,060 00	27
Johnson.....	1	-----	194 00	617 00	4
Massac.....	6	1	1,476 00	2,274 00	16
Monroe.....	13	2	4,619 00	560 00	4
Menard.....	20	3	1,300 00	4,076 00	37½
Pope.....	3	-----	320 00	214 00	2
Scott.....	7	3	909 00	1,627 00	16
Edwards.....	-----	1	515 00	1,254 00	12
Calhoun.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hardin.....	2	1	520 00	125 00	1½
Counties not under township organization.....	39	38	\$38,758 00	\$43,744 00	-----

Table IX—Total Expenditures for County Farm and Out-Door Family Relief—Concluded.

	Inmates.		County farms 1910-1911.	Out door family relief.	Per capita.
	Male.	Female.			
Counties under township organization—					
Counties over 40,000.....	1,911	413	\$276,558 00	\$393,909 00	.....
Counties, 25,000 to 40,000.....	466	270	124,061 00	184,419 00	.....
Counties under 25,000.....	319	151	104,559 00	138,344 00	.....
Counties not under township organization.....	99	39	38,758 00	43,774 00	.....
Total.....	2,075	873	\$543,936 00	\$760,446 00	.....
Cook county.....	2,604	1,555	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY JAILS.¹

The first report of the State Charities Commission on the inspection of county jails in Illinois in 1910 showed little improvement in the condition of these institutions since the first inspection in 1870 by the State Board of Charities. There had been no appreciable improvement in physical plant and little betterment in methods of treatment.

A large majority of the jails were found to be old and antiquated. Of ninety-eight jails inspected, twenty-six were so dark that artificial lighting was necessary on the brightest days. Twenty-one jails had solid stone cells, ventilated only through the bar doors. Only ten could be put in first-class condition as to sanitation; thirty were considered second class; twenty-six as poor; while thirty-two were in such condition that they should be abandoned.

The second inspection of jails by the State Charities Commission, in 1911, revealed considerable improvement in their physical condition, but as an institution the situation as a whole was considered no more satisfactory. Some have gone so far as to advocate the total abolition of the county jail.

During the year 1911, nine counties were either building new jails or had taken steps to erect new buildings: Crawford, DeKalb, Effingham, Jasper, McHenry, Monroe, Pope, Pulaski and Saline. In several other counties the question of new jails was being seriously discussed.

The total population of the county jails at the time of inspections was as follows:

	1911.	1910.
White men.....	947	1,446
Colored men.....	169	
White women.....	44	78
Colored women.....	21	
Total.....	1,181	1,524

In 1910, 69 per cent of the inmates were awaiting trial, 29 per cent were serving sentences, and 2 per cent were awaiting transfer to State's prisons or were held as witnesses.

The law requiring the segregation of minors from adult inmates was violated in seventy-two of the 100 counties visited. In twenty-seven counties, separate departments were provided for minors and for children, and one additional county provided a separate department for minors. In thirty-six counties there was a separate department for children. Most of these were the larger counties; but separate departments were provided in a number of the smaller counties—Ford, Piatt, Marshall, Kendall and Monroe. In 1910, there were 137 minors in the county jails; in 1911, there were 152, including sixteen children under 16 years of age. Detention homes for children are provided in Sangamon and Adams counties.

In eleven counties there were no provisions for women in the county jails. Many counties comply with the letter of the law requiring separate cells for women, but failed to segregate these cells from those of the men.

¹ Annual Reports of the State Charities Commission, 1910, pp. 34-86; 1911, pp. 42-45, 281-337.

Only seventeen counties did not detain insane persons in the county jail. In twenty-six counties special cells were provided for insane persons; and in fifty-seven counties, insane persons were held in the main jail or the women's department.

The majority of county jails were insanitary and uncleanly. Only in forty-three counties were separate towels furnished and clothes changed weekly; in twenty-six other counties one or the other of these aids to cleanliness were supplied. In only thirteen counties were clean sheets and blankets provided weekly.

The ten counties reported in 1911 as having first-class jails were: Champaign, DeKalb, DuPage, Jasper, Livingston, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Saline and Woodford. In twenty-five other counties there were sanitary jails in use or under construction. In twenty-eight counties, the jails could be made habitable. In thirty-seven counties, according to the report of the State Charities Commission, the jails should be condemned as insanitary.

In all the counties visited, except St. Clair, the sheriff received a per diem payment for feeding prisoners. In twenty counties, the sheriffs also received 25 or 50 cents per week for each inmate's washing; but in many cases the inmates do their own washing. In nineteen counties, the sheriffs collect a "turnkey" fee of 50 cents, for locking a prisoner in, and 50 cents for turning him out of jail. A fourth fee to the sheriff in several counties, is the surplus mileage for conducting prisoners to State institutions.

Provision was made in eighteen counties for allowing prisoners to work out their fines at a rate of \$1.50 per day. There are work houses in Adams and Peoria counties. St. Clair, Knox and some other counties have rock piles; and some counties contract with prisoners to work on the public highways.

In twenty-nine counties so-called "kangaroo courts" are permitted. This is a means by which the inmates themselves attempt to maintain some degree of order and cleanliness, which should be done by the authorities. Left to itself, the kangaroo court becomes the means of oppression and even of robbery.

In the summer of 1912, after a conference by a committee of the board of supervisors of Sangamon County with the city commissioners of Springfield, a plan was prepared for a joint city and county workhouse. The report recommended a penal farm, where healthful quarters could be provided for all prisoners with strict segregation of the sexes, the employment of all able men prisoners and the elimination of the financial interest of the sheriff in the housing and dieting of prisoners. There is, however, no legal authority at present for such coöperation of city and county authorities.

TABLE X—COUNTY JAILS IN ILLINOIS, 1911.
[Compiled from Report of State Charities Commission, 1911.]

County.	Number of minors. Under 16. 16 to 21.	Main jail.	Provision for minors. Separate department— minors.	Separate department— children.	Insane in jail.	Changed weekly Sheets.	Sanitation. Clothes.	Separate towels.	Kangaroo courts.
St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria.....	22	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Kane.....	2	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Cells.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Sangamon.....	3	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
LaSalle.....	3	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	10	Yes.	.....	Yes.	No.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Will.....	2	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Vermilion.....	4	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Rock Island.....	8	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.
McLean.....	10	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	No.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Winnebago.....	2	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
Macon.....	3	.....	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
Champaign.....	2	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Macoupin.....	2	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Knox.....	5	.....	.....	.....	Cells.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Williamson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau.....	1	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Henry.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kankakee.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	1	4	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Stephenson.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	Cells.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Iroquois.....	2	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Montgomery.....	1	.....	Yes.	.....	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	2	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Marion.....	1	.....	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coles.....	1	.....	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiteside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tazewell.....	1	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....
DuPage.....	1	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....
McHenry.....	2	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saline.....	1	Yes.	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Jefferson	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Pike	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Fayette	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Ogle	.....	Yes	.....	No	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Lee	1	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Edgar	2	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
McDonough	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Crawford	1	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Franklin	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Wayne	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Grundy	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Clark	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Warren	2	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
White	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Clinton	3	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Lawrence	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
JoDavies	1	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	No	.....	Yes	.....
Greene	2	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	No	.....	Yes	.....
Woodford	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Effingham	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Mercer	2	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Douglas	3	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
DeWitt	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Washington	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Clay	.....	Yes	.....	No	.....	No	.....	Yes	.....
Hamilton	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Jasper	2	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Carroll	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Mason	.....	Yes	.....	No	.....	No	.....	Yes	.....
Cass	3	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	No	.....	Yes	.....
Ford	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Bond	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Platt	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Richland	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Marshall	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Boone	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Schuyler	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Moutrie	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Gallatin	1	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Cumberland	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Jersey	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Kendall	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Brown	.....	Yes	.....	No	.....	No	.....	Yes	.....
Stark	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Henderson	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Putnam	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Morgan	2	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	No	.....	Yes	.....
Randolph	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	No	.....	Yes	.....
Alexander	1	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Perry	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....

Table X—Concluded.

County.	Number of minors, Under 16. 16. to 21.	Main jail.	Provision for minors, Separate department— minors.	Separate department— children.	Insane in jail.	Sheets.	Changed weekly Clothes.	Sanitation.	Separate towels.	Kangaroo courts.
Union.....	1	Yes.....	.....	.....	No.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	2	Yes.....	.....	.....	No.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	2	Yes.....	.....	.....	No.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....
Wabash.....	1	Yes.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massac.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....	No.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menard.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pope.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....
Scott.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Edwards.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

B. TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

ADOPTION OF TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

At any general election, the qualified voters in any county may vote for or against township organization in such county. On petition of fifty or more legal voters, the county board shall cause the question to be submitted; and if approved by a majority of those voting at the election, the township system goes into effect on and after the first Tuesday of April next succeeding. When a county has voted in favor of township organization, the county board shall, at its next session, appoint three commissioners to divide the county into towns, conforming as far as convenient to the townships according to government surveys. Reports of the vote on township organization and the names and boundaries of towns are sent to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Arrangements for the first town election are made by the county board; and in case a town after two elections does not organize and elect officers, the county board may appoint the necessary officers.

On petition of at least one-fifth of the legal voters of any county which has adopted township organization, the question of its continuance shall be submitted to the voters, and if a majority of the votes on that question is against continuance, the township organization shall cease.

These provisions make it easier to submit the question of adopting township organization than that of discontinuing the township system; and the two questions might well be placed on an equality. County boards might be authorized to submit either question on their own motion; and the submission of either question could be required on petition of one-tenth of the voters in any county.

Since 1890 only two counties have adopted township organization; and under existing conditions the counties with and without the township system are likely to remain unchanged. Most of the counties not under township organization are small, both in area and population—Morgan County, with a population of 34,000, is the largest.

The county board or board of supervisors of each county has jurisdiction to alter the boundaries of towns, to change town lines and to divide, enlarge and create new towns, subject to certain conditions. The union of towns and transfer of territory from one town to another requires a petition and an affirmative vote of a majority of the voters of each town voting on such question at a general annual election. No town may have less than sixteen square miles; and a new town must contain at least 200 legal voters.

In 1910 there were 1,430 civil townships in the eighty-five counties in Illinois under township organization. The average area is 35.3 square miles, which is not far from the congressional township of 36 square miles. But many civil townships do not coincide in area with the congressional townships—in some cases they are larger and in others smaller. In Sangamon County only three of the twenty-six civil townships are coterminous with congressional townships.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Under the laws of Illinois cities and villages and incorporated towns simply supplement the township government, and (except in the case of Chicago) do not absorb any part of the township government. In most other

states with the township system cities absorb the town government within the city limits; and in some states even incorporated villages are detached from the towns and take over the functions of town government. The situation in Illinois gives rise to some peculiar conditions, especially in the case of the larger cities.

In 1910 there were in Illinois 1,064 cities, villages and incorporated towns. Most of these are small villages, which cover only a small part of the area of the township within which they are located. But the thirty-two cities of over 10,000 population cover a considerable part of the township area, and contain most of the population of the townships. In Chicago the five former townships have been consolidated; and most of the township functions have been transferred to city or county officers. The city of Peoria includes the whole of Peoria city township and parts of two other townships. Eight other cities are co-extensive with townships—East St. Louis, Springfield (Capitol Township), Evanston (Ridgeville Township), Rock Island, Moline, Macomb, Berwyn and Belleville; the towns of Cicero and Warsaw are co-extensive with townships; the village of Oak Park is co-extensive with the township; and Cairo is co-extensive with the precinct of the same name. Other cities of over 10,000 population appear to include all the urban part of the township; but in seven cities there is a considerable part of the population of the township outside of the city limits, as shown in the following list:

	Population of township 1910.	Population of city 1910.	Township population outside city 1910.
Joliet.....	50,640	34,670	15,970
Rockford.....	48,405	45,401	3,004
Decatur.....	35,739	31,140	4,599
Danville.....	35,538	27,871	7,667
Aurora.....	34,163	29,807	4,356
Kankakee.....	17,654	13,986	3,670
Peoria.....		66,950	.....
Three townships.....	72,518	.....	5,568
Quincy.....		36,587	.....
Two townships.....	42,043	.....	5,461
Elgin.....		25,976	.....
Two townships.....	28,895	.....	2,919
Chicago Heights.....		14,525	.....
Bloomington township.....	18,339	.....	3,814

In some of these townships part of the population outside of the city is included in incorporated villages; but in most cases the larger part, and sometimes all, have no local government other than that of the township. The most striking case is that of Joliet, where a population of 16,000 in the suburbs of the city has no municipal organization other than as part of the township.

TOWNSHIPS IN CITIES OVER FIFTY THOUSAND.

By an Act of 1901, in all townships lying wholly within a city of more than 50,000 population, the powers of townships and town officers may be exercised by county authorities, on petition of 1,000 voters and vote of the township adopting the Act. This Act is applicable to the townships included in the cities of Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and East St. Louis; and has been adopted in Springfield.

In the townships adopting the Act, the powers vested in the township, including all the powers vested in the town meetings and the board of auditors, are exercised by the county board. The county clerk is *ex officio* town clerk and township assessor, and the treasurer of the county is *ex officio* collector and supervisor. The offices of highway commissioners are abolished in such townships. Such towns, however, continue to elect supervisors as members of the county board, and also justices of the peace.

The provisions of this Act should at least be made optional for towns with less than 50,000 population which are coincident with cities or villages. Indeed, all cities and villages of over 10,000 population might well be constituted as distinct towns.

POWERS OF TOWNS.

Every town is invested with corporate capacity to sue and be sued, to own and control property and to make necessary contracts. The electors present at the annual town meeting have the following powers:

To make orders for the sale, regulation or use of corporate property, to take necessary measures for the exercise of corporate powers, and to institute or defend suits at law or in equity.

To vote taxes for roads and bridges, for lawsuits and other purposes required by law.

To prevent noxious weeds, encourage the planting of trees, regulate fences and the running at large of cattle and other animals, establish pounds and provide for poundmasters, and provide public wells and watering places.

To make by-laws and rules necessary to carry into effect the powers granted, to impose fines and to apply penalties for the interests of the town.

In towns which are co-extensive with incorporated cities and villages, the town meeting cannot exercise the powers enumerated after the first paragraph of the foregoing list. Even for other towns the list of powers is not impressive.

At special town meetings, the electors have power to fill vacancies in the town offices; to provide for repairing highways and bridges, in cases of emergency; and to act upon subjects postponed from the annual town meeting.

Additional provisions in regard to the powers of towns and town meetings are found in Acts other than the township organization law.

Under the law for roads and bridges the most important part of the taxing power of towns, that of levying taxes for roads and bridges, is vested in the highway commissioners and the board of town auditors; and road and bridge taxes are levied by the town meetings only for additional amounts above the ordinary levies, and after due notice.

On previous notice, the electors at town meeting may vote on the adoption of the labor system for the payment of labor and property road taxes.

By Act of 1905, on request of twenty-five electors notice shall be given that the question of building, purchasing or leasing a town hall will be brought up at the annual town meeting.¹

Under the law providing for anti-saloon territory, each town (and also each city, village or precinct), on petition of one-fourth of the total vote at the last election, may vote at any election to become anti-saloon territory, in which it is unlawful to grant licenses or to sell intoxicating liquor.²

TOWN MEETINGS.

As in New England and a few other states, the Illinois law on township organization provides for an annual town meeting of the electors in each town, for the election of town officers and the transaction of the business of the town. This annual town meeting is held on the first Tuesday of April, notice of the time and place having been posted or printed beforehand. Special town meetings may also be held, with proper notice stating the object of such meeting.

The electors present between 8 and 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the town meeting day are called to order by the town clerk and choose one of their

¹ Laws of 1905, p. 397.

² Laws of 1907, p. 297; Hurd's Statutes (1911) ch. 43, pars. 25, 26, 35.

number moderator; and the polls for the election of town officers are opened. In the larger towns several polling places are provided. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the polls are closed; and the moderator calls the meeting to order for the transaction of business, the town clerk acting as clerk of the meeting.

Special town meetings shall be held when the supervisor, town clerk and a justice of the peace, or any two of them, with fifteen voters of the town, file a statement that such a special meeting is necessary. Notices of special meetings must set forth the object of the meeting; and no other business can be done.

In actual practice the town meeting in Illinois is much less important than in New England, and occupies a less prominent place than might be supposed from the language of the statutes. This is due in the main to the much smaller powers of the town meeting as compared with those of the New England towns, which attend to most of the public business carried on in this State by the incorporated villages and small cities.

Even with respect to the powers granted to towns, the town meeting is of much less importance than in New England. The authority to levy the principal local tax—for roads and bridges—is vested in town officers; and the taxing power of the town meeting is limited to the small amount for general purposes, and the levy of an additional road or bridge tax above the amount which the highway commissioners may levy.

Besides the difference in substantial powers, differences in methods of procedure further mark a contrast between towns in New England and in Illinois. In the New England states the warrant calling the town meeting must specify the business to be transacted at the annual meeting, as well as at special meetings; while in Illinois no such notice is required as to the ordinary business at the annual town meeting.

Under these conditions, the town meeting in Illinois in most towns is attended by but few persons, and attracts little attention. This is especially notable in towns containing cities and villages of some size.

In the less populous and more distinctly rural townships a somewhat greater proportionate interest is shown in many places by the reported attendance at the town meetings; and in some places a relatively large number are present. Yet even in most of such towns the attendance and interest falls far short of the traditions of the institution.

To secure some definite data in regard to the existing conditions at town meetings in Illinois, an inquiry was sent to the town clerks throughout the State, asking for the attendance and vote at the town meetings in April, 1912. Later, in connection with other inquiries, county officials were asked to report their opinions as to the effectiveness and value of the town meetings in this State at the present time; and the county clerks were asked for statistics as to the vote and attendance at the annual election and town meeting in April, 1912.

Replies were received from 535 town clerks, out of a total of 1,430 townships in the State. This record has of itself some significance as to the serviceableness of the town clerks in the towns from which no response was received. Two county clerks returned substantially complete returns as to the vote and attendance at town meetings in their counties (Livingston and Montgomery); and several others reported the vote cast at town elections. Altogether some report was received from 622 towns; but in a good many cases no report of attendance at the town meeting was given, and the total number for which a report of attendance at town meeting was received is 440.

In the replies from the town clerks to the two simple questions asked, there was shown a good deal of confusion between the annual town election and the business session of the town meeting in the afternoon. In a good many answers the number of votes cast and the number of voters attending the town meeting are reported as the same; and the figures reported, in

comparison with the population and the statistics from other towns, indicate that the total number of votes cast during the day has also been given as the attendance at the town meeting. In most cases the vote given is evidently the total vote cast for town officers during the election; but in some reports, the number of votes is apparently the number voting at the business meeting in the afternoon.

The number of towns reporting the attendance within certain limits is given below:

	Towns.
Not more than 10 present.....	18
11-25 present.....	82
26-50 present.....	139
51-75 present.....	61
75-100 present.....	44
More than 100 present.....	39
	<hr/> 383
Number of votes evidently reported as attendance at town meeting.....	57
Total.....	<hr/> 440

Of the towns reporting definite information, nearly two-thirds had an attendance at the business session of not over fifty, and only about one in ten had an attendance of over 100. But it cannot be assumed that these proportions will hold for all the towns in the State. The towns for which reports have been received probably include most of those where there was any considerable attendance and interest in the town meetings. Allowing, however, for meetings with a fair attendance and not reported, it may be estimated that for all the towns in the State, less than a fourth have an attendance of fifty at the business session of the annual town meeting; and not over one in twenty have an attendance of more than 100. Yet nearly every town has a population of at least 1,000, and should have more than 200 voters.

The largest number of well attended town meetings were reported from Cook, Henry, Livingston and Will counties.

Below is a list of towns from which an attendance of 100 or more was reported at the town meeting in 1912, apparently at the business session:

TABLE XI—TOWN MEETINGS REPORTING AN ATTENDANCE OF 100 OR MORE, APRIL, 1912.

County.	Township.	Population 1910.	Number of votes.	Voters at town meeting.
Adams.....	Beverly.....	890	179	100
	Melrose.....	1,915	280	190
Boone.....	Spring.....	999	216	100
Carroll.....	Rock Creek.....	1,849	368	225
Christian.....	Rosemond.....	1,058	125	125
Cook.....	Bremen.....	1,898	360	150
	Norwood.....	5,251	132	132
	Elk Grove.....	1,302	134	150
	Rich.....	1,301	87	100
Cumberland.....	Sumpter.....	2,245	417	102
Effingham.....	Teutopolis.....	983	203	100
	West.....	765	147	100
Ford.....	Sullivan.....	1,185	271	140
Gallatin.....	North Fork.....	1,227	300	100
Grundy.....	Greenfield.....	3,287	417	150
Henry.....	Andover.....	1,012	181	100
	Annawan.....	1,089	302	100
	Western.....	1,417	278	100
Iroquois.....	Artesia.....	1,017	298	175
	Degognia.....	824	.....	150
Jackson.....	Ora.....	946	171	125
	Pomona.....	1,720	251	100

Table XI—Concluded.

County.	Township.	Population 1910.	Number of votes.	Voters at town meeting.
Kankakee.....	St. Anne.....	2,010	504	176
Knox.....	Victoria.....	1,087	110	110
Lake.....	Antioch.....	2,308	101	100
LaSalle.....	Brookfield.....	812	175	125
Lee.....	Alto.....	916	203	102
	Sublette.....	-----	222	150
Livingston.....	Chatsworth.....	1,717	400	109
	Dwight.....	2,803	625	125
	Odell.....	1,692	414	150
	Saunemin.....	1,154	284	105
McDonough.....	Chalmers.....	787	160	100
McLean.....	Lawndale.....	755	156	100
Macon.....	Long Creek.....	1,109	232	150
Macoupin.....	Hillyard.....	908	193	150
	South Otter.....	910	60	100
Madison.....	Ft. Russell.....	1,067	203	175
Marion.....	Raccoon.....	1,093	157	125
Mercer.....	Mercer.....	2,810	359	100
Montgomery.....	East Fork.....	2,934	571	125
Moultrie.....	Marrowbone.....	1,750	335	140
Ogle.....	Forreston.....	1,815	411	335
Platt.....	Sangamon.....	1,254	240	180
Rock Island.....	Drury.....	1,048	156	140
St. Clair.....	Shilow Valley.....	1,476	234	150
Saline.....	Brushy.....	1,139	239	150
Sangamon.....	Cartwright.....	1,831	347	150
	Cotton Hill.....	840	156	100
Shelby.....	Flat Branch.....	851	141	200
Tazewell.....	Washington.....	2,930	775	250
Vermilion.....	Ross.....	3,786	129	160
Washington.....	Bolo.....	1,069	210	100
	Hoyletin.....	1,641	367	125
White.....	Gray.....	1,752	140	150
Whiteside.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	3,392	270	150
Will.....	Channahon.....	936	213	100
	Custer.....	533	126	100
	Joliet.....	50,640	3,140	200
	Manhattan.....	1,118	327	200
	Monroe.....	1,121	266	100
Williamson.....	Corinth.....	1,210	233	100

In the above list it will be noted that in most cases the attendance is reported at 100 or some other round number, indicating clearly that these figures are only approximations; and in some instances at least may easily be an over-estimate.

In the more populous towns, containing a city or village of some size, the attendance at town meetings is always an insignificant number; and in such towns at least the town meeting serves no useful purpose under present conditions.

Where a town is co-extensive with an incorporated city or village, the townmeeting may not exercise most of the usual legal powers; and in such towns no town meetings appear to be held. In other towns including cities and villages of considerable population, town meetings have the usual legal powers; but in fact the attendance is purely nominal. The following record of reports from town meetings for such towns for April, 1912, shows only one such town with any considerable attendance, Joliet, where about 200 were present, while 3,140 votes were cast at the town election. With this exception, the largest attendance in towns of this class was 50, in Mattoon; in most of these towns the attendance was only from 20 to 30; while in Danville there were but three persons present and in Urbana only the town clerk appeared.

TABLE XII—TOWN MEETINGS IN TOWNS EMBRACING CITIES AND VILLAGES,
APRIL, 1912.

	Population 1910.	Number of votes.	Number at town meeting.
Joliet.....	50,640	3,140	200
Rockford.....	48,405	9,820	22
Danville.....	35,538	.....	3
Elgin.....	27,246	.....	.....
1910.....	.....	3,537	30
1911.....	.....	1,675	20
1912.....	.....	747	26
Proviso.....	26,921	2,500	9
Galesburg.....	23,118	.....	23
Oak Park.....	19,444	1,911	.....
Kankakee.....	17,654	2,200	15
LaSalle.....	17,239	2,869	30
Champaign.....	13,353	.....	25
New Trier.....	12,532	1,423	12
Mattoon.....	12,401	2,000	50
Canton.....	12,369	.....	25
Centralia.....	11,923	1,980	30
Lyons.....	11,289	.....	9
Herrin.....	10,873	1,672	16
Harrisburg.....	10,749	.....	22
Urbana.....	9,378	.....	1
Pontiac.....	7,073	1,768	20
Nameoki.....	6,050	1,097	50
Cartersville.....	4,851	1,027	.....
Sycamore.....	4,785	201	15
Hillsboro.....	4,608	.....	7

The opinions of county officials as to the effectiveness and value of the town meetings in Illinois was also decisively in the negative. Two-thirds of those replying to this question stated it had little or no value; and many added that such meetings should be abolished. Even many of those whose replies were more favorable to the town meeting, said, "if the people would attend," or admitted that the interest and active value of these meetings were slight; but they believed they should be continued as a potential force. From half of the counties under township organization none of the replies received were in favor of the town meetings. From only five counties under township organization were no criticisms received; and in two of these only a single official answered the question as to the town meeting. Moreover, the strongest expression in favor of the town meeting came, not from the northern counties where the New England influence is most important, but from Douglas, Lawrence and Shelby counties, in the central part of the State. But the reports from town clerks in these counties do not indicate that a large attendance and interest in the town meetings is more common in these counties than in others.

The Board of Supervisors of Champaign County, at their meeting in March, 1912, adopted the following resolutions in regard to town meetings and town elections:

That the town meeting now provided by law be abolished, and all duties thereof be turned over to the board of town auditors.

That in case the town meeting is continued, the moderator at all town meetings shall be elected at 2:00 o'clock.

That the general election law shall apply to all town elections.

Of the numerous criticisms and adverse reports of town meetings submitted to the committee, the following will serve as illustrations:

Fred Hess, county clerk of Champaign County writes:

"The effectiveness and value of the town meeting depends wholly on the interest taken in same by the voters. As a rule in this county, the voters take little or no active interest in the town meetings, and all that is done is usually looked after by a very few people, usually the officer whose duty it is to do so."

W. S. Binns, county clerk of Pike County, addressing a meeting of the committee stated that only about one-twentieth of the voters attended town meetings.

"They call in several fellows, tell them they want to meet to levy a township tax. They get one to make a motion that they levy a certain amount and have some fellow second it."

A. N. Banes, county clerk of Montgomery County, addressing a meeting of the committee stated that he had observed about 6 or 7 per cent of the voters at the regular annual town meeting, and that there was no general interest.

"I usually attend the meetings. During the last five years I have been there four times, and in that time I have never seen more than twelve" (in a township of 2,000 voters).

F. J. Knight, county treasurer of DuPage County, writes:

"The town meeting should be abolished. Not 5 per cent of the voters are able to be present and no notice is given of the subjects to be brought up for consideration. All matters which are now submitted to the town meeting, in my judgment, should be placed on the ballot, so that all voters might have an opportunity to express their opinions on the matters submitted."

Wm. L. Martin, state's attorney of White County, writes:

"I think that the town meeting has become obsolete and has outlived its usefulness. In my experience, the citizens have lost interest in this method of transacting the town business, and invariably a very small minority of the citizens speak for the town."

Harry E. Green, county superintendent of schools in DeKalb County, writes:

"Out of 1,200 voters in this township, not more than fifteen have been present at any one meeting in the past four years."

John S. Brown, surveyor of DeWitt County, writes:

"If you mean by the town meetings, the caucuses which are held before elections and primaries, I think the trouble with all such meetings is that they are attended largely by men who are seeking favors and by those whom they have influenced to come to the meetings to further their ends. There are too many of our voters throughout the county who do not take sufficient interest in public affairs to drop their work for a few hours for the good of the community at large. Unless we can convince the people of our country of the necessity of each person studying the problems of his community and if possible those of our nation, and as far as may be, voicing his opinion, we can not complain if our affairs are handled largely by men who wish to hold office for the sole purpose of the personal gain and the prestige they may gain thereby."

The town clerk of a town of 2,500 population, in one of the northern counties stated that:

"The thirteen persons reported present when the town meeting was called to order included six judges and clerks of election, two town officers, one professional candidate for moderator and one innocent bystander in booth marking ballot, leaving three plain citizens who were evidently interested in the meeting. Two or three persons came in to vote at town election while the meeting was in session."

In reply to a request for further information as the business transacted and interest displayed, he replied:

"At the last town meeting we levied the town tax and reports of the supervisor and commissioners of highways were read. For over twenty-five years past on three occasions the road and bridge tax was levied at town meeting; not on account of any public interest in the matter however; the commissioners just had it done that way. Also during this period of time two resolutions were adopted, count 'em, two in over twenty-five years. One was in relation to the partial support of a pauper who had a brother of moderate means, and was submitted at the request of the supervisor. It was unnecessary but it gave the supervisor something to crawl behind if his action was questioned. The other resolution related to weeds along the highways. Some important business in twenty-five years!

"Previous to 1896 it was not even the custom to levy the town tax at the town meeting. This left only the reports to be read and many times that was not done. When I was first elected clerk in 1894 it was the custom for the supervisor to tell the clerk how much money he wanted for town purposes for the ensuing year and the clerk would make out a certificate for the amount asked and file the same with the county clerk. About this time the railroad companies got busy looking up the manner in which town taxes were levied and some towns got along without any revenue from the railroads for a season, but something was learned and since 1896 the levy has been made at the town meeting. It is only a matter of form however, absolutely no public interest being taken in the meetings, the attendance being composed of the judges and clerks of election in session at the place where the meeting is held, two or three town officials and perhaps a chance voter or two. I am satisfied, very well satisfied, that the general public does not care a damn about town meeting in this locality.

"What if an irresponsible bunch 'had it in' for the supervisor and others in authority and would attend such a meeting as we have and vote a tax levy of thirty cents?

"What is the use of reading the supervisor's annual statement to the assembled electors (13 perhaps) when the same is posted for inspection and published in the local paper?

"What is the use of reading the report of commissioners of highways when their treasurer's report is published?

"What is there worth while (except tax levy) to be done at town meeting anyhow as matters stand today?

"The town meeting as I have met it is a farce and in my opinion should be abolished, even if the town clerk would lose a \$2.50 fee each year; but say, don't have any change go into effect until 1914—my term expires then."

Examples of qualified statements are shown in the following:

C. S. Cutting, probate judge of Cook County, writes:

"The town meetings in strictly rural townships is an admirable institution, and is effective in many ways. It permits absolute home rule in those matters, which are strictly local. But in townships which contain populous villages or cities, the town meeting is a farce, is ineffective, wasteful and absurd."

William A. Blodgett, county judge of Whiteside County, writes:

"Town meetings has but little effect and practically no value at present, but should be made to have much effect and value as a place of meeting and exchanging views, taking action on public matters of the town, etc. This of course, cannot be forced by legislation, but might be by legislation supported by sentiment and education."

J. Arthur Baird, county judge of Hancock County, writes of the town meeting:

"Not as effective as in olden times, but still stands ready to render us a service."

Geo. B. McClelland, county superintendent of schools, Greene County, writes:

"The value of town meetings is much greater than their effectiveness, but they give the people the opportunity."

In some towns the interests in town meetings seem to have been transferred to a preliminary caucus held some time before the annual town meeting.

The town clerk of Elgin, writes:

"A Republican caucus is held to make nominations for town officers and those named are elected. This year there was no opposition whatever for any town office, and only by a special effort on the part of a few individuals who personally requested voters to go to the polls was the vote made semi-respectable. Everything goes for the primaries April 9, and April 2 was entirely put in the shade. We average twenty to thirty present at the business meeting at 2:00 o'clock."

A town clerk in McHenry County, after reporting an attendance of fifty-eight, adds:

"March 16, caucus we had 252 votes cast; fight all in caucus. About 400 votes in township."

Most of those in favor of continuing the town meeting gave only brief answers; and in some cases it was not clear that the writers were acquainted with any place where such meetings were well attended and active institutions.

Mr. Grimes, chairman of the board of supervisors of Christian County, addressing the committee, said:

"I think we have on an average of 100 there, sometimes more. We have a good deal of discussion in regard to caring for roads—in other words anything for the betterment of the townships.

"Another thing which has something to do with getting out a crowd is a dinner that is given that day. The Ladies' Aid have a dinner, also a supper, that brings a crowd to town. That possibly has a good deal to do with it. Quite a number of the ladies from the country come in, and of course their husbands come with them."

A town clerk in DeKalb County after reporting an attendance of ten at the town meetings, adds: "How is this for confidence in town officers? Not so bad, is it?

A town clerk in DeWitt County writes:

"There was about eight or ten voters in the office, but there was one hundred on the outside to hear the reports as near as I can tell."

In other states where the system of town and county government is similar to that in Illinois in counties under township organization, the powers and importance of the town meeting have also become of little significance.¹ In New York the town taxes are levied by the county board of supervisors and appropriations for more than \$500 are made by ballot of the tax payers at the town election. The business session of town meetings for the most part are attended by but few. In large towns containing several election precincts, the town meeting is simply an election by ballot in the several precincts, and there is practically no general session for the transaction of business.

In Michigan business sessions of town meetings are seldom attended by anything more than a handful of voters; and this situation has been recognized by a provision in the town law authorizing the town board to levy the town tax, where the town meeting does not act.

It seems clear that town meetings in the great majority of towns in Illinois are but slightly attended and of very little value if any; and so far as these towns are concerned might well be abolished. At the same time, the existence of active town meetings in even a small number of rural towns stands in the way of an attempt to abolish town meetings entirely; while the recognition of annual township meetings in the State Constitution also prevents their complete abolition.

Under these conditions, some suggestions may be made for town meetings in places where they are now effective or where they may be revived, while other changes may be proposed for dealing with the conditions as they exist in most of the towns throughout the State.

In the first place, the notice for the annual town meeting should state the business to be transacted, as well as the time and place; and this notice should be given more publicity. In the next place a minimum attendance (at least 25) should be required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The town meeting should further have authority (but not necessarily exclusive power) to determine the rate of town taxation for all town purposes, within prescribed limits; and the powers of the town meetings should be extended to deal with the problems of small villages, so that the continued multiplication of petty village corporations should be made less necessary. With such provisions, the town meeting would have some reasons for existence, and might not only continue in places where it is now active, but might also be revived in other towns.

¹ A. Fairlie: Local government in counties, towns and villages, p. 169.

But it cannot be assumed that even with these changes, the town meeting will become an effective organ as a general rule; and to meet the more common situation, other changes in the law are needed. For this purpose, there should be a clearly defined chief executive officer in each town and the board of town auditors should be re-organized, its powers should be revised and its name changed to indicate its broader authority. As suggested elsewhere, the town assessor should be abolished, and a single road commissioner substituted for the present three highway commissioners in each town. With these changes, a town board could be constituted, composed of the supervisor, town clerk, road commissioner and two justices of the peace. This board should have the powers of the present board of town auditors, as to making appointments to fill vacancies and should also act as town board of health. The town board should further be authorized to adopt local ordinances, subject to their disapproval by the town meeting or a referendum vote at the town election; while in case of no action by the town meeting, the town board should have authority to levy the necessary town taxes.

These changes would permit the continuation of the "old-fashioned" town meeting, wherever it retains any vitality; and would also provide more effective machinery for the great majority of Illinois towns.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The town officers are a supervisor (with assistant supervisors in the more populous towns), town clerk, assessor, collector, now elected for two-year terms, one-half of the supervisors in alternate years; three commissioners of highways, elected for three years, one retiring each year; and two to five justices of the peace and two to five constables, elected every four years.

Under the present arrangement, in most of the townships only a commissioner of highways is elected in alternate years; while in the more populous towns only a highway commissioner and one-half of the supervisors. This serves to reduce further the importance of the alternate annual town meetings; while requiring the expense of an election to be met each year. If a single highway commissioner, elected for two or more years, were provided in place of the present board of three, all the town elections could be made biennial. The board of supervisors of Champaign County have proposed that the town clerk and collector be elected alternately with the supervisor, and that the assessor be elected each year.

Anyone elected as supervisor, town clerk, assessor or commissioner of highways who refuses to serve shall forfeit to the town the sum of \$25.00.

Vacancies in town offices are filled by appointment by the supervisor, town clerk and justices of the peace.

The town clerk and supervisors receive \$2.50 per day when attending to town business in town, and \$3.00 per day when out of town; the clerk, supervisors and justices when acting as a board of appointment or board of auditors receive \$1.50 per day. The supervisor also receives additional compensation as overseer of the poor; and the town clerk receives fees for certain services.

The board of supervisors of Champaign County have recommended that the compensation of all town officers, including that of the supervisor as treasurer of the town fund should be a stated annual salary.

SUPERVISOR.

As a town officer, the principal function of the supervisor is to receive and pay out money for town charges, except that for highways and bridges. He receives accounts against the town and lays them before the board of town auditors, accounts to the board of auditors for all moneys received

and disbursed, and files with the town clerk for presentation to the annual town meeting a financial statement, showing balances turned over, receipts, payments and indebtedness.¹

As the road and bridge tax is the most important town revenue, the amounts handled by the supervisors are small. The supervisor should act as treasurer of all town funds, including the road tax. Some more systematic record might then be required of town finances.

The supervisor also acts as overseer of the poor, except in towns of over 4,000 population, where on request of the supervisor overseers may be appointed by the county board. The overseers of the poor look after persons in need of relief, may furnish temporary relief or arrange for the care of poor persons where the county does not have a poor house.²

Assistant supervisors have no power or duties as town officers; but with the supervisors are members of the county board of their respective counties.

TOWN CLERK.

The town clerk keeps the records of the town meetings and other books and papers of the town, certifies to the county board all votes for raising money and to the county clerk the amount of taxes required for town purposes, and acts as clerk of the board of town auditors and the highway commissioners.

TOWN BOARDS.

The supervisor, town clerk, and justices of the peace of each town constitute a board of town auditors, which meets twice a year to examine the accounts of the supervisor, overseer of the poor and commissioners of highways; and examines and audits all claims against the town and the compensation of town officers.

The supervisor, assessor and town clerk of every town constitute a board of health, with the same powers as the boards of county commissioners in counties not under township organization.³

Supervisors, town clerks and town boards are provided only for towns in counties under township organization. Other town officers—assessors, collectors, highway commissioners, justices of the peace and constable—perform functions for which officials are provided for all the counties in the State; and such officials can best be noted in a discussion of the systems of local tax administration, local road administration and justices and constables.

In tax administration, there is an important difference between counties under township organization and counties not under township organization. But highway commissioners, justices of the peace and constables, are elected by local districts in all the counties in the State, with this distinction between the two classes of counties, that in counties under township organization, these officials are all elected by towns; while in counties not under township organization highway commissioners are elected by road districts, and justices of the peace and constables are elected by election precincts.

TOWN TAXES AND FINANCES.

Statistics of the town taxes in table XIII in Illinois serve to illustrate and emphasize the petty nature of town business. The amounts of town taxes, apart from the road and bridge tax are so small, that they are not shown separately in the statements of taxes published by the Auditor of Public Accounts. But data for the year 1911 furnished by the county clerks of thirty-three counties, including 624 towns, are sufficient to show the general situation.

¹ Hurd's Statutes, ch. 139.

² Ibid, ch. 107, par. 18-27, 29.

³ Ibid, ch. 34, par. 116-121.

In a good number of towns the tax levy for general town purposes is only a few hundred dollars; and the average of the data reported, excluding Cook County, was \$615. In twenty-four of the thirty-three counties from which data was secured, the general town levies ranged from 2 to 3 per cent of the total taxes. In Kane and Rock Island counties, the general town taxes amounted to only about 1 per cent of the total taxes; in Peoria County to only seven-tenths of 1 per cent; in Winnebago County and Cook County to only three-fifths of 1 per cent. In Lee and Pike counties the town taxes were about 4 per cent of the total taxes. The largest proportion reported was in Crawford County, where the general town taxes were about 5 per cent of the total taxes.

The average town tax rate in most of the counties reporting data, ranged between 6 and 9 cents on the one hundred dollars. In only four of the thirty-three counties was the average town rate more than 9 cents. In Clark County the average was 10 cents, in Marion County 10½ cents, in Pike County 12 cents, and in Crawford County it was 19 cents. It may be noted that all of these counties with the highest average of town taxes are in the central and southern parts of the State, and none in the northern counties where the traditions of the New England towns are supposed to be strongest. In eight of the thirty-three counties the average town rate was less than 6 cents; in Cook and Peoria county it was only about 3 cents; and in Winnebago County only 2.2 cents. The general average of town taxes on the total valuation of these counties was 4.4 cents on the one hundred dollars. Excluding the assessed valuation of property in towns where there was no town tax, the general average rate was 9.2 cents.

Of the 621 towns for which data was secured, thirty-two levied no town tax in 1911; in 464 the town tax rate was from 1 to 10 cents on the one hundred dollars; in 104 (about one in six) the rate was over 10 cents; in only twenty-seven of these towns was the town rate as much as 20 cents, and in only 10 was it as high as 30 cents.

Below is a list of the ten towns where the town tax rate in 1911 was 30 cents or more, with the number reported present at the town meeting in 1912 for those towns from which reports of attendance have been received:

	Town tax rate— cents.	Per cent of total taxes.	Number at town meeting 1912.
Hamilton, Lee county.....	56	12	104
East Grove, Lee county.....	53	20	.....
Lemont, Cook county.....	46	10	.....
Timber, Peoria county.....	45	15	.....
Black Hawk, Rock Island county.....	45	14	20
Orion, Fulton county.....	39	25	.....
Martin, McLean county.....	38	12	.....
Hancock, Hancock county.....	37	14	200
Peoria, Peoria county.....	32	8	16
St. Albans, Hancock county.....	30	11	.....

Apparently even a relatively high rate of town taxes does not always insure a large attendance at the town meeting. These maximum rates are, however, moderate compared with the rate of \$1.20 authorized for cities and villages, and usually levied even in the smaller cities.

Of much more importance is the road and bridge tax. But this tax is levied by the road district highway commissioners in counties not under township organization, as well as in towns under the township system; and in towns the road and bridge tax is ordinarily levied by the highway commissioners and not by the town meeting. In only nine towns, for which data has been secured, was the rate of the road and bridge tax large enough to indicate that there was a levy made by the town meeting. The road and bridge tax will therefore be more fitly considered in the discussion on road administration.

There are no records of town and highway receipts and expenditures other than the books and reports of the local officials in each town and road district. An examination of the records of the town supervisors and the treasurers of the highway commissioners in Sangamon County disclosed the absence of any attempt at a system of accounts other than a cash book of the most primitive sort, with no effort to classify expenditures and with frequent errors in the extensions of figures. This is in marked contrast with the financial records of the school districts noted later in this report. An analysis of the data secured indicated that the principal items of town expenses were for the assessment of property and the compensation of town officers. The town collector's commissions and county clerks fees are not shown in the supervisor's records, although these amount to two-thirds of the amounts handled by the supervisors. In the highway commissioners' records there is no clear distinction between expenditures for ordinary purposes and for permanent improvements; but only about one-fourth of the expenditures for the period covered appeared to be for permanent improvements.¹

TABLE XIII.—TOWN TAXES IN ILLINOIS, 1911.

County.	Number of towns.	Amount of town taxes.	Per cent of total taxes.	Average rate.	Smallest.	Largest.	Towns Over 10 cents.
Adams.....	22	\$ 7,624	2½	6	2	22	20
Bond.....	9	4,686	3	9	0	13	2
Champaign.....	28	18,980	2½	6	3	9	0
Clark.....	15	7,046	2½	10	0	21	9
Crawford.....	10	16,661	5	19	0	17	4
Cook.....	37	336,074	3	23.4	30	46	8
DeKalb.....	19	11,994	2	6	2	26	1
Douglas.....	9	9,532	2½	8½	5	15	2
Edgar.....	15	12,817	3	8	5	18	4
Fayette.....	18	7,891	3	9½	3	19	7
Fulton.....	26	12,227	2	7	0	39	6
Hancock.....	25	12,855	3	8	0	37	6
Henderson.....	11	2,989	2	4	0	7.5	0
Henry.....	24	11,398	2	5½	0	29	6
Kane.....	16	14,294	1	4	0	11	1
Lawrence.....	9	6,795	2	8	0	28	2
Lee.....	22	15,859	4	9	3.3	56	3
Livingston.....	30	15,290	2½	5½	2	11	1
Logan.....	17	12,581	2½	7	3.7	10.4	1
McLean.....	30	23,518	2½	8	3	38	1
Macoupin.....	26	12,783	3	9	4	20	8
Marion.....	17	7,743	2	10½	0	23	11
Montgomery.....	18	10,928	2½	7	4	13	3
Mercer.....	15	5,618	2	5	1½	8.4	0
Peoria.....	20	11,891	7	23	.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	24	12,925	4	12	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island.....	18	10,023	1	5	0	45	4
Sangamon.....	27	35,077	3	29	0	24	6
Platt.....	8	9,269	3	8	4½	35	2
Schuyler.....	13	3,602	2½	6½	0	15	3
Tazewell.....	20	.....	.....	.....	3	22	3
Warren.....	15	9,600	2½	7	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	16	6,647	6	2½	0	20.9	3
33 counties.....	624	\$697,137	.....	4	0	56	110

¹ See report on the Finances of the Towns, Road Districts and Schools in Sangamon county, by O. R. Martin, appended to this report.

² Cook county, excluding towns with no town taxes, 14 cents.

Peoria county, excluding city of Peoria, 8 cents.

Rock Island county, excluding town of Moline, 7 cents.

Sangamon county, excluding Capitol township, 14 cents.

³ Nothing in 9 towns, 5 cents in Chicago.

⁴ Average rate on total valuation of these counties, 4.4 cents.

Average rate excluding valuation of towns embracing cities with no town tax, 9.2 cents.

C. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

LOCAL TAX ADMINISTRATION.

ASSESSMENT.

The assessment of property for taxation is affected by the different systems of local administration in Illinois. In counties not under township organization, the county treasurer is *ex officio* county assessor. The board of county commissioners acts as the county board of review.

In Cook County, there is elected a board of five assessors, which appoints deputy assessors, while the town assessors elected by the towns outside of Chicago, act as deputy assessors in their towns. A county board of review of three members is also elected.

In other counties under township organization, the county treasurer is supervisor of assessments; and an assessor is elected in each town.¹ The county board of review consists of the chairman of the board of supervisors and two other members appointed each year by the county judge.

Assessors are required, by the revenue law of 1898, to take a special oath of office, and to give bond to diligently, faithfully and impartially perform the duties enjoined by law. The compensation of the assessor is determined by the county board or the board of town auditors, within limits named in the law;² and each assessor has the power, with the advice and consent of the county board or board of town auditors, to appoint one or more deputies, when necessary.

The duties of assessors are to value and assess for taxation the real and personal property in the town. As previously noted, lists of real estate are prepared by the county clerk. The assessor is required every fourth year to view and value each tract or lot of land, and in the intervening years to list and assess real property not on the assessment list, to add the value of improvements and make deductions for any impairment of value. The revenue law provides that personal property shall be listed by the owners. Assessors are also required to call at the office or residence of each person required to list property and secure a sworn statement of his taxable property; and whenever he fails to obtain such a statement it is his duty to assess the value of such property.

The original assessments are subject to revision by the county boards of review; and the aggregate valuation for each county may be altered by the State Board of Equalization, which also assesses the property of railroads and the capital stock of certain classes of Illinois corporations.

On the assessed valuation taxes are levied by all the various taxing authorities including the State, county and other local authorities. As already noted, the town taxes form a very small part of the total, so that the assessors are not merely local officers, but act in large part as agents of the State as is also shown by the detailed provisions of the revenue law defining their powers and duties.

There have been prolonged and emphatic complaints of the system of town assessment of property since its introduction and this has continued after numerous amendments of the law and the introduction of a considerable measure of county supervision. The revenue commission of 1886 recommended that town assessors be abolished, and that county assessors be established in all counties. This recommendation was renewed by the special tax commission of 1910.

¹ In Capitol township (co-extensive with Springfield) the county clerk is *ex-officio* town assessor.

² In townships of less than 5,000 inhabitants, not less than \$2.50 nor more than \$5.00 per day; in towns of not less than 5,000 inhabitants, not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$10.00 per day; and in townships containing more than 15,000 inhabitants, additional compensation may be allowed making the entire compensation for making the assessment not exceeding \$1,000.

Replies from county officials to inquiries made for the committee on county and township organization were in favor of the substitution of county assessors in place of town assessors by more than three to one. From fifty counties under township organization and all the seventeen counties not under township organization, the sentiment was strongly in favor of county assessors, and from fifty-nine counties there was no opinion in favor of town assessors. From sixteen counties the replies were in favor of town assessors.

In a report on taxation in Illinois prepared for the special tax commission of 1910, it was shown that the assessed taxable valuation of property in Illinois in 1900 and 1904 (supposed to be one-fifth of the full value) was less than an eighth of the census estimates of the true value of the tangible property.¹ Real estate was assessed at only one-seventh of the census estimates; and the ratio of assessed valuation to the census estimates ranged from only 10 per cent in some counties to as high as 20 per cent in others.² The assessed valuation of personal property was only 9 to 10 per cent of the census estimates for tangible personality, and on some classes of tangible personality the assessed valuation was less than 2 per cent of the census estimates.³ In the case of intangible personality, no estimate could be made of the degree of undervaluation; but it was clear that such property was assessed to an insignificant extent.

The census report on agriculture in Illinois for 1910 gives further data for comparing the assessed valuation of lands in Illinois with the census estimates of the value of land in farms. The table below shows the contrast between the two valuations for 1900 and 1910:

	1900.	1910.
Acres of lands assessed.....	34,572,390	34,543,813
Acres of lands in farms.....	32,794,728	32,522,937
Assessed valuation of lands and improvements.....	\$ 309,394,797	\$ 690,828,532
"Full Value" of assessors.....	\$1,546,973,985	\$2,072,485,596
Census estimate of value of farm lands and buildings.....	1,765,581,550	3,522,792,570

The real estate assessed as lands includes about 2,000,000 acres more than the land in farms reported to the census. Yet in 1900, the assessed valuation of lands (required to be one-fifth of the full value) was little more than a sixth of the census estimates for the value of farm lands and buildings. The assessed valuation of lands at the quadrennial revaluation in 1911 (now required to be one-third of the full value) was less than a fifth of the census estimate of 1910, for farm lands and buildings. The "full value" of the assessors was about 87 per cent of the census value in 1900; but was less than 60 per cent of the census value ten years later.

Moreover the undervaluation is by no means uniform throughout the State. In Cook County, where the local assessment is made by county officers, the assessed valuation of lands appears to be equal to the one-third of full value required by law. In counties not under township organization, the assessed valuation is a higher proportion of the census values (21 per cent) than in counties under township organization (19 per cent). In several counties under township organization the "full value" of the assessors is less than one-half of the census values;⁴ and in one county is less than 43 per cent of the census estimate.

The census estimates indicate that live stock is assessed at about the same ratio of true value as is farm lands, while farm implements and machinery are undervalued to a much larger degree.

For other classes of personal property there are no census estimates or other data of recent date to use as a basis of comparison. But there is no evidence of any improvement in the work of local assessors in recent years; and it seems clear that other classes of personal property are assessed at a much smaller proportion of true value than are farm lands and live stock. Even tangible personality is assessed at absurdly low figures—manufacturing

¹ J. A. Fairlie: Report on the Taxation and Revenue System of Illinois, p. 14.

² Ibid, p. 26.

³ Ibid, pp. 39, 40.

⁴ Assessed valuation for 1911, when the quadrennial revaluation of real estate was made, showing a small increase over 1910.

⁵ Knox, Tazewell, Livingston, Coles, Douglas, Moultrie and Brown.

tools and machinery at \$7,200,000 and household furniture at \$18,600,000 in 1910. Intangible personalty, such as bonds and stocks, mortgages and other credits, are practically not assessed at all in many parts of the State.

Under the present methods of assessing property for taxation, there is no question that assessed valuations are not only a small fraction of the true value, but are much below the one-third of full value provided for in the revenue law; and that there are wide variations and inequalities in the degrees of undervaluation as between different classes of property and persons and the various local districts throughout the State.

It seems clear that a much more equitable and efficient assessment of property for taxation would be made through a more complete concentration of this work in the hands of county officials, who already do a large part of the work so far as real property is concerned. But the plan hitherto proposed of adding another elective county officer for this purpose will increase the complications of a ballot already too long, and will not give assurance that competent assessors will always be selected. In many of the smaller counties, the work of valuation could be performed by the county clerk acting as assessor, or by the county treasurer, as in counties not under township organization, with the appointment of a small number of qualified deputies. In counties of larger population, a county assessor and auditor should be appointed by the county board, with a sufficient number of deputy assessors; and in the largest counties a county assessor and a county auditor might each be needed with deputies; all such officers to be appointed on the basis of definite qualifications required by law. In any case, the county assessor should also be a member of the county board of review.

In many other states the assessment of property is more largely vested in county officers. In the southern and western states all local assessments are made by county assessors; while in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, county officers have more effective powers over the town assessors than in Illinois.

Besides changes in the local administration, there is also need for a permanent State Tax Commission, with authority to supervise the local assessors, as recommended by the Special Tax Commission of 1910. Such State commissions are now established in about half of the states, including nearly all of the larger states and all of the states of the old Northwest Territory except Illinois.

TABLE XIV—EQUALIZED VALUATION OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1911, AND CENSUS VALUE OF FARM LANDS AND BUILDINGS, 1910, IN ILLINOIS COUNTIES.

Counties.	Land assessed. —acres.	Land in farms. —acres.	Equalized assessed value of land and im- provements 1911.	Census value farm land and buildings 1910.
Cook.....	387,585	387,603	\$30,567,618	\$ 85,543,087
St. Clair.....	402,137	364,523	10,430,306	34,852,932
Peoria.....	380,018	353,206	8,950,163	44,152,393
Kane.....	315,391	309,284	8,402,985	36,639,531
Sangamon.....	540,758	520,999	15,697,242	79,371,844
LaSalle.....	706,549	662,755	19,418,824	106,049,929
Madison.....	451,497	408,487	9,044,548	35,151,552
Will.....	517,436	498,651	13,435,246	61,120,393
Vermilion.....	554,781	534,385	16,987,972	81,012,166
Rock Island.....	260,645	237,936	4,760,477	25,061,206
McLean.....	736,793	733,161	22,642,340	137,424,214
Adams.....	527,819	495,864	8,062,035	39,745,372
Winnebago.....	316,939	303,080	8,271,201	30,403,422
Lake.....	273,263	251,003	5,959,715	27,842,623
Macon.....	362,378	356,946	10,638,919	62,815,284
Champaign.....	618,307	608,428	20,337,855	115,892,086
Macoupin.....	537,261	511,225	7,470,539	41,589,779
Fulton.....	528,701	506,222	9,054,761	53,737,607
Knox.....	445,894	424,381	8,636,622	54,687,082
Williamson.....	261,048	227,642	3,652,337	8,765,179
Bureau.....	541,915	524,455	12,429,270	68,547,642
Henry.....	510,863	504,927	11,195,540	62,650,387
Kankakee.....	421,317	402,237	7,175,888	49,232,564
Livingston.....	655,943	646,551	18,684,790	113,454,065
Counties with over 40,000 population.....	11,255,238	10,773,951	\$291,907,193	\$1,455,742,339

Table XIV—Continued.

Counties.	Land assessed— acres.	Land in farms— acres.	Equalized assessed value of land and im- provements 1911.	Census value farm land and buildings 1910.
Stephenson.....	352,501	344,921	\$ 6,841,604	\$35,289,867
Iroquois.....	702,647	679,335	18,057,444	97,128,296
Montgomery.....	438,226	426,398	7,690,032	36,025,686
Jackson.....	362,244	305,759	2,749,528	11,782,355
Marion.....	356,058	335,624	2,863,452	15,798,003
Christian.....	445,767	422,520	11,039,668	57,055,547
Coles.....	317,636	306,098	6,657,477	44,568,563
Whiteside.....	430,340	416,465	8,119,028	44,651,077
Tazewell.....	406,277	374,528	9,709,110	60,068,980
DeKalb.....	396,545	388,838	9,604,700	51,881,170
DuPage.....	196,458	178,600	5,340,723	22,122,920
McHenry.....	382,473	368,931	7,884,138	34,163,512
Shelby.....	484,573	461,878	8,554,213	46,036,503
Hancock.....	485,558	479,919	8,485,875	50,622,501
Logan.....	388,079	381,478	12,597,231	64,782,201
Saline.....	253,470	312,831	2,317,453	10,155,981
Jefferson.....	357,727	336,340	3,050,682	13,991,838
Pike.....	517,946	476,810	5,968,569	33,855,159
Payette.....	455,007	417,832	4,762,477	21,650,308
Ogle.....	478,281	462,010	10,802,635	49,894,845
Lee.....	459,100	443,814	10,771,608	53,555,296
Edgar.....	390,817	381,150	9,802,940	55,054,821
McDonough.....	361,404	353,776	8,076,864	46,533,369
Crawford.....	265,077	238,143	3,940,923	16,513,337
Franklin.....	264,844	222,578	3,444,346	10,177,942
Wayne.....	452,245	408,512	4,320,396	17,503,561
Counties under township organization 25, 000-40,000 population.....	10,401,300	9,826,088	\$193,453,116	\$1,000,863,678

Table XIV—Continued.

Counties.	Land assessed— acres.	Land in farms— acres.	Equalized assessed value of land and im- provements 1911.	Census value farm land and buildings 1910.
Grundy.....	267,251	249,984	\$6,664,040	\$34,632,338
Clark.....	311,647	301,318	3,258,130	18,366,072
Warren.....	338,803	326,653	8,411,985	46,835,543
White.....	308,738	285,027	3,945,088	18,049,526
Clinton.....	312,649	280,440	3,040,489	15,125,757
Lawrence.....	227,829	201,865	4,503,374	14,713,270
Jo Daviess.....	387,719	363,130	5,445,833	24,690,043
Greene.....	343,420	308,579	5,092,058	25,682,141
Woodford.....	336,610	316,064	5,402,193	53,418,314
Effingham.....	294,154	281,310	3,111,182	14,615,643
Mercer.....	346,413	326,311	6,630,419	38,712,472
Douglas.....	261,458	256,478	6,847,395	47,951,347
DeWitt.....	250,980	243,991	6,415,268	38,671,217
Washington.....	353,118	329,135	2,854,184	13,801,817
Clay.....	292,684	266,489	2,428,936	11,929,749
Hamilton.....	274,788	247,996	2,146,290	10,073,373
Jasper.....	310,030	290,375	3,665,567	16,020,330
Carroll.....	287,498	272,814	4,825,002	24,393,116
Mason.....	349,657	304,226	5,499,458	30,941,187
Ford.....	309,900	304,019	9,776,790	48,886,983
Bond.....	238,119	223,286	2,737,914	12,028,968
Platt.....	275,618	274,937	7,848,096	50,902,531
Richland.....	223,505	217,258	2,234,570	11,168,338
Marshall.....	246,008	232,456	6,112,621	31,766,532
Boone.....	177,223	172,312	3,389,513	18,100,588
Schuyler.....	273,993	259,165	3,808,413	21,094,512
Moultrie.....	215,575	207,249	4,801,196	34,759,571
Gallatin.....	202,713	162,693	1,671,365	9,017,207
Cumberland.....	216,540	205,725	2,910,986	13,816,488
Jersey.....	231,165	215,933	2,535,935	14,312,740
Kendall.....	202,336	195,774	4,466,389	26,732,971
Brown.....	190,782	181,939	2,200,554	13,776,687
Stark.....	180,576	175,719	4,885,704	24,422,143
Henderson.....	238,490	209,367	4,261,307	21,466,044
Putnam.....	105,250	92,596	2,028,715	10,941,177
Counties with township organization un- der 25,000 population.....	9,383,239	8,782,613	\$159,856,859	\$861,836,735

Table XIV—Concluded.

Counties.	Land assessed— acres.	Land in farms— acres.	Equalized assessed value of land and im- provements 1911.	Census value farm land and buildings 1910.
Morgan.....	355,351	352,946	\$9,106,646	\$49,220,470
Randolph.....	358,183	323,237	3,248,182	14,677,448
Alexander.....	138,034	82,896	1,430,177	3,321,001
Perry.....	285,384	234,915	2,690,439	8,846,926
Union.....	249,627	227,405	1,907,686	8,827,628
Cass.....	238,472	207,007	4,415,976	22,297,102
Fulaski.....	133,060	101,372	1,105,810	5,111,216
Wabash.....	137,566	124,079	2,145,726	9,725,776
Johnson.....	216,018	201,438	1,455,343	5,716,873
Massac.....	147,318	129,341	1,355,598	4,869,445
Monroe.....	240,127	208,790	2,434,075	10,733,354
Menard.....	197,731	192,910	4,653,910	26,052,722
Pope.....	231,990	211,484	961,122	4,040,170
Scott.....	158,924	150,586	3,058,264	14,397,087
Edwards.....	141,041	147,164	1,586,640	8,431,131
Calhoun.....	165,366	142,098	1,678,198	6,323,987
Hardin.....	109,845	102,617	543,839	1,757,482
Counties without township organization..	3,504,036	3,140,285	\$43,750,731	\$204,349,818

SUMMARY.

Counties.	Land assessed— acres.	Land in farms— acres.	Equalized assessed value of land and im- provements 1911.	Census value farm land and buildings 1910.	Per cent assessed value of census esti- mate.
Cook County.....	387,585	387,603	\$ 30,567,618	\$. 85,543,087	35.7
Counties from 40,000 to 120,000 popula- tion.....	10,867,653	10,386,348	261,339,575	1,370,199,252	19.1
Counties under township organization 25,000-40,000 population.....	10,401,300	9,826,088	193,453,116	1,000,863,678	19.3
Counties under township organization under 25,000 population.....	9,383,239	8,782,713	159,856,859	861,836,735	18.5
Counties not under township organiza- tion.....	3,504,036	3,140,285	43,780,731	204,349,818	21.4
Total.....	34,543,913	32,522,937	\$688,997,899	\$3,522,792,570	19.5

LEVY AND EXTENSION.

The rate of taxation to be levied on the valuation of property as finally assessed and equalized, is determined by a complicated process. Tax levies are made by State, county, and various local authorities in towns, cities, villages and special districts; and the amounts levied are certified to the county clerks; whose duty it is to prepare the collector's books, extending the taxes for the several authorities against each person or piece of property.

Under the Juul law, if the aggregate of the tax levies will require a total rate, in any taxing district, above the maximum allowed, the county clerk must reduce the rate proportionately. Before 1909, when the taxable value was one-fifth of the "full value," the ordinary maximum rate was 5 per cent. In 1909 the legal basis of assessments was changed to one-third; and the ordinary maximum tax rate was reduced to 3 per cent. But certain taxes are not scaled down below fixed limits; and the final result is often a rate above the ordinary maximum.

The law regulating tax levies and the maximum rates is so complex; that it sometimes happens that taxes are levied and extended on the collector's books which do not comply with all the requirements. Such taxes may later be held invalid and their collection restrained on behalf of railroad corporations, or other large tax payers; while the great majority of small tax payers pay the amounts extended on the collector's books.

In other cases the arbitrary standards of the statute give some local authorities more funds than they can use while other authorities in the same county have less than is necessary for the performance of their duties.

To meet these difficulties several suggestions have been made: that in each county a competent attorney should be employed to see that the tax levies are made as provided by law, or that the state's attorney be required to certify in writing as to the validity of tax levies before the taxes are extended; that taxes should be levied on an order from the county judge, on application from the taxing authorities and after hearing objections; or that there should be a county board of taxation to pass on the total levy.

There is certainly need for more coördination and a greater concentration of responsibility in making tax levies; and there should be some authority with discretionary power to adjust the apportionment of taxes between the several spending authorities, in place of the intricate and mechanical provisions of the Juul law.

In New York, the town meeting has no taxing power, and town taxes are levied by the county board of supervisors. Appropriations for more than \$500 are made by ballot of the property owners.

In Michigan, the township board is authorized to levy taxes for ordinary township purposes in case of the failure of the township meeting. In this State also the board of supervisors at their annual session in October, determine the amount of county taxes, and also examine all certificates and other records from other local authorities, hearing and considering objections by any tax payer. If any statement or record is defective, and can be corrected, the board may authorize such corrections. Any papers may be referred to the prosecuting attorney, who shall examine them and report in writing his opinion to the board. The board directs that the amounts proposed by local authorities as are authorized by law shall be spread on the assessment roll; and such action shall be deemed final as to the levy and assessment of taxes.¹

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

In counties under township organization, taxes are collected by the town collectors, and also by the county treasurer as county collector. But the county treasurers act as town collectors for the towns included in the cities of Chicago and Springfield. In counties not under township organization, the sheriff is both district and county collector.

The county clerk is required to turn over the collector's books on or before December 21st. Collections by the town or district collector are turned over to the authorities of the different local districts every thirty days; and town and district collectors are required to return the tax books and make final settlement for the amount of taxes placed in their hands for collection by the end of March. After that, delinquent taxes on real estate are received by the county collector, who makes settlement with the county board on the third Monday in June, and final settlement of his accounts for State taxes with the Auditor of Public Accounts on the first day of July.

Town, district and county collectors are allowed commissions on the taxes collected, on the following scale.

	In counties of class.		
	1	2	3
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Town and district collectors.....	2	2	2
County collectors on moneys collected by them.....	3	2	1½
County collectors in counties under township organization on money collected by them for cities and villages.....	1	1	1
County collectors in counties under township organization on moneys paid over by township collectors.....	1½	1	¾

¹ Compiled Laws of Michigan, ch. 98, sec. 37, (p. 1206-1207).

In counties under township organization commissions are allowed to both the town and county collector on taxes collected by the former; and the total commissions allowed in such cases are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent more than in counties not under township organization.

Complaints of town collectors have been made and it has been proposed that the office be abolished and that the county treasurer should act as collector for all regular tax levies, as he does now for delinquent taxes on real estate.¹ In a recent study of municipal revenues in Illinois, some data is presented as to the relative proportion of taxes collected by the town and county collector for some cities; and it is urged that the present system of duplicate machinery involves unnecessary expense. In some towns 75 per cent and more of the taxes are collected by the town collector; but in others less than half of the taxes are collected by the town officer and more than half by the county collector.²

Replies from county officials to inquiries as to the relative advantages of town and county collection of taxes were in favor of a county collector by three to one, although there was somewhat more opposition than in reference to the proposal for a county assessor. From fifty-one counties under township organization and all of the seventeen counties not under township organization, most of the replies were in favor of the county collector. From eighteen counties under township organization, a majority of the replies were in favor of retaining the town collector. The largest expressions in favor of the town collectors were from Adams, Douglas and Macon counties.

The town collector is perhaps a convenience, especially to the small tax payers in rural districts for the payment of taxes on personal property and in some cases also on real estate. But the present system as a whole is cumbersome and expensive, and should be simplified. The county treasurer should be made the collector for all taxes, and authorized to appoint a sufficient number of deputies or agents for the rural districts. No deputy would be needed for the township in which the county seat is located; nor would it always be necessary to appoint one for each township—one for each village forming a market center would be more convenient, and in many cases the local banks would be the best agency. The method of compensation should also be changed from the present uniform percentage. The rate of commission could be varied with the amount of taxes collected, or with the amounts paid by individual tax payers; or perhaps better the compensation could be at fixed amounts graded according to the amount of taxes collected.

LOCAL ROAD ADMINISTRATION.

There are two distinct general Acts in regard to roads and bridges in Illinois, one applying to counties under township organization, and another to counties not under township organization. But there is much less difference in the local administration of roads under the two laws than might be supposed. More important differences exist between counties in the same general class, under optional provision for the labor system in the law for counties under township organization, the optional law authorizing hard roads, and the optional law authorizing the county system in counties not under township organization.

For counties under township organization, there are elected in each township three highway commissioners, one each year at the town election, one of whom acts as treasurer. Counties not under township organization are divided into road districts with corporate powers, in each of which there is elected on the first Tuesday in March three highway commissioners and a district clerk, (who acts as treasurer) for terms of three years, one commissioner each year. These highway commissioners

¹ J. A. Fairlie: Report on the Taxation and Revenue System of Illinois, p. 17.

² L. D. Upson: Sources of Municipal Revenue in Illinois, University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. I, No. 3, p. 24.

have jurisdiction over the roads in their respective townships and road districts, with substantially similar powers, including that of levying road taxes.¹

Under an optional law of 1901 any county not under township organization may vote to place the road administration of the whole county under the board of county commissioners, who appoint a supervisor for each road district. This law appears to have been adopted only in two counties, Henderson and Union.² Henderson County has since adopted township organization, leaving Union County the only one with the county system of road administration.

The township and road district system of road administration is inefficient and wasteful. The commissioners are allowed by law \$2.00 per day for each day of actual service. When the commissioners hold meetings, each day spent to decide about a bridge, to award a contract or accept the same costs \$6.00 for the administrative duties; and the administrative expenses constitute a large proportion of the money that is raised for road purposes. There are nearly 5,000 commissioners in the State, whose compensation amounts to \$10,000 for each day's service.

In counties under township organization, each township is divided into three road commissioners' districts, one commissioner to be a resident of each district. The road work in each of these districts is usually in charge of the commissioner from that district, and aside from the levy of taxes the highway commissioners have little to do with the roads outside of their own districts. Thus in the same township there may be three different methods of road work, with perhaps good results in one and bad in another.

In towns which have adopted the labor system, the township is divided into road districts, and a road overseer is appointed for each district by the highway commissioners. The road overseers have direct charge of the road work in their districts, and especially of the enforcement of the labor system. It is well known, however, that the work done on the roads in payment of the labor tax is not full value of the tax. Often the overseer puts in more time getting two or three men to come to work than the amount of labor performed. While the law provides that the work shall be done when demanded by the overseer, in practice the greater part is done at the convenience of those assessed for the labor tax.³

County aid for roads and bridges is authorized, but is furnished only to a very limited extent, usually to assist in building some of the more important bridges.

The results of the present methods of road administration clearly fail to secure anything like a satisfactory system of public highways. As shown in the report of the joint legislative committee on the road laws, less than 10 per cent of the roads in the State can be classed as permanently improved, and most of the roads are in bad condition for a considerable part of the year and not infrequently are impassable for ordinary vehicles.

Replies from county officials to inquiries as to the present system of township and road district highway commissioners were unfavorable by more than three to one; and a large proportion were in favor of abolishing the town and road district system. Many in favor of the existing commissioners also favored a county road officer to supervise their work. From fifty-five counties, all the replies were unfavorable to the present system; and from only ten were the replies all favorable. The largest number in favor of township commissioners were from Douglas and Shelby counties.

A county system of road administration under the supervision of State officials would be more efficient than any system which retains town and district officials; and counties under township organization should be allowed to adopt the county system, as now authorized by the optional law for counties not under township organization.

¹ Town highway commissioners and assessors are ex-officio fence viewers; in counties not under township organization, the county board appoints three fence viewers for each precinct, ch. 54, sec. 1.

² First Annual Report of the Illinois Highway Commission for 1906, p. 9.

³ First Annual Report of the Illinois Highway Commission for 1906, pp. 6-8.

It does not seem advisable, however, to attempt the complete abolition of town and district road officers. A large measure of improvement could be secured by providing a single highway commissioner for each town and road district, in place of the present boards of three members. These commissioners should then be given a definite salary, graded according to the population or valuation of the town or district; and should act in coöperation with the road engineers previously recommended for counties and groups of counties, with a large measure of State aid and supervision in the development of a State system of main highways.

ROAD AND BRIDGE TAXES.

Work on the roads is paid for by taxation, under a complicated series of distinct provisions. In counties under township organization, each township may collect all road taxes in money, or may vote to adopt the labor system.

(1) Under the money system, in counties under township organization, the highway commissioners of each town may assess a poll tax for highway purposes not less than \$1.00 and not to exceed \$2.00; and also determine the rate of taxation for road and bridge purposes, not to exceed 36 cents on the \$100; and with the consent of a majority of the board of town auditors and the assessor may levy an additional levy not exceeding 25 cents on the \$100. For road damages a further levy of 20 cents may be made. On petition, notice and vote of a special town meeting, money may be borrowed and bonds issued for a bridge or other distinct and expensive road work.¹

(2) In towns which have adopted the labor system, a labor tax of not less than one nor more than three days is imposed on all able-bodied male inhabitants, which may be commuted at the rate of one dollar per day; and property road taxes may be paid in labor. Under this system, the highway commissioners levy a property tax not exceeding 25 cents on each \$100 for making and repairing roads only, and a tax of 25 cents on the \$100 for bridges, damages on account of new roads and ditches, and the purchase of tools, implements, machinery and materials, etc. On notice before the annual town meeting, an additional tax of 25 cents may be authorized by the town meeting.²

(3) Under the general law for counties not under township organization, the highway commissioners of each road district assess a poll tax of not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$5.00 for highway purposes, which may be worked out by poor persons at the rate of one dollar per day. The highway commissioners of each road district also determine the rate of the property tax for roads and bridges, not to exceed 30 cents on each \$100; and an additional levy not to exceed 12 cents on each \$100 may be made for damages on account of the laying out, widening, altering or vacating roads.³

(4) In counties which have adopted the county system, the board of county commissioners assess a poll tax of from \$1.00 to \$5.00, and a property tax of not more than 30 cents on each \$100.⁴

(5) Additional taxes for building gravel, macadam or other hard roads may be levied on petition, notice and vote by ballot at an annual town meeting or road district meeting, not to exceed \$1.00 on each \$100 assessed valuation for a specified number of years, not exceeding five.⁵

(6) In addition to the road taxes raised in the townships or road districts, the county may assist the townships or road districts in the construction of the more important roads, and of intertown or other important and large bridges which are of benefit to others than the residents of the town in which such bridges are located.⁶

Expenditures on roads and bridges in Illinois have notably increased in recent years. The road and bridge tax increased from \$1,259,851 in 1879

¹ Hurd's Statutes, 1911, ch. 121, secs. 11, 13, 14, 20.

² *Ibid.*, ch. 121, secs. 80, 82, 83, 119.

³ *Ibid.*, ch. 121, secs. 186-190.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ch. 121, secs. 310-312.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ch. 121, secs. 245-264.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ch. 121, secs. 19, 193.

to \$2,259,934 in 1884. and from \$2,746,152 in 1898 to \$5,673,235 in 1911, more than double the amount in 1898.¹ This increase has, however, not been uniform throughout the State. The largest rates of increase since 1898 have been in Crawford, Christian, Fulton, Saline, Wabash and Williamson counties, in which the amount of this tax in 1911 was from three to nearly ten times that for 1898. At the other extreme, in Hardin County, the road and bridge tax for 1911 (\$2,248) was less than for 1898 (\$2,751). Other counties which show but a small increase are:

Jersey.....	From \$15,083 in 1898 to \$17,321 in 1911
Menard.....	From 14,600 in 1898 to 17,368 in 1911
Monroe.....	From 10,015 in 1898 to 12,945 in 1911
Pope.....	From 5,013 in 1898 to 5,411 in 1911
Randolph.....	From 13,541 in 1898 to 15,506 in 1911
Union.....	From 6,855 in 1898 to 8,854 in 1911

The largest amounts and the largest tax per square mile are to be found in counties, including or near important cities, especially in the north-eastern part of the State, near Chicago, as shown in the following list:

Counties.	1911.	Per square mile.
Cook.....	\$355,029	\$396
Kane.....	144,303	269
DuPage.....	81,113	238
Peoria.....	143,565	227
Lake.....	84,751	214
Winnebago.....	114,229	211
Crawford.....	98,977	210
Vermilion.....	166,596	188
Macon.....	100,000	172
LaSalle.....	186,292	142
Madison.....	110,521	169
Will.....	126,037	148
Kendall.....	45,583	142
Champaign.....	141,395	140
DeKalb.....	91,079	140

Other populous and wealthy counties, such as Bureau, McLean, Sangamon and St. Clair have a somewhat lower tax per square mile, but over \$100 per square mile; while in Rock Island and Adams counties the road and bridge tax for 1911 was only \$93 and \$65 per square mile.

The smallest road and bridge tax, both in the amount levied and in proportion to county area are found in the smaller counties, mostly those not under township organization. Ten counties not under township organization levied a tax ranging from \$12 to \$34 per square mile; and only four of the seventeen counties not under township organization levied a road and bridge tax of over \$50 per square mile, the largest of these being Alexander County, where the tax amounted to \$80 per square mile.² In ten counties

¹ Road and Bridge Tax:

1879.....	\$1,259,851 56
1880.....	1,359,817 91
1881.....	1,369,117 07
1882.....	1,738,160 05
1883.....	2,150,687 18
1884.....	2,259,934 06
1898.....	2,746,152 50
1899.....	3,088,069 46
1900.....	2,780,890 84
1901.....	3,245,800 49
1902.....	3,381,588 56
1903.....	3,773,868 77
1904.....	3,881,068 26
1905.....	4,099,451 53
1906.....	4,205,841 31
1907.....	4,682,267 98
1908.....	4,682,179 82
1909.....	5,222,276 58
1910.....	5,283,143 10
1911.....	5,673,235 80

² (1910).

Counties.		Per square mile.
² Alexander.....	\$17,776	\$80
Wabash.....	16,369	74
Morgan.....	39,119	69
Menard.....	17,368	56

under township organization the road and bridge tax for 1911 was less than \$50 per square mile, the minimum being Richland County, at \$36 per square mile.

In forty-six of the 102 counties the road and bridge tax for 1911 ranged from \$50 to \$100 per square mile.

Reports from towns and district highway commissioners and county clerks as to the rate of road and bridge tax levied for 1911 shows a wide variation, not only between different parts of the State, but also between different towns and road districts in the county. Grouping the data for 1094 towns and road districts shows the following:

	Cents.	Town and road districts.
Road and bridge tax less than.....	25	34
Road and bridge tax.....	25	194
Road and bridge tax.....	25-35	126
Road and bridge tax.....	36	234
Road and bridge tax.....	37-49	130
Road and bridge tax.....	50	116
Road and bridge tax.....	51-60	86
Road and bridge tax.....	61	139
Road and bridge tax more than.....	61	33
		<hr/> 1,094

In more than three-fourths of the towns and districts the road tax rate is fixed at one of the maximum rates named in the road law—25, 30, 36, 50 or 61 cents. Only thirty-four towns levy less than twenty-five cents on the \$100; but more than a half of the towns and districts levy no more than thirty-six cents; in three-fourths of the towns and districts the rate does not exceed fifty cents; and in only thirty-three towns is the rate more than sixty-one cents.

These figures also indicate that in very few towns do the town meetings levy a road tax. The town meeting must act only in towns under the labor system, when a tax of over fifty cents is to be levied. While in nearly a fourth of the towns, the road tax is more than fifty cents, in most of these the rate is not more than the sixty-one cents which can be levied in towns under the money system, by the highway commissioners with the approval of the town auditors. Action by the town meeting appears to have been necessary only in the thirty-three towns where the rate was more than sixty-one cents.

Of ninety road districts in counties not under township organization from which reports were received, the road tax rate in sixty-seven districts was thirty cents, in fourteen districts the rate was between thirty-one and forty-two cents, and in nine districts more than forty-two cents.

According to reports received from town highway commissioners, the money system is in general use in twenty-five counties, mostly in the north-eastern and central sections of the State. The labor system is in general use in about twenty counties, mostly in the southeastern part of the State. In nearly half of the counties both money and labor systems are in use by different towns and changes from one system to the other are not infrequent.

The money value of the labor tax was estimated by the State Highway Commission for 1905 at \$490,563.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

Justices of the peace and constables are elected throughout the State, by towns and election precincts, except in the city of Chicago. In counties under township organization they are elected in towns, at the time of the annual town meeting, every fourth year since 1897. In counties not under township organization, they are elected in election precincts at the November elections, every fourth year since 1897. Two justices and two constables are elected in each town and election precinct; and one additional justice

and constable for every 1,000 inhabitants above 2,000, to a maximum of five for any town or precinct. In cities coterminous with towns, the city council determines the number of justices within the maximum.

The election of justices and constables in counties not under township organization comes in years when the only other official elected is one county commissioner. More popular interest would be secured if these officers were elected at the same time as other local officers.

Every justice of the peace and constable must take the oath of office, and execute a bond, to be approved by the county clerk, for not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$10,000. On certificate of qualification from the county clerk, the Governor issues commissions to the justices. Certificates of election are granted to constables-elect by the county clerk, which authorize them to act.

Justices of the peace have jurisdiction in their respective counties in an enumerated list of cases, including both civil and criminal jurisdiction. In many matters their jurisdiction is limited to actions involving not more than \$200; and in criminal cases to actions punishable by fine of not more than \$200, and cases of assault, and assault and battery and affrays in which the people are plaintiffs. They also have jurisdiction in cases under the city and village laws and ordinances, under the dramshop law, in drainage cases, and under the road law.¹

Under the criminal code, justices of the peace are made conservators of the peace, and may require persons to give security to keep the peace or for their good behavior. On complaint they may issue warrants for arrest in any criminal case, conduct examinations of the accused and release on bail or commit for trial.²

Justices of the peace are also authorized to celebrate marriages. In counties under township organization, they are members of the board of town auditors; and in counties not under township organization a justice of the peace in each precinct may be designated by the county board as overseer of the poor.

Constables are peace officers, with power to arrest anyone committing crime in their presence. But ordinarily, they act only as the ministerial agents of the justices, on specific warrants to make arrests, subpoena witnesses and execute the judgments of the courts.

No special study has been made of the system of local justices and constables. In the rural districts, the existing machinery perhaps operates with a fair degree of satisfaction; but as the only records are those kept by each justice, there is no means of determining conditions without a detailed examination of the situation in several thousand offices. Some supervision over the records of justices by a county officer would seem to be advisable.

In the case of justices acting in cities and villages of some size there are serious defects in the present situation. Former conditions in the justices' courts in the city of Chicago led to the establishment of the present municipal court of Chicago by Act of 1905. City courts were also established in some cities prior to the Constitution of 1870; and these have been continued and are now regulated by an Act of 1901, which also authorizes the establishment of a city court in any city of 3,000 inhabitants.³ City courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts; and the judges receive a fixed salary, graded according to the size of the city. City courts are now established in nineteen cities: East St. Louis, Elgin, Aurora, Alton, Canton, Charleston, Chicago Heights, DuQuoin, Granite City, Harrisburg, Herrin, Kewanee, Litchfield, Macomb, Marion, Mattoon, Pana, Sterling and Zion.⁴

But in most of the cities in Illinois, the only local police courts are those of the town or precinct justices of the peace. Under the fee system, which

¹ Hurd's Statutes, ch. 79.

² Ibid, ch. 38, secs. 319, 347-371.

³ Ibid, ch. 37, secs. 240-263.

⁴ List of State officers, etc., 1911, pp. 20-21.

still prevails in most places, there is room for a good deal of abuse.¹ In cities of over 10,000 population, more satisfactory results would be secured if city courts were established, or at least a fixed compensation paid to the justices of the peace.

The constitutional provision requiring the election of justices of the peace should be eliminated.

LOCAL SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

School administration in Illinois is organized in a complex system, involving State, county, township and school district officials. The local administration is primarily based on the petty school district; but includes a combination of township and district officers, with county and State supervision.

SCHOOL TOWNSHIPS

Each congressional township is established by law as a township for school purposes; and in each school township there are elected annually three trustees who form a body politic and corporate. In school townships whose boundaries coincide with those of towns, the school trustees are elected at the same time as town officers. In other school townships, the trustees are elected on the second Saturday of April.

The authority of the school trustees is chiefly, but not exclusively financial. They elect a township treasurer, who has charge of the township school funds; and the trustees appropriate and distribute the income of township funds and the State school fund to the school districts. The trustees of schools also divide the township into school districts, and on petition of the voters of any district or districts may divide a district, consolidate districts or change the boundaries of districts.

In townships which vote to establish a township high school, a township high school board of education is elected, consisting of five members, serving for three years, one or two members retiring each year.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Each school district has a board of school directors or board of education, which controls and manages the school or schools within the district.

In all school districts having a population of less than 1,000 inhabitants, and not governed by any special Act, there is a board of directors of three members, who form a body politic and corporate, one member of which is elected annually on the third Saturday in April for a term of three years.

In all school districts having a population of not less than 1,000 and not more than 100,000, and not governed by special Acts, there is a board of education, consisting of a president, six members and three additional members for every additional 10,000 inhabitants, with a maximum of fifteen members. The president of the board is elected annually; and the members are elected in the same manner as boards of directors (one-third each year) for a term of three years.²

In cities having a population of over 100,000 (Chicago) the board of education consists of twenty-one members, appointed by the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the common council, seven appointed each year for terms of three years.

The powers and duties of school directors and boards of education are prescribed at length in the school law, boards of education having greater authority than the school directors. In general, however, they appoint teachers, determine their salaries, regulate the course of studies, text books and

¹ Note conditions reported in West Hammond in the summer of 1912.

² Special acts provide for the appointment of boards of education in some cities.

apparatus, and levy local taxes for school purposes. The selection of school sites, construction of buildings and borrowing money requires a vote of the electors of the school district, except in the city of Chicago.

The Educational Commission, in its report to the Forty-sixth General Assembly, presented an extended discussion of the advantages of and objections to the district, township and county systems of school administration. Their conclusion was that if "the township were established as the unit of school organization, we should have opened the way to increased economy and efficiency in the educational work of the State. We should have substituted unity, harmony, coördination, organization, economy, and efficiency for separation, disunity, confusion, inefficiency and waste."¹

The town or township system is general in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. It is permissive in Connecticut (and more than half the towns have the town system), the upper peninsula of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas.²

In addition to the educational considerations in favor of the township system of local school administration, the adoption of this system would simplify the general system of local government in Illinois. Under present conditions, there is generally even less popular interest in school elections than in town elections. The establishment of the township school system, and the consolidation of town and school elections so far as practicable would increase the public interest in both the town meetings and the management of the schools.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

In marked contrast with the other local authorities in Illinois, statistics of schools and school finances are regularly reported by the local school officials; and these are compiled and published by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. When it is remembered that these statistics are collected from nearly 12,000 school districts, forming the smallest units of local government in the State, the problem of securing similar results from the towns and counties should seem less difficult. The reports for the year 1911-12 have been prepared on a revised and improved schedule; and through the courtesy of the State Superintendent's office, statements summarizing the financial transactions of the public schools of Illinois for 1912 have been secured. These statements are presented in part for the information furnished in regard to school finances, and partly as illustrations of the sort of data that should be available from other local authorities.

Tables XV and XVI give an abstract by counties of the township distributive funds and the school district funds. Summaries are given below showing the totals for the State, with the figures for Cook County and the totals for all the other counties given separately. These show the main purposes of expenditure, distinguishing between current expenses and expenses for capital outlay, and show also the distribution of current expenses for general control, instruction, operation and maintenance of the school plant, and certain auxiliary services. The detailed reports contain much additional information as to the assets and liabilities, and other statistics about the schools, which are summarized in the reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

These statistics of school finances throw some light on problems of administrative organization. The principal of the township funds outside of Cook County amounts to \$5,594,602 an average of about \$3,500 for each school township.³ This amount is too small for efficient management by separate

¹ Report of Educational Commission, in Twenty-Eighth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1908-1910, p. 363.

² *Ibid.*, p. 337.

³ In 25 counties the township funds amount to less than \$20,000.00. The largest funds, outside of Cook County, are in Livingston, McLean, Ford, LaSalle, Peoria and Whiteside. The income of the township funds in Livingston and Ford counties was larger than the county distributive fund in these counties; and was almost as large in Whiteside County.

township officers; and the reports show that the greater part of the income goes for administrative expenses. The income of the township funds outside of Cook County amounted to \$226,352. The salaries of township treasurers and incidental expenses of the township trustees amounted to \$181,671, nearly 70 per cent of the income from the township funds. These expenses pay also for the township expenses for distributing the State school fund; but even including this, the administrative expenses of the school townships are nearly 18 per cent of the total amount distributed to the school districts.¹ While the expenses for each township are less than \$120, the total is much too large a share of the funds handled. A large reduction should be possible by placing the management of the township funds and the distribution of the income and the State school fund entirely in the hands of the county superintendents.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL TOWNSHIP DISTRIBUTIVE FUND 1911-1912.

RECEIPTS.

	Cook County.	Other counties.	Total.
Balance July 1, 1911.....	\$ 18,882 41	\$ 87,467 66	\$ 106,350 07
Income of township funds.....	564,048 68	266,352 54	830,401 22
County distributive fund.....	831,931 73	1,055,283 22	1,887,214 95
Other sources.....	1,539 39	4,289 66	5,829 05
Total.....	<u>\$1,416,402 21</u>	<u>\$1,413,393 08</u>	<u>\$2,829,795 29</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Treasurers' salaries.....	\$12,350 00	\$162,746 51	\$175,096 51
Incidental expenses.....	9,525 64	13,391 70	22,917 34
Publishing annual statements.....	220 15	5,533 36	5,753 51
Total administrative expenses.....	\$ 22,095 79	\$ 181,671 57	\$ 203,767 36
Added to principal of township fund.....	361 25	15,447 43	15,808 68
Distributed to districts.....	1,375,041 67	1,081,251 39	2,456,293 06
Balance June 30, 1912.....	18,903 50	135,022 69	153,926 19
Total.....	<u>\$1,416,402 21</u>	<u>\$1,413,393 08</u>	<u>\$2,829,795 29</u>
Principal township fund, June 30, 1912.....	\$13,599,082 26	\$5,594,602 75	\$19,193,685 01

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS 1911-1912.

RECEIPTS.

	Cook County.	Other counties.	Total.
Balance, July 1, 1911.....	\$ 3,298,572 50	\$ 5,972,707 34	\$ 9,271,279 84
Distribution of trustees.....	1,376,664 87	1,079,628 19	2,456,293 06
District taxes.....	14,649,819 30	15,330,111 71	29,979,931 01
Transfers, tuition fees and other treasurers.....	15,891 67	452,804 42	468,696 09
Sale of school property.....	30,744 08	71,016 00	101,760 08
Sale of school bonds.....	638,721 62	1,641,117 92	2,279,839 54
Other sources.....	129,422 37	591,435 86	720,858 23
Total receipts.....	<u>\$20,139,836 41</u>	<u>\$25,138,821 44</u>	<u>\$45,278,657 85</u>

¹ In Piatt County the expenses were 30 per cent of the amount distributed to the districts; in St. Clair County the expenses were over 25 per cent of the amount distributed to the districts and two and a half times the income of the township funds.

EXPENDITURES.

	Cook county.	Other counties.	Total.
School boards and business offices.....	\$132,534 26	\$116,102 77	\$248,637 03
Superintendents.....	100,059 02	304,552 93	404,612 55
Compulsory attendance.....	62,234 28	27,775 11	90,009 39
General control.....	<u>\$294,828 16</u>	<u>\$448,430 81</u>	<u>\$743,258 97</u>
Supervisors and principals.....	\$ 816,608 00	\$ 905,235 69	\$ 1,721,843 69
Teachers.....	8,017,191 97	9,131,585 86	17,148,777 83
Text books, supplies, etc.....	288,184 15	292,173 78	580,357 93
Interest on teachers' orders.....	10,269 41	62,802 82	73,072 23
Tuition of transferred pupils.....	2,181 00	197,997 70	200,178 70
Instruction.....	<u>\$9,134,434 53</u>	<u>\$10,589,795 85</u>	<u>\$19,724,230 38</u>
Janitors, engineers, etc.....	\$1,088,263 72	\$ 689,374 83	\$1,777,638 55
Fuel, water, light, power, janitors' supplies, etc.....	622,038 81	1,048,711 93	1,670,750 74
Maintenance of plant (repairs, replacement, insurance, etc.).....	460,962 36	1,169,998 48	1,630,960 84
Operation and maintenance.....	<u>\$2,171,264 89</u>	<u>\$2,908,085 24</u>	<u>\$5,079,350 13</u>
Libraries.....	\$19,973 18	\$24,814 85	\$44,788 03
Promotion of health.....	1,968 00	8,574 92	10,542 92
Transportation.....	12,053 96	4,933 15	16,987 11
Rent.....	64,327 32	22,045 16	86,372 48
Auxiliary agencies.....	<u>\$98,322 46</u>	<u>\$60,368 08</u>	<u>\$158,690 54</u>
Other expenditures.....	<u>\$1,107,746 51</u>	<u>\$511,625 27</u>	<u>\$1,619,371 78</u>
Total current expenses.....	<u>\$12,806,596 55</u>	<u>\$14,518,305 25</u>	<u>\$27,324,901 80</u>
New grounds buildings.....	\$3,737,342 60	\$2,243,747 00	\$5,981,089 60
New equipment.....	31,438 26	271,715 05	303,153 31
Total capital outlay.....	<u>\$3,768,780 86</u>	<u>\$2,515,462 05</u>	<u>\$6,284,242 91</u>
District bonds paid.....	\$150,400 00	\$709,476 29	\$859,876 29
Interest paid on bonds.....	95,562 03	304,874 88	400,436 91
Total bonds and interest.....	<u>\$245,962 03</u>	<u>\$1,014,351 17</u>	<u>\$1,260,313 20</u>
Total of all expenses.....	<u>\$16,821,339 44</u>	<u>\$18,048,118 47</u>	<u>\$34,869,457 91</u>
Cash on hand June 30, 1912.....	3,318,496 97	7,090,702 97	10,409,199 94
Total.....	<u>\$20,139,836 41</u>	<u>\$25,138,821 44</u>	<u>\$45,278,657 85</u>

TABLE XV.—TOWNSHIP DISTRIBUTIVE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS, 1912.

Counties.	Balance on hand July 1, 1911.	Income of township fund.	County distributive fund.	Other sources.	Total receipts and balances.	Principal of township fund June 30, 1912.
Illinois.....	\$106,350 07	\$830,401 22	\$1,887,214 95	\$5,829 05	\$2,829,795 29	\$19,193,685 01
Adams.....	\$ 685 32	\$ 1,967 12	\$ 19,110 72	.....	\$ 21,763 16	\$ 42,873 29
Alexander.....	1,471 13	586 11	7,020 07	.....	10,267 05	11,798 54
Bond.....	271 37	1,184 74	4,604 36	.....	6,060 47	23,962 04
Boone.....	275 59	406 44	3,892 21	.....	4,634 24	13,928 32
Brown.....	41 56	805 83	2,561 69	.....	3,409 08	14,396 17
Bureau.....	1,557 32	2,459 88	14,788 76	5 00	18,810 96	59,811 17
Calhoun.....	181 91	875 83	2,837 25	.....	3,894 99	25,578 59
Carroll.....	496 37	4,483 89	5,667 40	.....	10,647 66	87,848 59
Cass.....	174 87	2,689 73	5,256 58	01	8,121 19	54,916 00
Champaign.....	2,309 30	9,287 92	17,847 19	301 83	29,746 24	196,357 23
Christian.....	690 15	2,749 96	10,714 73	1 24	14,156 05	59,028 96
Clark.....	362 64	1,016 74	6,690 06	.....	8,069 44	21,905 08
Clay.....	393 54	1,788 25	7,133 48	44	9,315 71	31,312 54
Clinton.....	1,859 46	993 61	8,632 56	.....	11,485 63	28,781 04
Coles.....	296 79	2,024 74	11,957 17	.....	14,278 70	36,943 38
Cook.....	18,882 41	564,048 68	831,931 73	1,539 39	1,416,402 21	13,599,082 26
Crawford.....	460 60	1,021 97	10,226 40	35 29	11,744 26	20,867 59
Cumberland.....	257 00	1,209 01	3,944 19	.....	5,410 20	19,462 68
DeKalb.....	919 47	3,236 50	9,395 46	5 90	13,557 33	65,483 85
DeWitt.....	707 26	1,256 94	5,695 62	47 26	7,707 08	25,004 78
Douglas.....	664 08	3,649 44	7,645 69	.....	11,959 21	67,519 30
DuPage.....	1,366 39	7,702 41	12,527 07	24 29	14,620 16	17,929 22
Edgar.....	614 69	2,319 64	7,923 25	1 00	10,858 58	51,410 57
Edwards.....	128 29	1,003 69	3,105 42	.....	4,237 40	19,081 77
Effingham.....	11 00	457 31	6,156 50	17 50	6,642 31	12,384 61
Fayette.....	106 24	1,677 45	9,195 42	1 21	10,980 32	32,210 35
Ford.....	913 92	9,294 33	6,362 54	.....	15,570 79	291,498 89
Franklin.....	1,110 48	2,271 25	10,345 25	13 00	11,739 98	7,018 20
Fulton.....	1,311 42	2,111 85	16,865 95	75 00	20,304 22	48,149 93
Gallatin.....	263 53	2,345 46	3,967 64	80 30	6,656 93	34,009 09

Table XV—Continued.

Counties.	Balance on hand July 1, 1911.	Income of township fund.	County distributive fund.	Other sources.	Total receipts and balances.	Principal of township fund June 30, 1912.
Greene.....	\$ 948 21	\$ 1,532 09	\$ 6,708 66	.....	\$ 9,184 96	\$ 39,929 69
Grundy.....	935 17	2,738 22	8,263 98	.....	11,939 37	55,982 85
Hamilton.....	315 47	1,493 83	7,393 83	.....	9,202 66	27,009 57
Hancock.....	330 48	4,213 69	8,861 97	.....	13,406 14	86,445 69
Hardin.....	136 00	411 12	1,803 94	.....	2,350 16	6,670 31
Henderson.....	851 00	1,028 23	2,459 26	.....	4,338 49	22,208 40
Henry.....	2,531 47	5,049 56	12,769 47	.....	20,426 29	107,224 66
Iroquois.....	1,266 38	8,160 67	12,951 02	\$ 75 79	22,388 68	173,767 88
Jackson.....	788 14	588 19	12,586 56	10 61	13,962 89	11,414 84
Jasper.....	144 58	2,102 01	7,771 19	.....	10,017 78	36,523 45
Jefferson.....	842 47	2,080 30	10,505 88	.....	13,445 97	39,116 54
Jersey.....	732 36	1,942 36	3,647 71	17 32	6,322 43	42,930 72
Jo Daviess.....	670 18	2,718 80	7,117 16	.....	10,506 14	62,287 05
Johnson.....	273 51	805 57	5,016 73	.....	6,095 81	10,210 49
Kane.....	1,169 08	1,845 59	28,524 57	.....	31,539 24	44,003 36
Kankakee.....	427 94	3,736 23	11,731 32	15 00	15,910 49	94,147 16
Kendall.....	758 02	2,586 08	2,586 08	15 00	4,297 73	22,456 25
Knox.....	1,035 76	1,523 15	13,234 87	40 93	15,834 71	37,801 27
Lake.....	1,331 45	2,097 79	18,724 17	5 50	22,158 91	49,851 28
LaSalle.....	2,192 73	9,574 12	31,887 25	15 00	43,669 10	205,352 55
Lawrence.....	330 17	831 50	7,160 23	1 80	8,223 70	18,839 98
Lee.....	446 18	3,707 02	7,634 19	62 07	11,849 46	72,937 71
Livingston.....	1,896 32	14,327 30	14,293 40	.....	30,517 52	312,049 03
Logan.....	1,880 44	2,614 84	9,995 96	4 00	13,495 24	51,119 26
Macon.....	1,498 62	8,361 69	19,240 47	88 86	29,189 64	191,077 65
Macoupin.....	1,076 03	2,178 86	18,192 52	.....	21,447 41	46,205 98
Madison.....	2,654 42	2,627 44	35,565 99	165 92	41,013 77	64,316 52
Marion.....	108 01	911 20	12,931 06	.....	14,010 87	19,429 09
Marshall.....	709 89	2,035 54	4,488 89	9 50	7,303 82	38,886 50
Mason.....	1,357 10	1,498 89	5,070 13	139 59	8,095 71	36,517 54
Massac.....	59 11	720 81	4,590 69	.....	5,370 61	12,837 00
McDonough.....	1,428 61	1,448 68	8,529 75	.....	11,407 04	29,898 92
McHenry.....	55 64	3,958 09	9,020 48	.....	13,034 21	80,071 13
McLean.....	2,351 51	13,329 91	21,247 41	510 16	37,438 99	261,815 05
Menard.....	407 59	545 70	3,377 70	109 63	4,440 62	12,822 59

Mercer.....	\$ 209 77	1,367 38	\$ 5,330 25	.....	\$ 38 95	\$ 6,907 40	* 33,561 22
Monroe.....	84 17	1,064 41	4,299 66	.....	.....	5,487 22	25,071 71
Mongomery.....	1,029 25	3,877 48	13,806 95	.....	25 00	18,738 68	86,427 43
Morgan.....	323 95	2,254 67	9,808 55	.....	35 27	12,422 44	46,189 82
Moutrie.....	142 95	636 70	3,883 81	.....	.....	4,663 46	15,630 35
Ogle.....	350 14	3,213 06	8,245 89	.....	.....	11,839 09	69,996 85
Peoria.....	1,388 82	10,770 88	29,082 40	.....	208 54	41,450 64	207,724 31
Perry.....	109 90	849 44	8,104 04	.....	7 25	9,070 63	16,702 65
Platt.....	620 48	2,511 07	4,002 74	.....	.....	7,134 29	47,086 79
Pike.....	970 38	2,575 05	8,755 20	.....	125 06	12,425 69	61,260 05
Pope.....	269 23	724 58	3,459 67	.....	41 40	4,499 88	12,986 93
Pulaski.....	586 04	636 08	4,785 14	.....	.....	6,007 26	12,004 18
Putnam.....	900 57	1,021 70	3,341 28	.....	.....	5,263 55	23,785 62
Randolph.....	571 27	1,144 69	9,976 47	.....	19	11,692 62	26,072 91
Richland.....	228 76	889 50	4,603 87	.....	3 05	5,725 18	17,946 56
Rock Island.....	6,588 55	1,510 30	19,835 97	.....	5 00	27,939 82	33,765 95
Saline.....	98 24	816 67	11,439 89	.....	.....	12,354 80	12,931 17
Sangamon.....	2,282 88	2,334 97	29,788 44	.....	1 25	34,407 54	53,069 37
Schuyler.....	441 60	1,522 67	4,645 87	.....	.....	6,610 14	32,465 67
Scott.....	48 08	700 19	2,905 06	.....	3 50	3,656 83	12,913 25
Shelby.....	1,112 65	1,700 63	10,813 15	.....	.....	13,626 43	37,323 31
Stark.....	742 69	1,542 20	3,056 82	.....	.....	5,371 71	31,526 77
St. Clair.....	5,111 03	2,730 57	41,383 62	.....	29 85	49,255 07	65,108 78
Stephenson.....	184 73	2,260 58	9,992 09	.....	51 90	12,489 30	51,901 45
Tazewell.....	1,805 32	4,222 89	11,996 53	.....	606 73	18,631 47	84,180 84
Union.....	78 14	561 31	7,282 50	.....	.....	7,921 95	10,458 32
Vermilion.....	1,758 92	7,345 62	24,321 66	.....	.....	33,426 20	122,870 01
Wabash.....	298 07	754 63	4,706 06	.....	.....	5,756 76	11,776 62
Warren.....	707 20	923 49	6,240 07	.....	.....	7,870 76	23,919 07
Washington.....	398 23	906 21	6,845 48	.....	.....	8,149 92	25,577 54
Wayne.....	185 62	1,655 38	9,562 38	.....	3 00	11,406 38	30,120 53
White.....	215 17	1,178 95	8,230 56	.....	.....	9,624 68	23,806 21
Whiteside.....	1,202 91	10,029 30	10,543 62	.....	15 00	21,730 83	205,652 36
Will.....	1,139 23	6,300 64	29,488 19	.....	.....	36,928 06	124,822 80
Williamson.....	239 17	681 52	18,049 57	.....	3 00	18,973 26	10,370 91
Winnebago.....	1,043 79	2,678 81	19,283 30	.....	.....	23,005 90	48,933 25
Woodford.....	980 03	2,843 13	6,403 18	.....	.....	10,226 34	62,468 47

Table XV—Continued.

EXPENDITURES, 1912.

Counties.	Treasurer's salary.	Incidental expense—trustees and treasurer.	Publishing annual statements.	Added to principal of township fund.	Dis-tributed to districts.	Balance on hand June 30, 1912.
Illinois.....	\$175,096 51	\$22,917 34	\$5,753 51	\$15,808 68	\$2,456,293 06	\$153,926 19
Adams.....	\$ 1,906 50	\$ 81 31	\$ 53 67	\$ 250 00	\$ 18,218 55	\$ 1,253 13
Alexander.....	837 50	443 75	10 00	.....	5,480 01	3,495 79
Bond.....	674 74	52 87	67 20	4 33	5,028 42	232 91
Boone.....	815 00	91 31	6 40	.....	3,443 60	277 93
Brown.....	552 50	30 08	8 00	.....	2,619 08	199 42
Bureau.....	3,135 20	166 42	86 95	.....	14,239 69	1,182 70
Calhoun.....	625 00	20 14	50 98	.....	2,872 99	1,325 44
Carroll.....	1,840 00	49 00	45 93	44	7,878 21	834 52
Cass.....	997 00	102 70	62 45	.....	6,470 11	488 93
Champaign.....	3,610 00	238 41	140 23	233 35	22,618 21	2,905 64
Christian.....	1,766 83	120 55	42 55	53 00	9,877 53	2,295 59
Clark.....	1,052 50	105 74	26 50	.....	5,603 21	1,279 16
Clay.....	1,165 00	72 27	47 44	2 33	7,671 71	359 29
Clinton.....	1,080 00	108 30	43 06	.....	6,566 56	3,687 71
Coles.....	1,523 33	77 97	42 50	61 36	7,988 83	4,584 71
Cook.....	12,350 00	9,595 64	220 15	361 25	1,375,041 67	18,903 50
Crawford.....	1,110 00	98 79	34 50	36 66	9,708 67	755 64
Cumberland.....	580 00	18 76	36 20	.....	4,497 44	277 80
DeKalb.....	1,681 64	75 36	30 87	.....	10,722 60	1,046 86
DeWitt.....	980 00	46 00	35 50	744 08	4,881 26	1,020 24
Douglas.....	1,961 28	158 15	121 15	.....	8,499 61	1,219 02
DuPage.....	2,070 00	227 20	38 50	.....	10,661 25	1,623 21
Edgar.....	1,760 00	36 99	59 77	5 55	7,571 05	1,425 22
Edwards.....	707 89	82 27	39 50	.....	3,003 60	344 14
Elkhart.....	750 00	104 16	30 50	14 06	5,689 51	54 08
Fayette.....	1,254 25	50 10	29 50	.....	9,488 30	121 47
Ford.....	1,415 00	104 73	45 34	36 70	12,923 15	957 57
Franklin.....	873 28	59 59	3 75	125 00	8,363 15	2,418 93
Fulton.....	2,199 26	338 53	92 65	21 28	16,512 20	1,208 28
Gallatin.....	939 35	707 67	34 50	13 30	3,823 59	1,091 82

Greene.....	\$1,330 00	\$ 33 44	\$ 23 60	.....	\$ 6,510 61	\$1,287 31
Grundy.....	1,692 26	43 78	30 13	.....	8,568 55	1,502 65
Hamilton.....	810 00	70 66	45 79	.....	7,820 56	455 65
Hancock.....	2,065 00	79 75	83 50	.....	10,840 45	320 77
Hardin.....	296 04	19 08	8 75	.....	1,796 59	96 78
Henderson.....	900 00	89 87	24 75	.....	2,089 18	1,153 06
Henry.....	2,307 44	134 02	54 60	.....	15,700 16	2,211 26
Iroquois.....	3,210 00	372 57	162 21	.....	17,237 13	1,271 92
Jackson.....	1,622 36	84 08	58 46	.....	10,078 43	2,119 56
Jasper.....	1,203 00	176 93	53 00	.....	8,466 04	118 81
Jefferson.....	758 00	80 22	32 50	.....	11,094 11	1,374 51
Jersey.....	1,200 00	70 99	60 00	.....	4,268 72	701 85
JoDavies.....	1,772 00	317 19	32 45	.....	7,169 87	646 33
Johnson.....	430 00	18 82	20 00	.....	5,192 58	334 41
Kane.....	2,512 90	110 19	50 86	.....	27,430 80	1,219 07
Kankakee.....	1,760 00	152 56	70 00	.....	12,912 80	1,013 13
Kendall.....	985 00	87 29	22 75	.....	1,992 04	1,200 65
Knox.....	1,592 00	58 68	49 79	.....	12,917 39	1,216 85
Lake.....	2,310 00	79 47	23 80	.....	17,546 90	1,131 68
LaSalle.....	3,850 00	346 24	91 71	.....	36,430 28	1,290 05
Lawrence.....	882 00	23 92	63 50	.....	7,240 09	114 19
Lee.....	2,763 33	102 20	62 20	.....	7,545 85	975 88
Livingston.....	3,466 00	202 23	112 50	.....	23,286 31	3,090 48
Logan.....	1,737 79	69 07	60 12	.....	11,264 00	332 05
Macon.....	1,904 86	265 25	53 55	.....	24,507 99	1,733 01
Macoupin.....	1,995 00	184 59	262 57	.....	17,893 36	886 02
Madison.....	4,048 33	516 39	96 82	.....	31,436 52	4,890 71
Marion.....	1,427 96	147 17	44 29	.....	11,919 67	471 78
Marshall.....	1,184 30	69 82	51 75	.....	4,773 33	1,224 62
Mason.....	1,800 00	90 75	52 95	.....	5,245 46	906 55
Massac.....	510 00	68 02	23 98	.....	4,667 81	77 24
McDonough.....	1,317 50	34 82	82 75	.....	7,067 09	2,874 15
McHenry.....	1,636 66	111 12	71 14	.....	11,051 77	163 52
McLean.....	8,067 00	485 28	75 74	.....	30,221 17	3,509 49
Menard.....	1,120 00	51 61	36 89	.....	2,512 58	585 11
Mercer.....	1,185 00	44 64	59 78	.....	5,403 25	122 92
Monroe.....	1,015 00	45 46	37 25	.....	4,274 14	115 37
Montgomery.....	2,175 00	254 08	154 02	.....	14,416 40	1,739 18
Morgan.....	1,655 00	131 16	36 60	.....	9,453 26	1,030 12
Moultrie.....	662 00	25 60	21 57	.....	3,895 84	58 45

Table XV—Concluded.

Counties.	Treasurer's salary.	Incidental expenses—trustees and treasurer.	Publishing annual statements.	Added to principal of township fund.	Dis-tributed to districts.	Balance on hand June 30, 1912.
Ogle.....	\$2,185 39	\$121 43	\$ 70 11	\$ 105 96	\$ 9,001 38	\$ 352 32
Peoria.....	2,838 00	209 41	96 68	.....	35,651 24	2,655 31
Perry.....	1,567 11	51 26	29 32	.....	7,203 07	219 67
Piatt.....	1,390 00	64 63	31 30	204 78	4,770 32	673 26
Pike.....	1,929 93	195 76	86 97	394 68	8,992 07	826 28
Pope.....	511 00	68 60	25 88	.....	3,573 79	315 61
Pulaski.....	650 00	40 42	7 80	.....	4,403 36	905 98
Putnam.....	610 00	12 50	17 32	.....	3,017 53	1,606 20
Randolph.....	1,747 50	138 63	67 00	.....	8,944 64	794 85
Richard.....	723 54	38 56	39 50	.....	4,668 51	255 07
Rock Island.....	1,872 50	137 24	180 33	325 43	12,745 52	12,678 80
Saline.....	1,020 00	83 72	23 86	18 40	10,998 12	210 70
Sangamon.....	2,599 06	220 60	69 20	.....	28,896 05	2,622 63
Schuyler.....	1,221 16	28 08	15 50	.....	5,045 54	299 86
Scott.....	778 00	36 05	17 00	26 40	2,665 90	133 48
Shelby.....	1,532 50	149 98	62 85	.....	11,011 55	869 55
Stark.....	875 00	12 44	26 89	.....	3,559 08	798 30
St. Clair.....	6,285 00	991 63	125 21	100 00	28,133 40	13,669 83
Stephenson.....	1,350 00	84 22	73 55	5,388 24	5,412 21	181 08
Tazewell.....	2,574 76	80 00	79 86	393 81	13,759 61	1,743 43
Union.....	1,045 00	53 92	34 00	349 35	6,281 02	158 66
Vermilion.....	2,796 00	256 97	140 90	.....	27,851 59	2,380 74
Wabash.....	609 30	36 58	13 50	.....	4,676 30	421 08
Warren.....	1,420 00	54 41	43 65	.....	5,343 47	1,009 23
Washington.....	950 00	31 61	39 00	.....	6,652 31	477 00
Wayne.....	1,224 34	94 71	34 25	200 37	9,504 06	348 65
White.....	1,457 97	55 19	51 20	94 20	7,258 85	677 27
Whiteside.....	2,705 00	342 75	38 03	.....	17,555 32	1,149 73
Will.....	4,399 01	232 81	59 50	.....	31,088 42	1,157 23
Williamson.....	778 68	25 60	33 92	.....	17,848 86	286 60
Winnebago.....	1,385 98	98 57	21 88	.....	19,957 29	1,542 48
Woodford.....	1,721 00	62 79	51 50	.....	7,329 84	1,061 21

TABLE XVI—DISTRICT FUNDS.
RECEIPTS, 1912.

Counties.	Balance on hand July 1, 1911.	Distribution of trustees.	District taxes.	Transfers, tuition fees and other treasurers.	Sale of school property.	Sale of school bonds.	Other sources.	Total receipts and balances.
Illinois.....	\$9, 271, 279 84	\$2, 456, 293 06	\$29, 979, 931 01	\$468, 696 09	\$101, 760 08	\$2, 279, 839 54	\$720, 858 23	\$45, 278, 657 85
Adams.....	\$ 47, 095 24	\$ 18, 218 55	\$ 256, 467 79	\$ 7, 611 50	\$ 60 41	\$ 5, 900 00	\$ 1, 301 83	\$ 336, 655 32
Alexander.....	12, 859 96	5, 406 57	86, 067 98	167 45	17 12	1, 000 00	4, 497 03	110, 016 11
Bond.....	38, 756 33	5, 956 55	60, 391 71	3, 519 08	52 25	1, 060 00	797 68	110, 533 60
Boone.....	46, 956 37	3, 443 60	76, 369 23	2, 628 08	46 50	1, 515 00	98 09	131, 056 87
Brown.....	25, 631 61	2, 637 13	40, 050 79	1, 950 44	4 10	.....	822 21	71, 096 28
Bureau.....	75, 510 04	14, 239 69	215, 852 29	11, 098 94	110 64	24, 328 33	4, 136 00	345, 275 93
Calhoun.....	4, 850 51	2, 872 99	16, 910 15	61 20	1 50	.....	2 08	24, 743 43
Carroll.....	64, 835 00	7, 056 30	98, 764 69	3, 560 28	143 30	.....	4, 135 79	178, 495 36
Cass.....	31, 895 96	6, 289 43	89, 823 37	5, 133 59	303 11	1, 200 00	16, 847 29	151, 492 75
Champaign.....	157, 343 22	21, 213 80	300, 228 62	16, 588 23	96 32	26, 000 00	2, 903 21	524, 373 40
Christian.....	77, 189 84	10, 595 98	199, 419 64	2, 034 42	324 42	2, 524 50	885 23	292, 974 03
Clark.....	38, 478 54	6, 631 75	86, 096 19	870 38	851 26	13, 250 00	15 54	146, 193 66
Clay.....	27, 908 14	6, 783 07	55, 558 87	1, 127 76	89 94	600 00	1, 996 31	94, 064 09
Clinton.....	33, 202 01	6, 427 78	56, 841 33	609 56	756 78	5, 350 00	291 15	103, 478 61
Coles.....	76, 106 85	7, 915 43	160, 453 18	1, 968 71	74 50	4, 505 00	16, 117 64	267, 141 31
Cook.....	3, 298, 572 50	1, 376, 664 87	14, 649, 819 30	15, 891 67	30, 744 08	638, 721 62	129, 422 37	20, 139, 836 41
Crawford.....	45, 058 06	10, 133 56	107, 186 34	1, 768 18	890 48	16, 165 00	17, 439 88	198, 641 00
Cumberland.....	22, 903 86	5, 112 65	46, 411 06	885 92	.....	157 04	2, 133 88	77, 604 61
DeKalb.....	67, 658 75	10, 722 60	211, 007 64	9, 731 11	962 59	2, 000 00	376 24	302, 458 93
DeWitt.....	24, 900 86	4, 908 31	116, 739 81	3, 023 14	813 76	40, 670 85	406 68	191, 463 41
Douglas.....	54, 577 44	6, 688 11	114, 036 63	6, 104 87	196 72	25, 780 86	994 22	208, 378 85
DuPage.....	50, 828 98	9, 038 05	190, 848 79	7, 463 32	840 97	37, 033 93	24 35	296, 078 39
Edgar.....	46, 080 36	7, 812 20	139, 901 48	3, 941 60	247 43	32, 500 00	15, 645 29	246, 128 36
Edwards.....	17, 424 36	2, 808 20	35, 457 68	15, 235 58	20 30	11, 210 00	167 90	82, 324 22
Elkhart.....	28, 667 25	6, 564 04	58, 089 40	746 22	167 00	3, 000 00	451 09	97, 685 00
Fayette.....	35, 944 61	10, 375 08	87, 038 69	2, 410 93	41 16	10, 306 94	206 37	146, 324 38
Ford.....	97, 374 14	107, 167 49	107, 167 49	3, 256 26	664 05	35, 000 00	16, 076 19	273, 706 81
Franklin.....	21, 768 19	8, 363 15	85, 860 84	306 07	361 25	1, 800 00	11, 792 11	130, 251 61
Fulton.....	76, 113 39	209, 067 76	209, 067 76	9, 756 89	214 66	60, 100 00	1, 782 13	373, 887 03
Gallatin.....	19, 899 80	4, 612 26	40, 672 91	239 10	10 00	300 00	1, 035 86	66, 769 93

Table XVI—Continued.

Counties.	Balance on hand July 1, 1911.	Dis-tribution of trustees.	District taxes.	Transfers, tuition fees and other treasurers.	Sale of school property.	Sure of school bonds.	Other sources.	Total receipts and balances.
Greene.....	\$ 39,608 57	\$ 6,460 53	\$ 93,865 55	\$ 4,465 96	\$ 181 72	\$ 8,300 00	\$ 330 92	\$ 153,213 25
Grundy.....	55,409 02	8,367 55	89,678 18	1,175 71	319 28	.....	522 76	155,673 50
Hamilton.....	16,907 71	7,946 57	40,737 34	274 94	114 40	550 00	721 63	65,852 59
Hancock.....	52,085 08	10,840 45	130,018 63	7,734 88	63 90	800 00	4,348 21	213,891 15
Hardin.....	1,754 86	1,998 94	12,689 59	87 86	54 16	.....	106 94	17,692 35
Henderson.....	33,349 03	2,089 18	64,365 79	2,974 10	64 68	1,000 00	610 16	104,452 94
Henry.....	100,526 39	15,350 68	190,128 19	7,993 32	374 77	.....	675 34	315,048 69
Iroquois.....	110,180 52	16,496 37	222,975 42	6,129 06	1,384 14	20,282 92	739 91	378,188 34
Jackson.....	28,649 19	10,292 13	122,467 93	615 02	2,795 20	400 00	1,266 24	166,485 71
Jasper.....	24,441 90	6,995 16	52,840 55	625 69	14 58	500 00	1,263 62	86,681 50
Jefferson.....	23,703 06	11,094 11	79,818 53	1,676 22	108 65	3,900 00	1,464 28	121,764 85
Jersey.....	25,329 45	4,308 80	43,419 25	2,333 93	87 70	.....	285 13	75,764 26
Jo Daviess.....	41,804 83	6,868 38	91,789 14	8,633 36	190 48	.....	877 06	150,163 25
Johnson.....	11,215 54	5,192 58	37,922 41	161 89	134 05	1,800 00	922 05	57,348 52
Kane.....	109,595 31	27,430 80	574,739 16	9,202 40	390 15	294,420 00	8,719 30	1,024,497 12
Kankakee.....	62,012 75	13,767 95	165,399 66	5,966 49	107 77	9,716 91	294 59	257,266 12
Kendall.....	29,935 85	1,992 04	58,817 67	3,573 64	43 43	130 00	3,223 20	97,715 83
Knox.....	81,452 48	12,917 39	291,461 34	8,401 23	404 50	11,375 24	181 50	407,193 68
Lake.....	60,343 28	17,130 36	358,639 38	5,974 85	4,358 68	4,125 00	29,010 07	479,581 62
LaSalle.....	194,606 13	36,430 28	461,841 24	12,294 74	426 40	53,500 00	8,001 27	767,100 06
Lawrence.....	43,940 49	7,426 86	138,588 29	1,080 81	15,774 66	3,900 00	6,704 94	216,506 05
Lee.....	59,099 84	8,188 24	150,698 85	5,623 45	299 64	2,000 00	3,228 09	223,048 11
Livingston.....	130,827 29	20,880 01	232,328 33	4,875 81	112 53	.....	249 50	389,263 47
Logan.....	45,966 10	11,012 11	166,222 68	1,076 47	270 77	12,500 00	18,776 06	255,824 19
Macon.....	87,302 39	21,215 29	353,688 46	2,537 25	1,010 63	2,000 00	64,147 47	531,301 49
Macoupin.....	73,169 74	17,893 36	180,758 96	17,572 78	271 55	5,200 00	3,674 00	298,540 39
Madison.....	147,291 19	31,333 85	376,628 17	7,880 05	558 40	36,809 85	4,877 95	605,329 46
Marion.....	40,847 38	11,919 67	117,890 63	2,723 51	34 00	6,050 00	1,141 86	180,607 05
Marshall.....	32,719 04	4,773 33	79,333 08	2,165 51	293 33	6,500 00	347 58	126,131 57
Mason.....	49,874 02	5,382 03	88,764 69	2,233 96	141 63	1,500 00	697 82	148,598 15
Massac.....	14,881 63	4,428 35	36,499 00	71 24	37 00	1,000 00	663 15	57,580 37
McDonough.....	79,889 59	7,067 09	134,234 41	4,142 13	1,726 80	10,000 00	90 92	237,150 94
McHenry.....	80,224 80	11,468 31	159,646 15	10,144 75	576 51	1,000 00	644 16	293,704 68
McLean.....	121,190 02	31,221 74	372,305 49	8,809 34	1,861 18	93,200 00	13,634 79	642,222 56
Menard.....	33,351 94	2,918 34	66,611 92	2,982 99	88 93	.....	1,078 16	107,032 28

Mercer.....	\$ 55,209 16	\$ 5,403 25	\$ 97,002 69	\$ 4,774 98	\$ 277 36	\$ 6,100 00	\$ 1,052 28	\$109,819 72
Monroe.....	22,409 11	4,083 08	33,705 28	283 16	5 25	.....	1,772 22	62,258 10
Montgomery.....	61,006 01	12,951 31	141,101 36	7,633 28	428 46	17,456 66	650 30	241,227 38
Morgan.....	79,103 28	9,506 11	212,505 07	3,258 84	992 84	.....	1,456 09	306,822 83
Moultrie.....	28,303 59	4,536 54	88,447 95	1,130 58	213 80	17,500 00	610 04	140,742 50
Ogle.....	87,398 99	9,580 90	151,556 41	9,683 08	477 57	1,750 00	3,229 44	263,676 39
Peoria.....	116,186 52	35,651 24	574,638 70	7,955 20	2,125 15	9,900 00	27,124 67	764,581 48
Perry.....	29,478 40	7,203 07	68,957 41	2,178 75	7 50	500 00	42 25	108,367 38
Piatt.....	56,931 86	6,257 25	102,762 00	1,806 17	780 25	24,800 00	1,931 91	195,269 44
Pike.....	45,799 77	8,992 07	108,947 35	10,154 74	23 03	.....	1,401 15	174,318 11
Pope.....	6,175 68	3,610 90	21,970 19	56 54	.....	.....	1,234 39	33,047 70
Pulaski.....	12,957 54	4,476 80	39,817 80	307 65	141 50	8,000 00	36 42	65,737 71
Purnam.....	29,702 58	3,017 53	36,680 05	1,434 83	944 10	.....	12,669 29	84,448 38
Randolph.....	27,734 91	8,711 14	70,798 13	4,479 25	97 47	1,230 00	140 60	113,371 50
Richland.....	24,335 60	5,160 44	49,889 15	626 11	12 40	808 88	32 24	80,864 82
Rock Island.....	96,290 44	13,136 15	379,747 35	4,676 78	5,320 64	178,963 13	580 72	678,715 24
Saline.....	27,958 76	11,272 11	100,134 57	1,655 83	210 55	32,442 95	3,258 60	176,953 37
Sangamon.....	246,663 09	29,256 79	466,178 13	6,839 38	5,508 85	186,532 81	4,597 53	945,576 58
Schuyler.....	32,423 51	5,027 49	59,915 93	3,493 37	113 95	.....	352 74	101,326 99
Scott.....	23,467 78	2,352 67	37,178 51	680 02	151 55	1,500 00	91 56	65,452 09
Shelby.....	67,300 59	10,503 07	129,895 07	1,412 29	160 84	10,800 00	3,041 51	223,113 37
Stark.....	39,511 65	3,559 08	50,478 29	7,586 17	8 00	.....	394 66	101,537 79
St. Clair.....	276,795 20	28,344 26	523,004 21	6,741 61	637 32	28,500 00	2,006 26	866,028 86
Stephenson.....	56,617 93	5,713 70	191,354 99	11,587 71	450 45	65,250 00	.....	330,974 78
Tazewell.....	66,941 32	12,843 92	187,531 31	5,490 96	1,445 25	20,500 00	2,458 45	297,211 21
Union.....	31,873 27	6,281 02	63,309 29	878 97	352 22	6,500 00	969 84	110,164 61
Vermilion.....	175,455 39	29,758 64	382,887 96	9,328 38	178 30	1,600 00	403 28	599,611 91
Wabash.....	27,718 55	4,807 50	47,277 47	198 85	58 20	1,500 00	468 47	82,029 04
Warren.....	90,667 14	5,343 47	147,947 03	10,494 95	61 09	.....	1,093 08	255,606 67
Washington.....	20,842 62	6,791 09	38,677 52	1,340 72	1 95	.....	168 54	67,822 44
Wayne.....	30,069 72	9,543 78	63,563 83	6,185 73	4,159 12	900 00	685 83	115,108 00
White.....	49,269 98	7,750 59	72,293 19	1,062 74	18 29	14,766 12	219 56	145,350 47
Whiteside.....	76,656 49	17,514 17	190,765 44	4,933 48	73 71	.....	499 51	290,442 80
Will.....	122,206 51	31,088 42	537,820 38	3,939 69	778 08	4,200 00	27,278 55	727,311 63
Williamson.....	38,209 42	17,848 86	130,467 49	1,566 84	92 11	27,150 00	3,303 30	218,638 02
Winnebago.....	117,272 48	19,957 29	432,965 02	10,797 72	1,300 50	15,400 00	178,759 98	776,452 99
Woodford.....	65,456 22	7,355 35	104,882 15	8,144 97	369 52	9,850 00	1,411 26	197,469 47

Table XVI—Continued.

EXPENDITURES, 1912.

Counties.	Total current expenses.	Total capital outlay.	District bonds.	Interest on district bonds.	Total of all ex- penses.	Balance on hand June 30, 1912.	Total.
Illinois.....	\$27,324,901 80	\$6,284,242 91	\$859,876 29	\$400,436 91	\$34,869,457 91	\$10,409,199 94	\$45,278,657 85
Adams.....	\$ 242,131 01	\$ 23,354 91	\$ 15,383 33	\$ 3,677 51	\$ 284,546 76	\$ 52,108 56	\$ 336,655 32
Alexander.....	78,056 95	1,641 61	3,200 00	2,426 00	85,324 56	24,691 55	110,016 11
Bond.....	59,779 22	4,450 13	2,825 00	1,754 37	68,808 72	41,724 88	110,533 60
Boone.....	83,629 78	1,578 73	700 00	652 50	85,961 01	45,095 86	131,056 87
Brown.....	38,895 55	10,679 20	400 00	589 50	50,564 25	20,532 03	71,096 28
Bureau.....	214,322 32	24,328 82	9,600 00	4,550 93	252,802 07	92,473 86	345,275 93
Calhoun.....	16,552 78	.....	60 00	60 00	17,112 78	7,585 65	24,698 43
Carroll.....	101,820 31	4,633 90	4,000 00	1,461 25	111,915 46	66,579 90	178,495 36
Cass.....	86,113 69	6,066 49	3,100 00	2,243 50	97,523 68	53,969 07	151,492 75
Champaign.....	309,475 36	37,445 84	17,960 00	8,591 64	373,472 84	150,900 56	524,373 40
Christian.....	184,709 74	9,125 60	8,860 00	4,430 69	207,126 03	85,848 00	292,974 C3
Clark.....	79,335 94	19,713 74	6,300 00	2,410 30	107,779 98	38,413 68	146,193 66
Clay.....	59,039 98	1,194 71	5,600 00	1,150 15	67,004 84	27,059 25	94,064 09
GClinton.....	54,804 61	8,035 57	3,200 00	1,958 68	66,998 86	36,479 73	103,478 61
Coles.....	147,341 29	45,937 73	2,800 00	1,684 70	197,763 72	69,377 59	267,141 31
Cook.....	12,806,596 55	3,768,780 86	150,400 00	95,562 03	16,821,339 44	3,318,496 97	20,139,836 41
Crawford.....	95,689 38	7,892 85	27,798 50	1,879 09	133,239 82	66,351 18	199,641 00
Cumberland.....	54,425 19	2,077 50	608 33	1,066 50	58,167 52	19,437 09	77,604 61
Dekalb.....	213,169 41	6,109 51	9,750 00	6,375 09	235,404 01	67,054 92	302,458 93
DeWitt.....	103,350 78	47,701 46	5,400 00	4,133 15	160,556 39	30,878 02	191,463 41
Douglas.....	112,461 48	16,605 89	6,150 00	1,921 07	137,138 44	71,240 41	208,378 85
DuPage.....	154,986 56	51,897 69	10,900 00	5,584 00	223,368 25	72,710 14	296,078 39
Edgar.....	148,356 29	34,806 71	11,950 00	3,403 45	198,516 45	47,611 91	246,128 36
Edwards.....	34,135 10	28,029 43	289 00	289 00	63,553 53	18,770 69	82,324 22
Effingham.....	55,561 96	8,078 60	1,900 00	556 00	66,096 56	31,588 44	97,685 00
Fayette.....	85,102 31	14,224 99	5,787 89	1,698 39	106,813 58	39,510 80	146,324 38
Ford.....	115,616 05	42,936 26	5,160 00	4,271 03	167,983 34	105,722 47	273,705 81
Franklin.....	74,274 44	17,386 99	3,480 00	3,408 87	98,560 30	31,701 31	130,261 61
Fulton.....	261,775 03	14,097 74	10,255 00	5,537 15	291,664 92	81,922 11	373,587 03
Gallatin.....	40,005 37	5,168 08	1,536 00	857 00	47,566 45	19,203 48	66,769 93

Greene.....	\$ 89,030 13	\$ 9,313 89	\$ 5,000 00	\$ 362 50	\$104,206 52	\$ 49,006 73	\$ 153,213 25
Grundy.....	98,381 39	7,486 10	4,400 00	.....	106,267 49	49,406 01	155,673 50
Hamilton.....	41,581 85	2,199 71	1,450 00	.....	45,395 11	20,457 48	65,852 59
Hancock.....	146,968 53	2,370 04	5,100 00	.....	155,513 63	58,377 52	213,891 15
Hardin.....	12,391 94	138 55	500 00	.....	13,429 59	3,262 76	16,692 35
Henderson.....	56,602 22	3,454 52	2,250 00	.....	62,942 59	41,510 35	104,452 94
Henry.....	222,473 37	4,322 23	5,750 00	.....	230,232 36	75,813 33	315,045 69
Iroquois.....	198,517 35	29,301 89	10,630 00	.....	241,369 11	136,819 23	378,188 34
Jackson.....	105,156 92	4,730 57	8,250 00	.....	120,456 99	46,028 72	166,485 71
Jasper.....	61,295 31	.....	1,250 00	.....	62,964 81	23,716 69	86,681 50
Jefferson.....	79,619 63	4,066 58	3,350 00	.....	87,822 06	33,942 79	121,764 85
Jersey.....	41,913 81	7,066 04	5,000 00	.....	43,349 85	32,414 41	75,764 26
Jo Daviess.....	97,190 43	3,491 15	3,300 00	.....	104,891 58	45,271 67	150,163 25
Johnson.....	36,241 57	2,607 43	1,350 00	.....	40,458 50	16,890 02	57,348 52
Kane.....	606,554 66	226,073 29	30,600 00	.....	889,059 92	135,437 20	1,024,497 12
Kankakee.....	166,073 49	4,625 67	4,037 46	.....	193,477 39	63,788 73	257,266 12
Kendall.....	56,951 24	4,876 61	1,067 25	.....	63,272 28	34,443 55	97,715 83
Knox.....	242,597 02	35,623 01	13,000 00	.....	294,321 65	111,872 03	407,193 68
Lake.....	335,823 91	22,902 57	21,200 00	.....	390,130 09	89,451 53	479,581 62
LaSalle.....	434,875 25	48,107 95	24,100 00	.....	516,477 90	250,622 16	767,100 06
Lawrence.....	91,492 87	12,846 79	9,350 00	.....	117,204 66	99,301 39	216,506 05
Lee.....	150,798 89	4,191 53	3,700 00	.....	161,810 42	67,237 69	229,048 11
Livingston.....	217,394 92	17,659 62	14,200 00	.....	253,469 54	135,823 93	389,293 47
Logan.....	151,919 31	17,444 63	8,263 07	.....	179,473 34	76,350 85	255,824 19
Macon.....	290,680 72	122,285 81	12,453 34	.....	440,628 46	90,673 03	531,301 49
Macoupin.....	185,409 81	4,761 55	13,103 32	.....	206,697 04	91,843 35	298,540 39
Madison.....	329,890 86	62,941 11	19,300 00	.....	423,540 23	181,789 23	605,329 46
Marion.....	112,378 69	7,257 19	8,050 00	.....	130,536 06	50,070 99	180,607 05
Marshall.....	74,214 28	8,869 12	3,650 00	.....	87,307 07	38,824 80	126,131 87
Mason.....	87,611 41	3,839 19	4,300 00	.....	96,836 59	51,757 56	148,598 15
Massac.....	34,419 18	6,052 42	1,333 33	.....	42,579 73	15,000 64	57,580 37
McDonough.....	127,426 31	21,483 98	7,624 00	.....	158,273 21	78,877 73	237,150 94
McHenry.....	157,052 18	23,433 16	6,150 00	.....	191,834 84	71,769 84	263,704 68
McLean.....	384,220 88	56,217 37	30,900 00	.....	467,851 46	174,391 50	642,292 56
Menard.....	63,814 33	5,224 77	2,700 00	.....	73,558 45	35,473 83	107,032 28
Mercer.....	92,514 72	18,310 23	4,600 00	.....	117,328 45	52,491 27	169,819 72
Monroe.....	37,438 29	365 52	783 95	.....	38,048 71	23,669 39	62,258 10
Monigomery.....	135,059 51	12,540 42	4,975 00	.....	154,864 78	86,352 60	241,227 38
Moran.....	174,438 07	909 84	.....	.....	175,347 91	131,474 92	306,822 83
Moultrie.....	76,784 71	27,694 23	2,500 00	.....	108,656 13	32,086 37	140,742 50

Table XVI—Concluded.

Counties.	Total current expenses.	Total capital outlay.	District bonds.	Interest on district bonds.	Total of all ex- penses.	Balance on hand June 30, 1912.	Total.
Ogle.....	\$156,825 62	\$ 11,128 25	\$ 4,400 00	\$ 1,923 83	\$174,277 70	\$ 89,398 69	\$263,676 39
Peoria.....	486,709 03	167,754 41	7,500 00	2,526 00	664,469 44	100,112 04	764,581 48
Perry.....	63,824 19	7,792 18	4,400 00	1,874 24	77,890 61	30,476 77	108,367 38
Platt.....	107,129 30	28,071 15	3,308 00	242 00	138,750 45	56,518 99	195,269 44
Pike.....	117,371 67	3,036 10	2,300 00	602 00	123,309 77	51,008 34	174,318 11
Pope.....	24,244 91	.....	100 00	24 00	24,368 91	8,578 79	33,047 70
Pulaski.....	38,940 44	9,264 72	2,900 00	547 00	51,652 16	14,085 55	65,737 71
Putnam.....	36,563 71	16,179 30	4,750 00	1,495 20	58,988 21	25,460 17	84,448 38
Randolph.....	74,866 70	2,923 00	2,665 00	1,068 36	81,523 06	31,848 44	113,371 50
Richland.....	50,197 10	1,988 08	5,500 00	170 60	57,855 78	23,009 04	80,864 82
Rock Island.....	372,876 56	95,302 12	36,700 00	8,581 16	513,459 84	165,265 40	678,715 24
Saline.....	78,816 34	53,545 04	8,040 00	5,374 93	145,776 31	31,157 06	176,933 37
Sangamon.....	435,958 04	115,944 20	11,760 00	2,041 00	565,703 24	379,873 34	945,576 58
Schuyler.....	61,750 17	3,068 38	2,780 00	739 87	68,338 42	32,988 57	101,326 99
Scott.....	38,576 38	1,460 49	1,200 00	410 00	41,646 87	23,805 22	65,452 09
Shelby.....	125,798 80	20,387 06	3,000 00	3,411 05	152,596 91	70,516 46	223,113 37
Stark.....	56,743 39	1,350 26	1,900 00	167 50	60,161 15	41,376 64	101,537 79
St. Clair.....	461,409 73	64,693 03	16,336 90	24,347 34	566,787 00	299,241 86	866,028 86
Stephenson.....	166,255 23	54,549 18	13,950 00	4,367 36	239,121 77	91,853 01	330,974 78
Tazewell.....	177,047 73	41,087 92	9,360 00	2,846 86	230,342 51	66,868 70	297,211 21
Union.....	57,746 18	1,703 57	4,350 00	1,464 00	65,263 75	44,900 86	110,164 61
Vermilion.....	327,777 46	40,154 98	22,250 00	9,798 15	399,978 59	199,633 32	599,611 91
Wabash.....	43,106 50	4,762 75	2,675 00	399 62	50,433 87	31,595 17	82,029 04
Warren.....	144,168 79	27,894 34	2,575 00	6,463 39	181,041 52	74,565 15	255,606 67
Washington.....	41,053 38	631 00	1,000 00	400 00	43,114 38	24,708 06	67,822 44
Wayne.....	72,076 99	5,713 15	3,375 00	536 25	81,701 39	33,406 61	115,108 00
White.....	69,215 32	30,873 92	3,625 62	651 85	104,366 71	40,983 76	145,350 47
Whiteside.....	190,354 60	1,040 32	7,700 00	1,874 03	200,998 95	89,443 85	290,442 80
Will.....	442,688 18	152,161 43	17,245 00	5,508 90	617,603 51	109,708 12	727,311 63
Williamson.....	129,865 11	23,619 83	9,581 00	3,022 92	166,088 86	52,549 16	218,638 02
Winnebago.....	343,043 68	155,863 89	2,635 00	1,569 47	503,112 04	273,340 95	776,452 99
Woodford.....	108,894 88	8,691 04	12,500 00	2,365 65	132,451 57	65,017 90	197,469 47

PRIMARIES AND ELECTIONS.

A good deal of confusion is caused by the number of elections now held in Illinois, and there is serious complaint of the time required to vote on all the occasions. In addition to the general elections in November of odd years, and June elections for judges, there are every year separate elections at different dates in the spring, for town, city, village and road and school district officers; and also in many places another election for school trustees. The primary election law has increased the number of public election days, by requiring a primary election in all cities and also a general primary election in April every second year. Thus the voters are called on to vote at from six to eight elections within a year; and voters in cities and villages are expected to appear at five or six elections within a period of two months. It is not surprising that at many of the elections, where only minor offices are to be filled, there is only a small proportion of the qualified vote cast.

This situation would be much simplified and a more general interest secured in local elections if the town, city, village and so far as practicable, the schools elections were held on the same day. This day should also be the primary election day for candidates for June election and also for any general State primary held in the spring. But if the local elections were consolidated, a better arrangement would provide for the general State primary in September, except for the selection of delegates to the national nominating conventions in presidential years.

At present the primary election law does not apply to township elections. This is probably due to the belief that they are not necessary in the selection of local officials in the rural districts. But in the townships which embrace cities or villages of some size, there is as much need for regulating township nominations by law as in the case of city officials. At present candidates for town supervisors, assessors, collectors and highway commissioners may be chosen by the old-fashioned "soap box" primary; and the election may be decided by a trifling vote after no public attention to the candidates. In large towns which elect a number of supervisors, a large proportion and in some cases a majority of the county board may easily be selected and continued in office either by themselves or by a small coterie of political managers.

More definite provisions should be made for nominating candidates in townships of over 10,000 population. If primary elections are established for such townships, they should be held at the same time as the primary elections for cities; and provision should also be made at least to permit, and better to require, non-partisan nominations.

TABLE XVII—ABSTRACT OF REPLIES TO

County.	Number of super- visors.	Number of meet- ings of county board.	Proposals to change township organization.	County commissioners.		County assessor.		County collector.	
				Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.
Cook.....	15	.....	No.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
St. Clair.....	52	12	No.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Peoria.....	47	5	Yes.....	1	1	1	2	.....	3
Kane.....	44	4	Yes.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Sangamon.....	47	5	Yes.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1
LaSalle.....	53	4	Yes.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Madison.....	42	12	No.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	1
Will.....	44	4	No.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Vermilion.....	33	5	No.....	3	3	4	.....	4	1
Rock Island.....	37	5	No.....	2	1	2	2	1	2
McLean.....	41	5	No.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Adams.....	36	4	No.....	.....	5	1	2	1	4
Winnebago.....	33	4	No.....	1	3	2	1	1	3
Lake.....	26	4	No.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....
Macon.....	30	4	No.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	3
Champaign.....	35	5	No.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Macoupin.....	29	4	No.....	2	2	3	1	4	.....
Fulton.....	31	4	No.....	4	.....	2	3	3	1
Knox.....	30	5	No.....	1	2	3	1	2	2
Williamson.....	17	4	Yes.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Bureau.....	30	4	No.....	2	2	2	1	4	.....
Henry.....	28	6	No.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kankakee.....	23	12	No.....	3	2	5	1	5	1
Livingston.....	32	3	No.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1
Counties over 40,000 population.....				34	31	44	21	46	29

Table XVII

County.	Number of super- visors.	Number of meet- ings of county board.	Proposals to change township organization.	County commissioners.		County assessor.		County collector.	
				Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.
Stephenson.....	23	5	No.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2
Iroquois.....	25	5	No.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	1
Montgomery.....	20	5	No.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1
Jackson.....	19	5	Yes.....	3	1	3	.....	3	.....
Marion.....	21	4	Yes.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Christian.....	21	10	No.....	2	1	2	.....	2	.....
Coles.....	24	4	No.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Whiteside.....	24	5	No.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
Tazewell.....	22	5	No.....	1	1	2	.....	3	1
DeKalb.....	23	4	No.....	1	1	3	.....	3	.....
DuPage.....	13	12	No.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....
McHenry.....	17	5	No.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Shelby.....	24	4	No.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2
Hancock.....	25	4	No.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Saline.....	17	6	Yes.....	1	2	1	1	1	1
Jefferson.....	19	5	No.....	2	1	2	1	2	1
Pike.....	24	5	No.....	2	1	4	.....	2	1
Fayette.....	19	7	No.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Ogle.....	25	5	No.....	1	3	2	1	3	1
Lee.....	25	4	No.....	.....	2	1	1	3	.....
Edgar.....	17	5	No.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
McDonough.....	20	4	No.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Crawford.....	13	18	No.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Franklin.....	12	6	Yes.....	2	1	1	1	2	1
Wayne.....	20	4	Yes.....	3	2	4	1	4	1
Counties with town- ship organization, 25,000 to 40,000 population.....				35	27	44	14	49	15

INQUIRIES SENT TO COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County auditor.		Medical examiner.		County road engineer.		Highway commissioner.		Town meeting.		Total county concentration.	
Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Oppose.	Favor.	Favor.	Oppose.
1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	13
2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	11
2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	1
.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	9	5
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1
2	1	1	2	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	17	5
2	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	10	2
3	3	2	3	6	.....	4	.....	4	.....	30	10
2	1	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	1	16	8
.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	8
3	2	3	1	4	1	3	2	3	1	18	18
1	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	14	16
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10	1
1	2	2	.....	2	1	2	1	2	.....	10	11
.....	3	1	1	3	.....	2	1	3	.....	12	8
2	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	1	3	1	20	8
3	1	.....	4	2	1	1	3	2	2	17	15
.....	1	3	1	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	16	7
4	.....	3	1	3	.....	3	.....	2	2	27	8
4	.....	2	1	4	.....	2	1	2	1	22	6
.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
4	1	3	2	6	.....	4	1	4	2	34	10
.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	12
38		29		37		23		58		9	
40		19		39		20		336		186	

—Continued.

County auditor.		Medical examiner.		County road engineer.		Highway commissioner.		Town meeting.		Total county concentration.	
Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Oppose.	Favor.	Favor.	Oppose.
.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	10
1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	.....	16	7
2	1	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	19	3
3	.....	2	2	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	26	3
3	.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	23	1
1	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	13	3
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	5
.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	8	4
1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	3	1	1	.....	15	4
2	1	1	1	3	.....	2	1	1	2	16	6
1	1	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	12	3
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	4	19
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6	4
3	.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	23	1
3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	15	5
3	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	18	4
3	1	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	24	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4
4	.....	4	.....	3	1	2	1	2	2	21	9
2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	12	9
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	4
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	.....
2	1	4	.....	4	.....	3	.....	4	.....	29	1
2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	2	15	5
1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	20	13
42		20		38		21		59		7	
46		13		44		14		357		132	

Table XVII

County.	Number of super- visors.	Number of meet- ings of county board.	Proposals to change township organization.	County commissioners.		County assessor.		County collector.	
				Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.
Grundy.....	19	4	No.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Clark.....	15	5	Yes.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Warren.....	18	4	Yes.....	3	1	3	1	3	1
White.....	11	5	No.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Clinton.....	15	6	No.....	1	3	3	1	2	1
Lawrence.....	9	9	No.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1
JoDavies.....	24	4	No.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Greene.....	13	5	No.....	1	2	2	1	.....	3
Woodford.....	17	5	No.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1
Effingham.....	16	5	No.....	4	2	4	2	4	2
Mercer.....	15	5	No.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....
Douglas.....	10	5	No.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
DeWitt.....	14	4	No.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	2
Washington.....	16	4	No.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Clay.....	13	4	No.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Hamilton.....	9	6	No.....	3	.....	3	1	3	1
Jasper.....	12	.....	No.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Carroll.....	15	6	No.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Mason.....	14	3	No.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1
Ford.....	13	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bond.....	10	10	Yes.....	2	1	2	1	3	.....
Piatt.....	8	6	No.....	1	2	2	.....	2	.....
Richland.....	10	5	Yes.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....
Marshall.....	12	4	No.....	1	2	2	.....	2	1
Boone.....	10	6	No.....	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....
Schuyler.....	13	4	.....	3	1	4	.....	5	.....
Moultrie.....	9	5	No.....	1	2	1	.....	2	1
Gallatin.....	10	4	Yes.....	2	1	2	1	2	1
Cumberland.....	8	6	No.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Jersey.....	12	5	Yes.....	.....	4	3	1	2	2
Kendall.....	9	5	No.....	1	3	1	.....	3	1
Brown.....	9	6	No.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Stark.....	8	4	No.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1
Henderson.....	11	4	Yes.....	1	1	2	.....	1	2
Putnam.....	4	10	No.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Counties with town- ship organization under 25,000 pop- ulation.....				42	46	56	23	60	34

Table XVII

County.	Number of commis- sioners.	Number of meet- ings of county board.	Proposals to adopt township organization.	County commissioners.		County assessor.		County collector.	
				Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.
Morgan.....	3	12	Yes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Randolph.....	3	12	No.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Alexander.....	3	35	Yes.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Perry.....	3	8	Yes.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Union.....	3	26	Yes.....	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....
Cass.....	3	16	Yes.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....
Pulaski.....	3	7	No.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Wabash.....	3	5	No.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Johnson.....	3	36	Yes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Massac.....	3	7	No.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Monroe.....	3	44	No.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Menard.....	3	19	Yes.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Pope.....	3	16	No.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....
Scott.....	3	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Edwards.....	3	4	Yes.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Calhoun.....	3	7	No.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Hardin.....	3	6	No.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....
Counties not under township organiz- ation.....				.....	.....	37	1	42	.....

¹ 110 days.² 56 days.

—Continued.

County auditor.		Medical examiner.		County road engineer.		Highway commissioner.		Town meeting.		Total county concentration.	
Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Oppose.	Favor.	Favor.	Oppose.
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	3
3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	18	2
3	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	2	1	1	17	8
2	1	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	22	2
1	2	.....	3	4	.....	2	2	1	1	14	13
2	.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	.....	2	10	9
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	1
3	.....	2	1	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	16	8
1	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	1	14	6
3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	4	26	19
.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	.....	3	.....	12	6
2	1	2	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	5	14
2	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	3	.....	8	14
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2
1	1	1	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	10	6
.....	1	3	1	4	.....	3	1	4	.....	23	5
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	1
1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	12	2
.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	5	9
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
4	.....	3	1	4	.....	4	.....	3	1	25	4
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	2
.....	2	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	1	12	5
2	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	13	6
.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	.....	12	7
1	2	4	1	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	30	4
2	.....	4	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	14	5
2	1	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	18	6
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	9	2
2	.....	3	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3	1	21	8
2	.....	3	1	4	.....	2	1	2	2	18	8
.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	3	13
1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	11	5
1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	2	1	.....	13	5
1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	8	4

48 23 61 26 74 17 56 22 59 23 456 213

—Concluded.

County auditor.		Medical examiner.		County road engineer.		Highway commissioner.		Town meeting.		Total county concentration.	
Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Op- pose.	Op- pose.	Favor.	Oppose.	Favor.	Favor.	Oppose.
.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	5	3
.....	2	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	9	2
.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
.....	3	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	10	1
.....	2	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	21	2
.....	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	8	3
.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	13	1
.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	9	4
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	10	2
.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	21	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	13	1
.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	1
.....	2	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	18	3

..... 32 11 39 6 42 6 192 24

COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO.¹(By F. D. BRAMHALL, *University of Chicago.*)

The city of Chicago lies entirely within Cook County, and with the exception of a slight overflow into DuPage County, all of its suburban growth lies now and will for some time lie in the same county. Cook County is therefore the second in the United States in population, having 2,400,000 against New York County's nearly 2,800,000. The corporate limits of the city of Chicago include a slightly decreasing proportion of the county's population: in 1890 they contained 92.3 per cent, in 1900 92.4 per cent, and in 1910 90.9 per cent of the total; that is to say, the city's suburban growth is slightly greater than its internal increment. The population of the county now outside of the city numbers 220,000. The area of the city is 191½ square miles; and of the county not quite five times as much, or 933 square miles.

It is of some interest to the problem of government and its possible reorganization to note that only five of the 102 counties of Illinois have an area as large as that of Cook, while there are two with actually less area than the present city of Chicago. The average and medium size of Illinois counties is 540 square miles against Cook's 933. In population there are only two others that pass 100,000; and the next to Cook, with 2,400,000, or with 220,000 outside of Chicago, is St. Clair with 120,000. On the other hand there are nine counties with a population of under or approximately 10,000 apiece—less than one sixth of a Chicago ward—and most of these are decreasing in population.

The county was governed under the first State Constitution, 1818-1848, like all the other counties of the State, by a board of commissioners elected at large. In 1848 the option of township organization was offered, and Cook County like all the other northern counties immediately adopted it. The city of Chicago (which had been chartered in 1837) was divided into three towns, each of which had its town meeting and sent its supervisor to sit on the county board with the supervisors of the country towns. The phenomenal growth of Chicago from 1850-1870 soon resulted in gross under-representation of the city population in the management of county affairs—a fact which was conspicuously taken advantage of during the sixties when the legislature and the abortive Constitutional Convention played battledore and shuttlecock between city and county with the control of the city police. In 1870 the makers of the present Constitution, rigidly as they applied elsewhere the principle of uniformity and the prohibition of special legislation, made special provision for Cook County. There is prescribed in the Constitution a board of fifteen members, ten chosen at large in the city and five in the rest of the county—a proportion practically corresponding in 1870 to population, but now giving country voters about four and one-half times the representation of city voters; and every annexation to the city, so long as the Constitution is unamended, exaggerates the city's under-representation.

At the same time it became more and more apparent that the system of town organization superimposed on the city was a travesty on popular government; and it is only another instance of our characteristic political

¹ A paper read before the American Political Science Association, at its eighth annual meeting, Dec. 27-30, 1911.

complacency that not until 1898 were the functions of the towns in assessment and collection of taxes taken from them, not until 1901 were the separate town governments finally abolished, while the separate town election of justices and constables continued until 1906.

The government of Cook County now has at its head a board of fifteen commissioners, ten from the city and five from the county, elected at large in the two divisions, all at the same time, in November of every even year. One of the fifteen is at the same time elected as president by popular vote.

There are also eight executive officers chosen by popular vote for a four-year term in two groups: the state's attorney, coroner, recorder of deeds and surveyor in the presidential year, and the sheriff, treasurer, clerk and superintendent of schools in the intervening even year. There are two tax boards with six-year terms: a board of assessors of five members, two or one of whom are elected every even year, and a board of review of three members, one of whom is elected every even year. There are elected also by the voters of the county a county judge and a probate judge, a clerk of the probate court and a clerk of the criminal court every four years between presidential elections, and a superior court clerk and a circuit court clerk in the presidential year, all at the November elections. Every sixth year an appellate court clerk is elected at the same time. The voter is asked to pick his county officers from a ballot containing candidates for upward of eighty separate offices, if we count presidential electors, or nearly sixty if we omit them. There were over 400 names on the ballot at the last election.

At the same time with the county and general elections the elections of trustees of the Sanitary District are held, three being chosen every two years for a six-year term, and one every six years as president. The Sanitary District, a municipal corporation for the construction and management of the Drainage Canal, includes all of the city of Chicago and a strip of territory outside the city, but wholly within the county. The city elections are held separately in the spring; and the city voter has presented to him every fourth year a ballot containing four offices only: Mayor, treasurer, clerk, and alderman; every second year, one containing the last three; and in the intervening years he chooses only an alderman.

It is fair to say there is a much greater chance for intelligent voting in city than in county elections; and the same observation applies with increased force to the direct primaries preceding the elections. The city voter has the issues and personalities of the government of the city corporate presented to him simply and independently; those of the county government not only in an unintelligible complexity, but mixed with the extraneous forces of State and national politics. This alone would be enough to account for the lower level of county elections; but there is another consideration which should not be overlooked. The city corporate stands in the mind of most men for their local government; it has its picturesque history, its visible physical embodiment, its corporate personality, its stimulus to the pride of its people and its claim upon their loyalty. The county can make no such appeal, and it is a political fact to be reckoned with that however you may urge that the county is an essential part of city government, that the city electorate is almost equivalent to the county electorate, and should assert an equal proprietorship, it is almost impossible to overcome the obsession that the county is an alien thing. There is no more serious consequence of the parcelling out of our local governmental powers and the shattering of responsibility for our municipal housekeeping than this forfeiture of the sense of identification with government and the force of local patriotism which should be a tremendous asset for American political improvement.

Let us turn now to the main relations which this unwieldy corps of county officers bears to the city population. Let us look first at the fundamental question of finance. Cook County had in 1910 a budget of about ten and one-half millions; of this amount about seven and three-fourths were raised by the general property tax, about 93 per cent of which was

collected in the city of Chicago. Of the miscellaneous income, principally fees, making up the other two and one-fourth millions, Chicago probably contributed a somewhat larger proportion. This, however, is not the principal interest of the city in county finance administration. The county is the agent both of the State and of all the local governments within the county in the assessment and collection of the general property tax. The city corporate has nothing whatever to do with the valuation of property; that work is done in the first instance by the county board of assessors, elected by popular vote on general ticket, and reviewed by the county board of review, elected in the same way. Judicial appeals from the assessors and board of review go to the county court. After equalization by the State Board of Equalization, the assessment rolls are turned over to the county clerk. To the county clerk also are certified the State tax rate, the county tax rate, the Sanitary District rate, the city corporate, city bond and tuberculosis sanitarium rates, the school building and educational rates, the South, West and Lincoln Park rates, those for several smaller park districts, and the rates for the various towns and villages and school districts outside of Chicago. It is the duty of the county clerk to apply the appropriate rates to each piece of property on the assessment rolls and extend the resultant total as a single charge. In doing so, however, he is restrained by one of the most remarkable exhibits in the whole museum of administrative curiosities: the renowned Juul law. Stated as simply as its nature permits, this law, recognizing the futility of the protection of property owners of a limitation upon the taxing power of individual governmental bodies, if these bodies are to be piled one on another, declares that the total taxes of all local bodies upon a single piece of property are to be limited. The county clerk is directed, therefore to set aside the State tax rate and certain favored local rates, such as the school building rate and a third of the Sanitary District rate; to add all other rates falling on any single piece of property together, and if he finds the total to be over 3 per cent to reduce the total to 3 per cent by reducing every component tax in the same proportion; but in so doing he is not to reduce the city tax (normally 2 per cent) below 1.2 per cent, nor the county tax (nominally .75 per cent) below .45 per cent. The process is a most intricate one; nobody outside of the tax extension division of the county clerk's office pretends to know the details of it, and the county clerk reveals nothing of the process. No taxing body in the county has the data on which to predict what the result will be upon its own income; the necessary consequence, then, is that every authority, expecting a cut, will ask for enough to cover the expected loss; each doing the same, every tax rate certified is, by so much, higher than it would otherwise be; the higher each one is, the higher the total; the higher the total the greater the cut, and the circle is complete. There is in the whole system no place for a rational consideration and balancing of the needs of the various taxing bodies, nor for a scrutiny of their expenditures; no provision whatever for mutual adjustment and control. The function of the county clerk is a purely ministerial one, and its mysterious exercise is accepted in a spirit of fatalism. It is especially worthy of note in this connection that the county clerk, who is *ex officio* comptroller, through whom forty millions of general property taxes are levied, and who is the responsible accounting officer for a government with a budget of its own of more than ten millions publishes no report whatever of the former function and of the latter only a perfunctory one buried in the files of the "Proceedings of the County Commissioners." It would be hard to find a parallel reticence.

The county not only levies but collects and distributes the taxes. The collection books, prepared by the county clerk, are delivered to the county treasurer, who is *ex officio* collector. After collection, the treasurer apporitions the yield among the various taxing bodies in proportion to their levy. License taxes, water rates and special assessments are collected directly by the city.

In addition to finance, the county performs three other principal functions for the city: it administers the courts and the machinery of justice; it is the local charity authority; and it supervises elections.

The county functions in connection with justice are not different, except in extent, from those usual with counties. Cook County has its county judge, who has original jurisdiction over tax, assessment and election cases, and appellate jurisdiction over justices of the peace (now existing only outside of Chicago). There is also a probate judge. Cook County constitutes one of the eighteen judicial circuits of Illinois, with an augmented number of judges and a special criminal branch. It also has a superior court of identical jurisdiction, which does not exist in other counties. Cook County is also one of the four appellate court districts of the State, and has a specially increased appellate bench. The State's attorney, a county officer, is public prosecutor, and divides with the mayor and the city police, in a somewhat vague manner, responsibility for law enforcement. Three years ago, for example, when the mayor refused, as he has done ever since 1871, to enforce the Sunday closing law for saloons, the State's attorney was prevailed upon to institute prosecutions; and the present State's attorney has interested himself in the condition of the city police force sufficiently to send to Joliet one of the inspectors. The coroner performs the usual functions, which could better be done by some one else. The sheriff is executive officer for all courts of record in the county, and keeper of the county jail. He has undefined powers as conservator of the peace, within as well as without the city limits. More than once special deputy sheriffs have been sworn in to keep the peace and protect property on city streets. The jury system in all courts of record is administered by jury commissioners appointed by the judges of the various courts jointly. It is appropriate to notice here that the judges of the circuit court have the duty of determining the number of employees to be allowed in the county fee offices; and that the judges of the same court appoint the South Park commissioners. The city has a system of municipal courts, and maintains a house of correction and school for juvenile delinquents.

The county and not the city is the unit of local charity administration. Excepting the municipal lodging house and a tuberculosis sanitarium soon to be opened, the city maintains no institution for charity. The county, on the other hand, has a department of poor relief, a county hospital, an infirmary (poorhouse), a hospital for insane (recently taken over by the State), a tuberculosis hospital, and a juvenile home.

The election machinery of Chicago is in the hands of a board of election commissioners appointed by the county judge, and removable by him. It is the duty of these commissioners to divide the city into election precincts after each presidential election, to appoint election officials, and to supervise the conduct of elections. For this purpose they may command the services of the city police, and the county judge may swear in special deputies to assist in protecting the regularity and purity of elections. It is this power over elections which has made the office of county judge an especially coveted prize; and here at least is a judicial office whose political aspects are far more conspicuous than any others.

In political party organization also, the county and not the city is the unit. The county central committee is the local representative of State and national parties, and upon its executive committee sit the powers that be in the party machines. Although the city vote is preponderant, the partnership with the county has had a considerable significance in Chicago politics. The vote of Chicago has been evenly enough balanced between the two great parties to make the addition of the strongly Republican county vote an important factor; and the delicate adjustment of Democratic and Republican votes in the various local primaries and elections, and of political prizes in city hall and county building has been a field which has employed and rewarded expert political tradesmen.

There are a few minor functions performed by county officers within the city of which a mere mention will suffice: the recording of real estate transfers and registration of titles; the nominal supervision of the school

statistics upon which the distribution of the State school fund is based; and the issuance of a few licenses such as hunting licenses and marriage licenses.

Probably no student of Chicago government would contend that the county performs any of these functions better than the city would perform them, or that any of the interests now entrusted to the county are safer there than they would be if administered by officials responsible only to the city electorate. On the other hand, the fact of division and duality in itself is one of the conspicuous hindrances to governmental progress in Chicago. We are happily past the day when the theory of 'governmental paralysis in the interest of public safety, the theory of checks and balances, is the controlling one in political reconstruction. Neither have the demands of any ideally conceived symmetry or uniformity of institutions the force they once had with us. We seem to be emerging in our political philosophy from a dogmatic idealism to a frank empiricism and pragmatism. So far as the Chicago and Cook County situation has any contribution to offer to the general county-city problem, it is merely to declare that sooner or later the county system must yield in such a community to the demands of expediency. The order of the day is simplification, and one important step toward a simplification of our local government, most pressing on the financial side, must be a consolidation of county and city government, either with the present boundaries of Cook County, or preferably by a division of territory and the erection of a new city-county to include in one organization the whole local government of Chicago and its surrounding suburban area.

As a practical matter, our prospect for relief is a rather unpromising one. The government of Cook County is imbedded in the Constitution; the Constitution forbids the creation of new counties of less than 400 square miles of area, or one whose boundaries run within ten miles of an existing county seat. The Constitution is exceedingly difficult of amendment at best; two amendments, those for the initiative and referendum and for reform, are fighting for precedence; and any amendment must secure, for its enactment a majority of all votes cast, not on that question itself, but for the highest office at the election—a requirement not easy to meet when the proposal interests the whole State equally, and very difficult when, as in this case, it is primarily sectional.

A REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF SANGAMON AND PIATT COUNTIES.

(By O. R. MARTIN, *University of Illinois*.)

The accompanying statements represent an attempt to present in a comprehensive manner the financial administration of the county in this State. Sangamon County, with a population in 1910 of 91,039, was selected as typical of the large counties in the State, and Piatt County with a population in 1910 of 16,376 was selected as typical of the small. Both of the counties are under township organization.

The general plan of the two statements is the same, and the difficulties in their preparation have been largely of the same character. In Sangamon County the large volume of business causes the accounts to be more complex, but, on the other hand, the departments of county administration are more or less definitely set off from each other. In Piatt County, the volume of business is much smaller but the different departments are not clearly differentiated.

In the statement of the receipts, attention has been directed both to their character and to the sources from which they were derived. The expenditures have been analyzed and classified so as to show the exact conditions obtaining in each department of the county administration. Because of the inadequate accounting methods employed by the counties, it has been impossible to prepare statements which will not be subject to criticism in certain of their features. One of the main objects of the investigation, however, has been to point out the unsatisfactory conditions now obtaining, and to indicate the general lines along which improvement should be made.

At present the only financial statement for the county published is a summarized statement of the receipts and disbursements of the county treasurer. From this, but little information can be secured concerning the county as a whole, since there is no analysis of either the receipts or the disbursements. In preparing the accompanying statements it was necessary to examine in detail all the books and records of the different officers in each county. In every case access to these books and records was granted by these officers, and in addition they rendered much valuable assistance in securing the data desired. Without their aid it would have been impossible to have prepared the statements in their present form.

As already indicated many difficulties were met with in the preparation of the statements. These could all be removed by the proper kind of an accounting system. No central set of books for the business of the county as a whole is to be found, and such books as there are, are kept on the single entry basis. The county treasurer has a cash book, a duplicate of which is kept in the office of the county clerk. This, and a register of the county warrants kept in the county clerk's office, constitute the most comprehensive records, but they are by no means satisfactory for the purpose of presenting in a complete manner the financial business of the county. Each officer keeps a number of records and accounts which relate directly to the work of his office, but these are nowhere brought together to show their relation.

There is a lack of uniformity with respect to the fiscal year. The fiscal year for the board of supervisors begins Sept. 1, and ends Aug. 31. The fiscal year for the county officers begins Dec. 1 and ends Nov. 30. The

fees and commissions collected by the officers from June 1 to Dec. 1, however do not appear in the treasurer's statement for that year. This is due to the fact that the excess fees for that period are not paid to the treasurer until after December 1st, and accordingly appear in the statement for the year following. They should be included in the receipts of the treasurer for the same period in which they are received by the officers. In the statements prepared, the fees and commissions of the county officers collected from Dec. 1, 1911, to Dec. 1, 1912, have been used instead of the fees and commissions collected from June 1, 1911, to June 1, 1912, which are the ones that appear in the treasurer's statement for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912. Matters would be much simplified if the fiscal year of the county board were the same as that of the county officers, and if the receipts of fees and commissions were paid to the treasurer within the period in which they are received.

A comprehensive financial statement for the county should include certain items which under the present system of accounts and reports are omitted. In recording the taxes received, the commissions for collections are deducted and the net tax entered as a receipt. These commissions are expenses and should properly been entered under the expenditures, in which event the gross tax collected should be entered under the receipts. Only in this way will it be possible to show the cost of taxation and collection.

In the case of fees and commissions, the salaries and office expenses of the officers are deducted and only the excess fees and commissions are reported under the receipts. There is no attempt at a classification of fees and commissions with respect to the source from which they are derived. Fees and commissions collected from the county do not represent additional revenue, whereas those collected from other public authorities and from individuals do. A financial statement should show the fees and commissions received by the different officers divided into three classes. The gross fees should be entered under the receipts and salaries and office expenses of the different officers should be recorded as expenditures. Since the fees and commissions collected from the county do not represent additional revenue for the county they should be deducted from the total receipts in order to ascertain the net county revenue. It is a very difficult matter under the present conditions to secure the information necessary for such a classification of fees and commissions. In addition to dividing the fees and commissions into the three classes suggested they should also be classified with respect to the services for which they were allowed.

There are certain county funds which at present are not included in any statement of county finances, but which should be so included. The registered bond tax fund, although administered by the State Auditor, is distinctly a county receipt and expenditure. The receipts for the institute fund of the county superintendent of schools represent fees paid by individuals for the services rendered by that official, and the disbursements of this fund are properly to be considered county expenditures.

All funds received by county officials in the transaction of their official duties should be included in a statement of county finances. The county treasurer in his capacity as county collector receives all State taxes collected within the county. He also collects all the delinquent taxes for local public authorities. The county clerk receives some funds for the State, as, for example, hunters' licenses. These should accordingly all be entered in a comprehensive statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county officers.

The expenditures for the county under the present system of accounting are based on the warrants cancelled during the year. According to this method the expenditures belonging to any one year are not accurately set off from those of the year preceding and the year following. The warrants authorized during the year constitute the expenditures for that year whether these are cancelled the same year or not. In the accompanying statements the expenditures have been based upon the warrants authorized during the year in so far as the present system of records and accounts made it possible to carry out this plan.

In order to prepare a statement which will show the expenses connected with the different departments of county administration it is necessary that the expenditures be properly analyzed and classified. This is not done under present conditions. The only book in which all the expenditures are recorded is the treasurer's cash book and the classification of expenditures in this book is entirely unsatisfactory. All county warrants authorized by the county board are entered in a register of county warrants which is kept in the county clerk's office. The classification of expenditures in this book does not aim at the ascertainment of the cost of the various functions of county government and it is only by referring to the original bills that an analysis of expenditures can be made which will serve that purpose. The filing systems in use make this a very difficult matter, and there are many respects in which these could be improved. There are also expenditures in addition to those authorized by the county board; and the register of county warrants, therefore, does not contain a complete statement of the expenditures of the county.

The salaries and office expenses of the different county officers, as stated above, are not recorded as expenditures but are deducted by the officers from the fees and commissions collected by them. Some of the county officers perform duties in connection with several departments of county administration. The county clerk in addition to his general duties as county clerk serves as clerk of the county board and as clerk of the county court. He also prepares the tax books for the collectors. His salary and office expenses accordingly should be distributed among these different departments. The county treasurer serves as county treasurer, as county collector, and as supervisor of assessments. The sheriff's duties are distributed among the different courts and he is also custodian of prisoners. Much difficulty was experienced in the distribution of the salaries and office expenses of these officers among the different departments as there is no suitable basis available. In preparing the accompanying statements it was assumed that the fees and commissions received by the officers in connection with the performance of their various duties constituted the most accurate basis available at present, and the salary and office expenses of each officer accordingly were distributed among the different departments on the basis of the proportion which the fees and commissions received for the duties in connection with that department bore to the total fees and commissions collected by the officer. The time devoted by each officer to his various duties would constitute a more accurate basis for the distribution of his salary and office expenses. In Sangamon County the law provides that \$1,000 of the salary of the county treasurer and \$2,200 of his office expenses be charged to his duties as supervisor of assessments. In Piatt County \$500 is to be so charged.

Some additional difficulty was experienced in Piatt County, due to the fact that in the small counties some of the offices are merged. The county clerk combines the duties of county clerk and probate clerk, and the circuit clerk is also county recorder.

In ascertaining the expenditures for the different courts in Piatt County a few items were found in which it was impossible to distinguish between the county court and the probate court, since these two courts are conducted by the same officials. It was found that of the fees received by the county clerk as clerk of the county court and as clerk of the probate court approximately one-third were for services in connection with the county court and two-thirds were for services in connection with the probate court. That ratio was accordingly used in distributing the salary of the judge and the other expenses in which no distinction had been made. The basis is not satisfactory but it was considered to be the best available.

In Sangamon County the poor farm receipts are reported by the treasurer in one sum. In Piatt County the superintendent of the poor farm does not turn over his receipts to the county treasurer but instead pays out the money directly for farm expenses. Only the expenses of the poor farm in

excess of these receipts are paid by county warrants. In neither county is there an analysis of receipts and it is impossible to know whether they represent actual income from farm operation or whether they represent sales of farm equipment. There is also no classification of the expenditures for the poor farm. An accounting system installed on the farm would furnish such information and much additional information which would be of value in the management of the farm.

At present no attempt is made to keep separate the expenditures for permanent improvements and the expenditures for current expense. It is essential to a sound financial policy that this distinction be made, and in the accompanying statements the expenditures for permanent improvements are shown separately.

There is no ledger among any of the county books, consequently no accounts which definitely represent the assets and liabilities of the county. The county possesses both real estate and buildings but no accounts are kept for the same. Under these conditions an official upon taking up the duties of his office may not know for what property he is assuming responsibility nor can he be relieved of this responsibility in a proper manner when he gives up the office to his successor.

There are no accounts which provide for a comparison between appropriations for particular purposes and the expenditures for these same purposes. At present there is no effective check upon the work of the different officers which would prevent the misappropriation of funds.

The advantages to the county of an accounting system which will make possible the publishing of statements similar to the accompanying are obvious. Such an accounting system would furnish the county officers and the county boards with information which would make possible the introduction of economies and the elimination of wastes and inefficiencies in the administration of county business. In addition to revealing the exact cost of operation of each department of the county the accounting system should provide for the ascertainment of unit costs. As an illustration of this an attempt was made in Sangamon County to ascertain the cost of preparing a tax schedule in Capital Township. The following figures were secured:

Average cost per schedule of making and publishing assessment....	\$ 0 52
Cost of placing each schedule on the tax books (transcribing and extending)	14
Total cost of preparing a tax schedule.....	\$ 0 66
Average cost of collecting a tax schedule.....	33

Total average cost of preparing and collecting a tax schedule....\$ 0 99

At the normal rate of taxation in Capital Township (e. g. 5 per cent on the taxable value in 1911) the direct expenses for making and collecting tax schedules would more than equal the taxes paid for property assessed at less than \$20 taxable value or \$60 "full value."

Uniform reports from each county in the State would furnish statistical data of much value. Comparisons of the cost of carrying on the different phases of county business could be made and these would result both in a saving to the taxpayer and in a more economical and efficient expenditure of the money received by the county.

In addition the statement would be of much interest to the public and would furnish the taxpayers with information which would lead to a more intelligent interest on their part in the affairs of county government.

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.**

RECEIPTS.

I Ordinary county revenue—		
1. Gross taxes.....		\$241,283 70
.1 General property tax.....	\$222,814 07	
.01 From town collectors.....	\$150,444 37	
.02 From county collector.....	72,349 29	
.03 Miscellaneous.....	20 41	
.2 Interest and penalties on delinquent taxes.....	1,686 42	
.3 Printers' fees on delinquent taxes.....	898 80	
.4 Registered bond tax.....	15,885 41	
2. Fees and commissions of county officers.....		92,437 78
.1 General officers.....	\$81,675 18	
.01 Collected from individuals.....	\$32,433 72	
.02 Collected from other public authorities.....	17,837 14	
.03 Collected from the county.....	31,404 32	
.2 State's attorney fund.....	10,006 60	
.01 Fees.....	\$3,162 00	
.02 Fines and forfeitures.....	6,844 60	
.3 Institute fund of county superintendent of schools.....	756 00	
3. Poor farm receipts.....		1,500 71
4. Miscellaneous (see note below).....		1,062 97
Total.....		\$336,285 16
Deduct officers' fees and commissions collected from the county.....		31,404 32
Total ordinary county revenue.....		<u>\$304,880 84</u>
II Loans—		
1. Temporary.....		
2. Permanent.....		
III Trust funds—		
1. Trust funds of estates.....		\$16,099 87
2. Unclaimed witness fees.....		638 45
.1 Circuit court.....	\$498 46	
.2 County court.....	84 30	
.3 Probate court.....	55 69	
		<u>\$16,738 32</u>
IV Revenue received by the county for other public authorities—		
1. Revenue for the State—		
.1 General property tax.....		\$212,103 21
.01 Collected by town collectors.....	\$136,592 46	
Less commissions.....	4,070 45	
.001 Town collectors.....	\$2,781 35	
.002 County collector.....	1,338 60	
.02 Collected by county collector	\$81,205 28	
Less commission.....	1,624 08	
	79,581 20	
.2 Inheritance tax.....		9,324 14
Gross collections.....	\$11,432 01	
Less commissions.....	2,107 87	
.01 Appraisers.....	\$1,794 16	
.02 County clerk.....	85 00	
.03 Treasurer.....	228 71	

NOTE—The miscellaneous items include \$1,000.00 which was paid through a county warrant by mistake to the county treasurer for his salary as supervisor of assessments. This was later returned by the treasurer and his salary deducted from fees and commissions.

Receipts—Concluded.

3 Hunters' licenses.....		\$1,752 50
Gross collections.....	\$2,337 00	
Less county clerk's fees.....	584 50	
Total revenue for the State.....		<u>\$223,179 85</u>
2. Revenue for local authorities. (Collection of local taxes by the county collector. See schedule No. 2 and No. 3 for the collections of the local collectors and for the distribution of the State school fund.)—		
1 School tax.....	\$197,488 94	
Less county collector's commission.....	3,948 76	\$193,540 18
2 Town tax.....	\$13,125 18	
Less county collector's commission.....	262 58	12,862 60
3 Dog tax.....	\$282 00	
Less county collector's commission.....	5 64	276 36
4 Road and bridge tax.....	\$22,418 56	
Less county collector's commission.....	448 41	21,970 15
5 District road tax.....	\$710 31	
Less county collector's commission.....	14 20	696 11
6 Corporation tax.....	\$112,911 06	
Less county collector's commission.....	1,151 33	111,759 73
7 Park district tax.....	\$40,971 58	
Less county collector's commission.....	797 20	40,174 38
8 Special assessments.....	\$41,668 66	
Less county collector's commission.....	416 69	41,251 97
Total local taxes collected by county collector.....		\$422,531 48
9 State school fund (to be distributed by county superintendent of schools).....		30,347 46
Total revenue for local public authorities.....		<u>\$452,878 94</u>

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

1. Ordinary county revenue.....	\$304,880 84
2. Loans.....	
3. Trust funds.....	16,738 32
4. Revenue for the State.....	223,179 85
5. Revenue for local public authorities.....	452,878 94
Grand total.....	<u>\$997,677 95</u>

EXPENDITURES.

	Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
I General administration—			
1. Board of supervisors.....			\$ 5,173 30
1 Per diem and mileage.....	\$ 2,502 86		
2 Committee service.....	2,490 44		
3 Salary and office expenses of county clerk, chargeable to duties as clerk of county board.....		\$ 180 00	4,785 41
2. County clerk.....			
1 Salary and office expenses chargeable to general duties as county clerk.....		3,575 42	
2 Printing, stationery and supplies.....	1,209 99		
3. County treasurer.....			1,565 90
1 Salary and office expenses chargeable to duties as county treasurer.....		1,263 00	
2 Printing, stationery and supplies.....	302 90		7,293 10
4. County recorder.....			
1 Salary.....		2,500 00	
2 Clerk hire and office expense.....		3,950 00	
3 Printing, stationery and postage.....	843 10		
5. Court House and grounds (see Schedule No. 4 for details).....	23,738 28		23,738 28
6. Elections (see Schedule No. 5 for details).....	3,407 25	9,638 31	13,045 56
7. Printing, stationery and supplies.....	1,959 77		1,959 77
	<u>\$36,454 59</u>	<u>\$21,106 73</u>	<u>\$57,561 32</u>

Expenditures—Continued.

	Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
II Taxation and collection—			
1. Assessment.....			\$ 7,179 40
.1 Supervisor of assessments—			
.01 Salary.....		\$1,000 00	
.02 Clerk hire and office expense.....		2,200 00	
.2 Board of review.....	\$1,943 00		
.3 Printing, stationery and supplies.....	2,036 40		
2. Collection.....			14,558 40
.1 Transcribing and extending salary and office expenses of county clerk chargeable to transcribing and extending taxes—			
.01 County and State tax.....		2,778 50	
.02 Local taxes.....		3,400 75	
.2 Collector's commissions and expenses—			
.01 County tax—			
.001 Township collectors commission.....		3,008 90	
.002 County treasurer's salary and expense chargeable to duties as collector of county taxes..		1,213 00	
.02 Local and State taxes—			
.001 County treasurer's salary and office expense chargeable to duties and collector of local and State taxes.....		4,157 25	
.3 Printing, stationery and supplies.....	729 55		729 55
	<u>\$4,708 95</u>	<u>\$17,758 40</u>	<u>\$22,467 35</u>
III Courts—			
1. County Court.....			\$16,299 34
.1 Judge—			
.01 Salary.....	\$2,500 00		
.2 Clerk—			
.01 Salary and expense chargeable to duties as clerk of county court.....		\$1,160 75	
.3 Fees of witnesses and commissioners, insanity cases.....	538 00		
.4 Printers' fees (delinquent cases).....	7 00		
.5 Sheriff (salary and expenses chargeable to county court).....		3,170 44	
.6 Bailiff.....	1,507 50		
.7 Jury.....		5,365 00	
.8 Court reporter.....		1,353 00	
.9 Printing and stationery.....	682 65		
.10 Miscellaneous (postage).....	15 00		
2. Probate court.....			11,346 91
.1 Judge—			
.01 Salary.....	2,500 00		
.2 Clerk—			
.01 Salary.....		2,500 00	
.02 Clerk hire and office expense.....		2,792 00	
.3 Sheriff (salary and expenses chargeable to probate court).....		1,904 16	
.4 Bailiff.....	790 00		
.5 Jury.....		294 00	
.6 Court reporter.....		20 00	
.7 Printing, stationery and supplies.....	546 75		
3. Circuit court.....			31,816 44
.1 Circuit clerk—			
.01 Salary.....		2,500 00	
.02 Clerk hire and office expense.....		4,618 00	
.2 Sheriff (salary and expenses chargeable to circuit clerk).....		3,695 40	
.3 Bailiff.....	2,162 50		
.4 Jury.....		13,979 70	
.5 Foreign witness fees.....		587 80	
.6 Court reporter.....		2,322 60	
.7 Transcripts, special reports.....	304 50		
.8 Printing and stationery.....	1,645 94		
4. Grand Jury.....			5,897 55
.1 Sheriff (salary and expense chargeable to grand jury).....		1,656 05	
.2 Bailiff.....	165 00		
.3 Jury.....		4,076 50	

Expenditures—Continued.

	Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
5. Miscellaneous—			
.2 Printing and stationery for the sheriff.....	\$ 336 10	.....	.....
.3 Foreign sheriff fees.....	74 20	.....	.....
.4 Meals for juries.....	1,490 00	.....	.....
.5 State's attorney—			
.01 Salary and expenses.....	.....	\$12,558 00	.....
.02 Printing and stationery.....	114 60	.....	.....
.6 Miscellaneous.....	49 12	.....	.....
Total cost of courts.....	<u>\$15,428 86</u>	<u>\$64,553 40</u>	<u>\$79,892 26</u>
IV Jail and care of prisoners—			
1. Current expense (see Schedule No. 6 for details)..	\$5,865 29	.....	.....
2. Dieting prisoners.....	9,438 00	.....	.....
3. Conveying prisoners.....	337 51	.....	.....
4. Sheriff (salary and expenses chargeable to duties custodian of prisoners).....	.....	\$5,857 67	.....
5. Detention home.....	1,513 45	.....	.....
6. Probation Officer.....	.....	900 00	.....
	<u>\$17,154 25</u>	<u>\$6,757 67</u>	<u>\$23,911 92</u>
V Charities —			
1. County poor farm (see Schedule No. 7 for details).	\$34,965 47	.....	\$34,965 47
2. Paupers (Out door relief), (see Schedule No. 8 for details).....	25,274 59	.....	25,274 59
3. Smallpox.....	1,532 47	.....	1,532 47
4. Asylums and hospitals.....	.....	.....	13,183 59
.1 Local institutions.....	10,663 01	.....	.....
.2 State institutions (see Schedule No. 9 for de- tails).....	2,520 58	.....	.....
5. Medical aid.....	.....	.....	1,510 00
.1 Salary of city physician.....	1,160 00	.....	.....
.2 Salary of county physician.....	350 00	.....	.....
6. Donations.....	.....	.....	1,818 96
.1 Springfield Redemption Home.....	735 00	.....	.....
.2 Lincoln colored home.....	999 96	.....	.....
.3 Frances Juvenile home.....	84 00	.....	.....
	<u>\$78,285 08</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$78,285 08</u>
VI Payments on bonded debt—			
1. Payment by State auditor out of registered bond tax.....	.....	\$14,000 00	\$14,000 00
VII Miscellaneous—			
1. Education.....	.....	.....	\$5,125 86
.1 County Superintendent of schools—			
.01 Salary (paid out of county's share of State school fund).....	.....	.....	.....
.02 Salaries of assistants.....	\$1,890 00	.....	.....
.03 Miscellaneous expense.....	670 60	.....	.....
.04 Printing and stationery.....	1,999 36	.....	.....
.05 Institute fund.....	.....	\$ 565 90	.....
2. Roads and bridges (see Schedule No. 10 for de- tails).....	6,244 60	.....	6,255 60
3. Mine inspection.....	.....	.....	1,513 05
.1 Salary of Inspector.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
.2 Expenses of inspector.....	13 05	.....	.....
4. Coroner.....	.....	.....	3,885 20
.1 Fees for investigations and inquests.....	1,810 00	176 00	.....
.2 Expenses.....	811 55	.....	.....
.3 Jury.....	.....	1,050 00	.....
.4 Printing and stationery.....	37 65	.....	.....
5. Recording births and deaths—			
.1 Physicians' fees.....	.....	608 55	608 55
6. Interest on warrants issued in anticipation of taxes.....	.....	1,562 72	1,562 72
7. Interest on registered bonds (administered by State auditor).....	.....	3,360 00	3,360 00
8. Expense on registered bonds.....	.....	166 22	166 22

Expenditures—Concluded.

	Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
9. Sundry donations.....			\$972 20
1 Farmers' institute.....	\$300 00		
2 State Fair.....	100 00		
3 Sangamon County Fair.....	400 00		
4 Illinois Traction System, transporting visi- tors to County farm.....	75 00		
5 Miscellaneous.....	97 20		
10. Printers' fees, delinquent taxes.....		\$955 70	955 70
Total miscellaneous.....	<u>\$15,949 01</u>	<u>\$8,445 09</u>	<u>\$24,394 10</u>
VIII Trust funds—			
1. Funds for estates, etc.....		\$4,040 99	\$4,040 99
2. Unclaimed witness fees.....		329 88	329 88
Total trust funds.....		<u>\$4,370 87</u>	<u>\$4,370 87</u>
IX Disbursements to State—			
1. General property tax.....		\$212,103 21	\$212,103 21
2. Inheritance tax.....		9,324 14	9,324 14
3. Hunters' licenses.....		1,752 50	1,752 50
Total.....		<u>\$223,179 85</u>	<u>\$223,179 85</u>
X Disbursements to local public authorities—			
1. School tax.....		\$193,540 18	\$193,540 18
2. Town tax.....		12,862 60	12,862 60
3. Dog tax.....		276 36	276 36
4. Road and bridge tax.....		21,970 15	21,970 15
5. District road tax.....		696 11	696 11
6. Corporation tax.....		111,759 73	111,759 73
7. Park district tax.....		40,174 38	40,174 38
8. Special assessments.....		41,251 97	41,251 97
9. State school fund.....		30,501 40	30,501 40
		<u>\$453,032 88</u>	<u>\$453,032 88</u>
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.			
I County expenditures—			
1. General administration.....	\$36,454 59	\$21,106 76	\$57,561 32
2. Taxation and collection.....	4,708 95	17,758 40	22,467 35
3. Courts.....	15,428 86	64,553 40	79,982 26
4. Jail and care of prisoners.....	17,154 25	6,757 67	23,911 92
5. Charities.....	78,285 08		78,285 08
6. Bonded debt.....		14,000 00	14,000 00
7. Miscellaneous.....	15,949 01	8,445 09	24,394 10
	<u>\$167,980 74</u>	<u>\$132,621 29</u>	<u>\$300,602 03</u>
II Other expenditures—			
1. Trust funds.....		\$ 4,370 87	\$ 4,370 87
2. Disbursements of funds collected for the State...		223,179 85	223,179 85
3. Disbursements of funds collected for local public authorities.....		453,032 88	453,032 88
		<u>\$680,583 60</u>	<u>\$680,583 60</u>
III Total county expenditures.....	<u>\$167,980 74</u>	<u>\$132,621 29</u>	<u>\$300,602 03</u>
Total other expenditures.....		<u>680,583 60</u>	<u>680,583 60</u>
Grand total.....	<u>\$167,980 74</u>	<u>\$813,204 89</u>	<u>\$981,185 63</u>

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Fund.	Balance Dec. 1, 1911.	Receipts.	Expend- itures.	Balance Dec. 1, 1912.
Registered bond tax fund.....	\$2,080 21	\$ 15,884 41	\$ 17,526 22	\$ 438 40
Funds for the State.....	.....	223,179 85	223,179 85	.....
Funds for local authorities.....	204 64	452,878 94	453,032 88	50 70
Trust fund for estates.....	9,895 50	16,099 87	4,040 99	21,954 38
Unclaimed witness fee fund.....	608 78	638 45	329 88	917 55
State's attorney fund.....	2,662 95	10,006 60	12,558 00	111 35
Institute fund of county supt. of schools.....	109 53	756 00	565 90	299 63
General.....	8,883 68	278,233 83	269,951 91	17,165 60
	<u>\$24,445 29</u>	<u>\$997,677 95</u>	<u>\$981,185 63</u>	<u>\$40,937 61</u>
General balance as per above statement.....				\$17,165 60
Excess fees received by the treasurer for the year Dec. 1, 1911, to Dec. 1, 1912..			\$27,170 25	
Excess fees reported as received by the same officers for the year Dec. 1, 1911, to Dec. 1, 1912			23,616 79	
				3,553 46
				<u>\$20,719 06</u>
County warrants cancelled Dec. 1, 1911, to Dec. 1, 1912.....		\$201,903 02		
County warrants authorized and belonging to the year Dec. 1, 1911, to Dec. 1, 1912		191,976 90 ¹	\$9,926 12	
County orders as per above statement.....	\$167,980 74			
Officers' fees and commissions paid by county warrants not included in above statement of expenditures.....	23,996 16			
	<u>\$191,976 90</u>			
Jury warrants cancelled Dec. 1, 1911 to Dec. 1, 1912.....		\$24,233 70		
Jury warrants authorized and belonging to the year Dec. 1, 1911, to Dec. 1, 1912.....		23,715 20		
			518 50	
				<u>10,444 62</u>
Balance in general fund as per treasurer's statement of Dec. 1, 1912.....				<u>\$10,274 44</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 1—FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

Officer.	Received from individuals.	Received from other public authorities.	Received from the county.	Total.	Expenses.	Excess.
County clerk.....	\$6,179 17	\$ 6,510 62	\$ 8,551 46	\$21,241 25	\$11,095 42	\$10,145 83
Circuit clerk.....	7,203 15	.....	2,732 00	9,935 15	7,118 00	2,817 15
Probate clerk.....	7,431 59	.....	1,836 00	9,267 59	5,292 00	3,975 59
Recorder.....	8,169 59	.....	.....	.....	6,450 00	1,719 59
County treasurer....	362 99	10,007 49	5,598 16	15,968 64	9,833 25	6,135 39
Sheriff.....	2,911 23	1,319 03	10,876 70	15,106 96	16,283 72	*1,176 76
Coroner.....	176 00	.....	1,810 00	1,986 00	1,986 00	.....
Total.....	<u>\$32,433 72</u>	<u>\$17,837 14</u>	<u>\$31,404 32</u>	<u>\$81,675 18</u>	<u>\$58,058 39</u>	<u>\$23,616 79</u>
State's attorney....	\$10,006 60	.....	.....	\$10,006 60	.....	.....
County superin- tendent of schools.	756 00	.....	.....	756 00	.....	.....
Total.....	<u>\$10,761 60</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$10,761 60</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

¹ (See Schedule No. 1, coroner's fees, \$1,810.00 are included in above statement, as they constitute the salary of that officer.)

* The expenses of the sheriff are in excess of the receipts and the amount of the overdraft has been deducted from the sum of the excess fees of the other officers in order to get the net excess fees.

NOTE—The State's attorney's fees are kept in a separate fund known as the State's Attorney Fund. The fees received by the county superintendents of schools are also kept separate in the Institute Fund.

Schedule 1—Concluded.

		Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
Officers' fees and commissions paid by the county and returnable to the county through the respective fees and commissions accounts—				
I	County clerk.....			\$ 8,551 45
	1 As county clerk.....	\$1,007 70		
	.01 Attendance at meetings of county board.....	\$102 00		
	.02 Recording proceedings of county board.....	139 95		
	.03 Ex officio services.....	100 00		
	.04 Recording births and deaths.....	665 75		
	2 As clerk of county court.....	2,223 50		
	.01 Attendance at court.....	\$1,836 00		
	.02 Fees in insanity cases.....	257 50		
	.03 Fees in delinquent cases.....	130 00		
	3 Transcribing taxes.....	991 14		
	4 Extending taxes.....	4,329 12		
II	Circuit clerk.....	2,732 00		2,732 00
	1. Attendance at court.....	\$1,902 00		
	2. Fees in criminal cases.....	830 00		
III	Probate clerk.....	1,836 00		1,836 00
	1. Attendance at court.....	\$1,836 00		
IV	County treasurer.....			5,598 16
	1. As county treasurer.....		\$2,676 82	
	.01 Fees for receiving and disbursing county funds.....			
	2. As county collector.....		2,921 34	
	.01 Commission on collections of township collectors.....	\$1,474 35		
	.02 Commissions on collections of county collector.....	1,446 99		
V	Sheriff.....			10,876 70
	1. County court.....	2,117 40		
	.1 Serving jury venires, subpoenas, etc..	\$1,702 00		
	.2 Fees in insanity cases.....	401 20		
	.3 Fees in delinquent cases.....	14 20		
	2. Circuit court.....	2,468 20		
	.1 Serving jury venires, subpoenas, etc..	\$2,468 20		
	3. Probate court.....	1,272 40		
	.1 Serving jury venires, subpoenas, etc..	\$1,272 40		
	4. Grand jury.....	1,106 70		
	.1 Serving jury venires, subpoenas, etc..	\$1,106 70		
	5. Custodian of prisoners.....	3,912 00		
	.1 Fees for receiving and discharging prisoners.....	\$3,912 00		
VI	Coroner.....			1,810 00
	1. Fees for investigations and inquests.....	1,810 00		
		<u>\$25,806 16</u>	<u>\$5,598 16</u>	<u>\$31,404 32</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 2—COLLECTIONS BY TOWNSHIP COLLECTORS FOR LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.

1.	School tax.....		\$310,970 41	
	Less commissions and fees—			
	Township collector's commission.....	\$6,219 41		
	County clerk's fees.....	1,498 98	7,718 39	\$303,252 02
2.	Town tax.....		\$24,082 61	
	Less commissions and fees—			
	Township collector's commission.....	\$ 481 65		
	County clerk's fees.....	2,362 90	2,844 55	21,238 06
3.	Dog tax.....		\$4,391 00	
	Less commissions and fees—			
	Township collector's commission.....	\$ 87 82		
	County clerk's fees.....	101 98	189 80	4,201 20

Schedule 2—Concluded.

	Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
4. Road and bridge tax.....		\$78,529 28	
Less commissions and fees—			
Township collector's commission.....	\$1,570 57		
County clerk's fees.....	757 94	2,328 51	\$ 76,200 77
5. District road tax.....		\$1,393 35	
Less commissions and fees—			
Township collector's commission.....	\$27 87		
County clerk's fees.....	18 62	46 49	1,346 86
6. Corporation tax.....		\$135,398 61	
Less commissions and fees—			
Township collector's commission.....	\$2,707 99		
County clerk's fees.....	911 66	3,619 65	131,778 96
7. Park district tax.....		\$43,120 96	
Less commissions and fees—			
Township collector's commission.....	\$862 42		
County clerk's fees.....	858 54	1,720 96	41,400 00
Grand total.....			<u>\$579,417 87</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 3—STATEMENT OF STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Dec. 1, 1911, balance on hand.....	\$ 204 64
Receipts.....	30,347 46
	<u>\$30,552 10</u>
Funds distributed by county superintendent of schools.....	30,501 40
Dec. 1, 1912, balance on hand.....	<u>\$50 70</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 4—EXPENDITURES FOR COURT HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

1. Current expenses.....	\$19,338 94
.1 Light, heat and power.....	\$3,546 28
.2 Water.....	531 56
.3 Janitor service.....	6,559 90
.4 Telephone.....	1,235 73
.5 Laundry.....	54 00
.6 Decorating.....	1,601 30
.7 Wiring court house for fair week.....	450 00
.8 Office equipment, supplies, repairs.....	549 61
.9 Miscellaneous supplies.....	1,135 82
.10 Care of grounds.....	86 95
.11 General repairs.....	3,587 79
2. Permanent improvements.....	4,399 34
.1 New elevator.....	\$3,000 00
.2 Ladies toilet.....	1,125 00
.3 New sidewalk.....	274 34
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$23,738 28</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 5—EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTIONS.

1. Election commissioners.....	\$9,638 31
2. Judges and clerks.....	1,833 60
3. Deputy sheriffs.....	306 00
4. Rent of polling places.....	135 00
5. Posting election notices.....	27 30
6. Canvassing election returns.....	24 00
7. Supplies and miscellaneous.....	172 75
8. Printing.....	908 60
Total.....	<u>\$13,045 56</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 6—EXPENDITURES FOR JAIL.

1. Current expenses.....		\$5,865 20
.1 Janitor service.....	\$1,690 00	
.2 Light and heat.....	1,175 64	
.3 Water.....	312 15	
.4 Fuel.....	99 79	
.5 Ice.....	77 70	
.6 General supplies.....	1,046 58	
.7 Clothing.....	648 78	
.8 Telephone.....	102 00	
.9 Repairs.....	686 75	
.10 Miscellaneous.....	25 90	
2. Permanent improvements.....		
Total.....		<u>\$5,865 29</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 7—EXPENDITURES FOR POOR FARM.

1. Current expense.....		\$26,620 48
.1 Salaries and wages.....	\$ 3,736 79	
.2 Groceries.....	5,794 07	
.3 Meats.....	3,398 12	
.4 Drugs.....	1,317 86	
.5 Fuel.....	1,475 96	
.6 Light.....	381 14	
.7 General repairs and supplies.....	10,516 54	
2. Permanent improvements.....		7,738 99
.1 Plumbing and heating.....	\$2,070 00	
.2 Well.....	678 44	
.3 Addition to building (new kitchen and boiler room).....	4,990 55	
3. Additions to live stock.....		606 00
Total.....		<u>\$34,965 47</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 8—EXPENDITURES FOR PAUPERS.

1. Supplies.....	\$18,283 82
2. Physician's services.....	2,999 45
3. Transportation.....	542 16
4. Burial.....	2,224 16
5. Salary of overseer of poor...	1,200 00
6. Miscellaneous expense of overseer of poor.....	25 00
Total.....	<u>\$25,274 59</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 9—EXPENDITURES FOR ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS.

1. Local institutions.....		\$10,663 01
.1 St. John's Hospital.....	\$8,044 84	
.2 Springfield Hospital.....	163 67	
.3 Home for the Friendless.....	2,454 50	
2. State institutions.....		2,520 58
.1 Peoria State Hospital.....	\$ 772 90	
.2 Jacksonville State Hospital.....	1,195 80	
.3 Kankakee State Hospital.....	12 30	
.4 Illinois School for the Blind.....	24 03	
.5 Illinois School for the Deaf.....	107 70	
.6 Lincoln State School Colony.....	407 85	
Total.....		<u>\$13,183 59</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 10—EXPENDITURES FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES.

1	Permanent improvement.....		\$6,064 10
	.1 Peoria Road.....	\$3,964 00	
	.1 Trestle.....	\$2,314 00	
	.2 Part payment on hard road.....	1,650 00	
		<hr/>	
		2,100 10	
	Maintenance of roads.....		180 50
	.1 Repairing bridges.....	\$180 50	
	Total.....		<hr/> <hr/>
			\$6,244 60

SCHEDULE NO. 11—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

1.	Court house and grounds.....	\$4,399 34
2.	County Poor Farm.....	8,344 99
3.	New roads.....	6,064 10
	Total.....	<hr/> <hr/>
		\$18,808 43

SCHEDULE NO. 12—EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING, STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES.

1.	County clerk.....	\$1,209 99
2.	County treasurer.....	302 90
3.	County recorder.....	843 10
4.	County superintendent of schools.....	1,999 36
5.	Coroner.....	37 65
6.	Sheriff.....	336 10
7.	States' attorney.....	114 60
8.	County court.....	682 65
9.	Probate court.....	546 75
10.	Circuit court.....	1,645 94
11.	Election commissioners.....	297 50
12.	Elections.....	611 10
13.	Assessment.....	2,036 40
14.	Miscellaneous tax printing.....	729 55
15.	General.....	1,959 77
	Total.....	<hr/> <hr/>
		\$13,353 36

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR PIATT COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.**

RECEIPTS.

I Ordinary county revenue—			
1. Gross taxes.....			\$44,777 69
.1 General property tax.....	\$44,727 74		
.01 From town collectors.....	\$38,452 22		
.02 From county collector.....	6,275 52		
.2 Interest and penalties on delinquent taxes.....	49 95		
2. Fees and commissions of county officers.....			15,001 04
.1 General officers.....	\$12,825 46		
.01 Collected from individuals.....	\$4,706 09		
.02 Collected from other public authorities.....	3,053 80		
.03 Collected from the county.....	5,065 57		
(See Schedule No. 1 for fees and expenses of each office)			
.2 State's attorney fund.....	1,962 38		
.01 Fees.....	\$1,051 45		
.02 Fines and forfeitures.....	910 93		
.3 Institute fund of county superintendent of schools.....	213 20		
3. Receipts from county poor farm.....			3,661 83
4. Miscellaneous.....			3,687 47
.1 Court costs collected from other counties.....	\$2,346 08		
.2 Unclaimed witness fee fund transferred to the county.....	1,332 58		
.3 Miscellaneous.....	8 81		
			<u>\$67,128 03</u>
Deduct officers' fees and commissions paid by the county.....			5,065 57
Total ordinary county revenue.....			<u>\$62,062 46</u>
II Loans—			
1. Temporary.....			
2. Permanent.....			
III Trust funds—			
1. Unclaimed witness fees.....			\$1,412 68
2. Trust funds of estates.....			190 20
Total trust funds.....			<u>\$1,602 88</u>
IV Revenue received by county for other public authorities—			
1. Revenue for the State—			
.1 General property tax.....			\$39,772 67
.01 Collected by township collectors.....	\$35,418 95		
Less commissions.....	1,229 03		
Township collectors 2 per cent.....	\$708 33		
County collectors 1½ per cent.....	520 65		
.02 Collected by county collector.....	\$5,780 98		
Less commissions.....	198 23		
			<u>\$34,189 92</u>
County collector 3 per cent.....	\$173 43		
County collector's mileage.....	24 80		
.2 Inheritance tax.....			20,724 43
Gross collections.....	\$21,869 47		
Less commissions.....	1,144 99		
.01 Appraisers' fees and expenses.....	\$682 66		
.02 County clerk fees.....	25 00		
.03 County treasurer's fees.....	437 33		
Total revenue for the State.....			<u>\$60,497 15</u>

Receipts—Concluded.

2. Revenue for local authorities. (Collections of local taxes by the county collector. See Schedules No. 2 and No. 3 for the collections of the local collectors and for the distribution of the State school fund.)—

1 School tax—			
.01 Regular tax.....	\$16,402 68		
Less county collector's commission....	492 07		
		\$15,910 61	
.02 Blue Ridge township—			
High school tax.....	\$132 26		
Less county collector's commission....	3 97		
		128 29	
			\$16,038 90
2 Town tax.....	\$1,387 43		
Less county collector's commission.....	41 63		
			1,345 80
3 Road and bridge tax.....	\$6,579 26		
Less county collector's commission.....	197 38		
			6,381 88
4 Dog tax.....	\$5 00		
Less county collector's commission.....	15		
			4 85
5 District road tax.....	\$441 34		
Less county collector's commission.....	13 24		
			428 10
6 Corporation tax.....	\$3,873 29		
Less county collector's commission.....	116 20		
			3,757 09
7 Special assessments.....	\$512 56		
Less county collector's commission.....	15 39		
			497 17
8 Drainage tax.....	\$1,653 97		
Less county collector's commission.....	49 62		
			1,604 35
9 Registered bond tax.....	\$255 71		
Less county collector's commission.....	7 68		
			248 03
10 Library tax.....	\$100 87		
Less county collector's commission.....	3 03		
			97 84
			\$30,404 01
11 State school fund.....			4,776 11
			\$35,180 12
Total revenue for local authorities.....			\$35,180 12

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

1. Ordinary county revenue.....	\$62,062 46
2. Loans.....	
3. Trust funds.....	1,602 88
4. Revenue for state.....	60,497 15
5. Revenue for local public authorities.....	35,180 12
Grand total.....	\$159,342 61

EXPENDITURES.

	Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
I General administration—			
1. Board of supervisors.....			\$ 678 20
.1 Per diem and mileage.....	\$ 324 66		
.2 Committee service.....	290 50		
.3 County clerk—			
Salary and office expenses chargeable to du-			
ties as clerk of county board.....		\$ 63 04	
2. County clerk.....			1,262 90
.1 Salary and office expenses chargeable to gen-			
eral duties as county clerk.....		422 77	
.2 Printing, stationery and supplies.....	744 10		
.3 Miscellaneous expenses.....	96 03		
3. County treasurer.....			665 79
.1 Salary and office expenses chargeable to gen-			
eral duties as county treasurer.....		281 10	
.2 Miscellaneous expenses (office).....	75 33		
.3 Printing, stationery and supplies.....	309 36		

NOTE—The law provides that \$500.00 of the county treasurer's salary and office expenses be charged to his services as supervisor of assessments.

Expenditures—Continued.

	Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
4. County recorder circuit clerk.....			\$ 989 50
Salary and office expenses chargeable to duties as recorder.....		\$989 50	
5. Court house and grounds (see schedule No. 4 for details).....	\$1,645 85		1,645 85
6. Elections (see schedule No. 5 for details).....	2,527 10	159 20	2,686 30
	<u>\$6,012 93</u>	<u>\$1,915 61</u>	<u>\$7,928 54</u>
Taxation and collection—			
1. Assessment.....			\$1,126 76
.1 Supervisor of assessment.....		\$500 00	
.2 Board of review.....	\$524 25		
.3 Printing, stationery and supplies.....	102 51		
2. Collection.....			2,863 30
.1 Transcribing and extending—			
.01 Salary and office expense of county clerk chargeable to duties extend- ing taxes—			
.001 County and State tax.....		358 15	
.002 Local taxes.....		517 22	
.2 Collectors' commissions and expenses—			
.01 County tax—			
.001 Township collector's commissi'n.....		769 03	
.002 County treasurer's salary and office expenses chargeable to duties of collecting county taxes.....		336 00	
.02 Local and State taxes—			
.001 County treasurer's salary and office expenses chargeable to duties of collecting delin- quent local and State taxes.....		882 90	
	<u>\$626 76</u>	<u>\$3,363 30</u>	<u>\$3,990 06</u>
Courts—			
1. County court.....			\$2,365 55
.1 Judge—			
Salary.....	\$433 33		
.2 Clerk—			
Salary and expenses of county clerk charge- able to duties as clerk of county court.....		\$ 299 85	
.3 Sheriff—			
Salary and office expenditures chargeable to duties, county court.....		565 28	
.4 Bailiff.....	2 00		
.5 Jury.....		970 40	
.6 Court reporters.....		56 67	
.7 Printing and supplies.....	13 30		
.8 Miscellaneous.....	24 72		
2. Probate court.....			2,188 90
.1 Judge—			
Salary.....	866 67		
.2 Clerk—			
Salary and office expense of county clerk chargeable to duties as clerk of the pro- bate court.....		598 57	
.3 Sheriff—			
Salary and office expenses chargeable to duties of the probate court.....		152 48	
.4 Bailiff.....	4 00		
.5 Jury.....		377 80	
.6 Court reporters.....		113 33	
.7 Printing and supplies.....	26 60		
.8 Miscellaneous.....	49 45		
3. Circuit court.....			3,271 97
.1 Clerk.....		814 50	
Salary and office expenses of circuit clerk chargeable to duties as clerk of the circuit court.....			
.2 Sheriff—			
Salary and office expenses chargeable to duties of the circuit court.....		275 36	
.3 Bailiff.....	7 00		
.4 Jury.....		1,011 75	
.5 Foreign witness fees.....		587 15	
.6 Court reporter.....		185 00	
.7 Printing and supplies.....	391 21		

Expenditures—Continued.

	Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
4. Grand jury.....			\$ 983 94
.1 Jury.....		\$ 633 50	
.2 Sheriff— Salary and office expenses chargeable to grand jury.....		329 44	
.3 Bailiff.....	\$ 21 00		
5. Miscellaneous.....			4,652 42
.1 State's attorney— .01 Salary and office expenses.....		1,962 38	
.02 Printing and stationery.....	23 00		
.2 Meals for jurors.....	52 50		
.3 Printing and supplies.....	21 26		
.4 Extra legal services.....	247 20		
.5 Costs in Cartwright and Shepherd criminal cases.....	2,346 08		
Total cost of courts.....	\$4,529 32	\$8,933 46	\$13,462 78
IV Jail and care of prisoners—			
1. Current expense (see schedule No. 6 for details)..	\$2,425 96		\$2,425 96
2. Dieting prisoners.....	1,358 70		1,358 70
3. Sheriff— Salary and office expenses chargeable to duties as custodian of prisoners.....		\$118 24	118 24
4. Probation officer— .1 Salary.....	\$425 00		
.2 Expenses.....	58 29		
	483 29		483 29
Total cost of jail.....	\$4,267 95	\$118 24	\$4,386 19
V Charities—			
1. County poor farm (see schedule No. 7 for details)..	\$10,648 77		\$10,648 77
2. Paupers (outdoor relief) (see schedule No. 8 for de- tails).....	7,966 52		7,966 52
3. Asylums and hospitals (see schedule No. 9 for de- tails).....	502 01		502 01
4. Blind pensions.....	750 00		750 00
5. Medical aid— .1 Salary of county physician.....	48 00		48 00
Total for charities.....	\$19,915 30		\$19,915 30
VI Miscellaneous—			
1. Education.....			\$2,748 65
1. County superintendent of schools— .01 Salary*.....	\$ 700 00		
.02 Extra help.....	102 00		
.03 Miscellaneous expenses.....	268 01		
.04 Printing and stationery.....	1,379 44		
.05 Institute fund.....		\$299 20	
2. Roads and bridges (see schedule No. 10 for details)	2,206 42		2,206 42
3. Coroner.....			276 30
.1 Fees for investigating inquests.....		110 00	
.2 Expenses.....		30 00	
.3 Jury orders.....		160 00	
.4 Printing and stationery.....	6 30		
4. Recording births and deaths.....			73 00
.1 Physician's fee.....		73 00	
5. Sundry donations (G. A. R.).....	150 00		150 00
6. Printer's fees—delinquent taxes.....	53 48		53 48
7. Interest on court house bonds.....		800 00	800 00
8. Miscellaneous expenses.....	8 57		8 57
Total miscellaneous.....	\$4,874 22	\$1,472 20	\$6,346 42
VII Trust funds—			
1. Funds for estates, etc.....		\$ 476 04	\$ 476 04
2. Unclaimed witness fees.....		1,338 78	1,338 78
Total trust funds.....		\$1,814 82	\$1,814 82
VIII Bonded debt—			
1. Payment of debt.....		\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00

* NOTE—The total salary of the county superintendent of schools is \$1,950.00; of this amount \$1,250.00 is paid out of the State school fund and the balance is paid by the county.

Expenditures—Concluded.

	Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
IX Disbursements to the State—			
1. General property tax	\$39,772 67	\$39,772 67
2. Inheritance tax	20,724 48	20,724 48
	<u>\$60,497 15</u>	<u>\$60,497 15</u>
X Disbursements to local public authorities—			
1. School tax	\$16,038 90	\$16,038 90
2. Town tax	1,345 80	1,345 80
3. Road and bridge tax	6,381 88	6,381 88
4. Dog tax	4 85	4 85
5. District road tax	428 10	428 10
6. Corporation tax	3,757 09	3,757 09
7. Registered bond tax	248 03	248 03
8. Library tax	97 84	97 84
9. Special assessments	497 17	497 17
10. Drainage tax	1,604 35	1,604 35
11. State school fund	4,803 34	4,803 34
	<u>\$35,207 35</u>	<u>\$35,207 35</u>

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

I County expenditures—			
1. General administration	\$ 6,012 93	\$ 1,915 61	\$,928 54
2. Taxation and collection	626 76	3,363 30	3,990 06
3. Courts	4,529 32	8,933 46	13,462 78
4. Jail and care of prisoners	4,267 95	118 24	4,386 19
5. Charities	19,915 30	.....	19,915 30
6. Miscellaneous	4,874 22	1,472 20	6,346 42
7. Bonded debt .....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Total	<u>\$40,226 48</u>	<u>\$25,802 81</u>	<u>\$66,029 29</u>
II Other expenditures—			
1. Trust funds .....	.....	\$ 1,814 82	\$ 1,814 82
2. Disbursement of funds collected for State .....	.....	60,497 15	60,497 15
3. Disbursement of funds collected for local public authorities .....	.....	35,207 35	35,207 35
Total .....	.....	<u>\$97,519 32</u>	<u>\$97,519 32</u>
III Total county expenditures	\$40,226 48	\$25,802 81	\$66,029 29
Total other expenditures .....	.....	97,519 32	97,519 32
Grand total	<u>\$40,226 48</u>	<u>\$123,322 13</u>	<u>\$163,548 61</u>

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Fund.	Balances Dec. 1, 1911.	Receipts.	Expendi- tures.	Balances Dec. 1, 1912.
Funds for the State .....	.....	\$60,497 15	\$60,497 15	.....
Funds for local public authorities	\$ 51 76	35,180 12	35,207 35	\$,24 53
Trust funds for estates	2,136 91	190 20	476 04	1,851 07
Unclaimed witness fee fund	40 90	1,412 68	1,338 78	114 80
Institute fund of county superintendent	102 96	213 20	299 20	16 96
State's attorney fund .....	.....	1,962 38	1,962 38	.....
General fund	29,547 78	59,886 88	63,767 71	25,665 95
Total	<u>\$31,880 31</u>	<u>\$159,342 61</u>	<u>\$163,548 61</u>	<u>\$27,674 31</u>

General Summary of Receipts and Expenditures—Concluded.

General balance according to above statement.....		\$25,666 95
Excess fees reported as received by county officers for the year Dec. 1, 1911, to Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$5,051 86	
Excess fees received by the treasurer for the year Dec. 1, 1911, to Dec. 1, 1912.....	3,819 40	
		<u>1,232 46</u>
		\$24,434 49
Balance in hands of superintendent of poor farm.....		<u>2,604 15</u>
		\$21,830 34
County warrants cancelled Dec. 1, 1911, to Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$43,904 16	
County warrants authorized Dec. 1, 1911, to Dec. 1, 1912.....	41,708 53	
		<u>2,195 63</u>
Balance in general fund as per statement of treasurer for Dec. 1, 1912.....		<u>\$19,634 71</u>
Note—		
County warrants authorized as per above statement.....		\$38,135 05
Fees and commissions of county officers paid by county warrants and not included in above statement of expenditures.....		<u>3,573 48</u>
Total county warrants authorized.....		<u>\$41,708 53</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 1—FEES AND COMMISSIONS OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Office.	Fees from individuals.	Fees from other public authorities.	Fees from the county.	Total.	Expenses.	Excess.
County clerk.....	\$ 806 46	\$1,076 71	\$1,573 63	\$3,456 80	\$2,259 60	\$2,443 20
Probate clerk.....	361 00		885 00	1,246 00		
Circuit clerk.....	1,029 85		168 00	1,197 85	1,804 00	849 20
Recorder.....	1,455 35		1,455 35	1,455 35		
County treasurer.....		1,977 09	1,382 09	3,359 18	2,000 00	1,359 18
Sheriff.....	1,053 43		946 85	2,000 28	1,600 00	400 28
Coroner.....			110 00	110 00	110 00	
	<u>\$4,706 09</u>	<u>\$3,053 80</u>	<u>\$5,065 57</u>	<u>\$12,825 46</u>	<u>\$7,773 60</u>	<u>\$5,051 86</u>
State's attorney.....	\$1,962 38			\$1,962 38		
County superintendent of schools, institute fund.....	213 20			213 20		
	<u>\$2,175 58</u>			<u>\$2,175 58</u>		

Officers fees and commissions paid by the county and returnable to the county through the respective fees and commissions accounts.

	Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
I County clerk.....			\$2,458 63
1. As county clerk.....	\$203 95		
.1 Attendance at meetings of county board.....	\$54 00		
.2 Recording proceedings of county board.....	38 10		
.3 Preparing copy of proceedings of county board for printers.....	38 10		
.4 Recording births and deaths.....	73 75		
2. As clerk of county court—			
.1 Attendance at court.....	624 00		
3. Transcribing and extending state and county tax..	745 68		
4. As probate clerk.....	885 00		
.1 Attendance at court.....	\$810 00		
.2 Fees in insane and delinquent cases.....	75 00		
II Circuit clerk.....			168 00
1. As circuit clerk—			
Attendance at court.....	168 00		

Note—The state's attorney fund and the institute fund of the county superintendent of schools are kept separate from the general fund. They are therefore shown separately in this report.

Schedule No. 1—Concluded.

	Warrants authorized by county board.	Other warrants.	Total.
III County treasurer.....			\$1,382 09
1. As county treasurer—			
Fees for receiving and disbursing county funds..		\$629 54	
2. As county collector.....		752 55	
1 Commissions on collections of county			
tax by town collectors.....	\$564 28		
2 Commissions on collections of county			
tax by county collector.....	188 27		
IV Sheriff.....			946 85
1. County court.....	\$334 50		
1 Attendance at court.....	\$102 00		
2 Serving jury venires.....	232 50		
2. Probate court.....	90 20		
1 Serving jury venires.....	\$32 80		
2 Fees in insane cases.....	57 40		
3. Circuit court.....	163 00		
1 Attendance at court.....	\$72 00		
2 Serving jury venires.....	91 00		
4. Grand jury—			
1 Serving jury venires.....	194 95		
5. Custodian of prisoners—			
1 Fees for receiving and discharging prisoners..	70 00		
6. Elections—			
1 Serving judges of election.....	92 40		
V Coroner.....			110 00
Investigations and inquests.....		110 00	
Total.....	\$3,573 48	\$1,492 09	\$5,065 57

SCHEDULE NO. 2—COLLECTIONS BY TOWNSHIP COLLECTORS FOR LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.

1. School tax—		\$93,495 81	
1 Regular tax.....			
Less township collector's commission.....	\$1,569 90		
County clerk's fee.....	252 00	2,121 90	\$91,373 91
2 Blue Ridge township high school tax.....		\$758 95	
Less township collector's commission.....		15 18	743 77
2. Town tax.....		\$7,875 58	
Less township collector's commission.....	\$157 51		
County clerk's fee.....	248 56	406 07	7,469 51
3. Road and bridge tax.....		\$39,492 76	
Less township collector's commission.....	\$789 86		
County clerk's fee.....	248 56	1,038 42	38,454 34
4. Dog tax.....		\$1,127 00	
Less township collector's commission.....	\$22 54		
County clerk's fee.....	23 06	45 60	1,081 40
5. District road tax.....		\$1,733 16	
Less township collector's commission.....	\$34 66		
County clerk's fee.....	20 00	54 66	1,678 50
6. Corporation tax.....		\$24,145 55	
Less township collector's commission.....	\$482 92		
County clerk's fee.....	86 10	569 02	23,576 53
7. Blue Ridge regular bond tax.....		\$6,276 64	
Less township collector's commission.....		125 53	6,151 11
8. DeLand Library tax.....		\$2,509 81	
Less township collector's commission.....		50 19	2,459 62
Grand total.....			\$172,988 69

SCHEDULE NO. 3—STATEMENT OF THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Dec. 1, 1911, balance on hand.....	\$ 51 76	
Receipts.....	4,776 11	
		<u>\$4,827 87</u>
Funds distributed by county superintendent of schools...		<u>4,803 34</u>
Dec. 1, 1912, balance on hand.....		\$24 53

SCHEDULE NO. 4—EXPENDITURES FOR COURT HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

1. Current expenses—		
.1 Light, heat, and power.....	\$276 83	
.2 Water.....	50 33	
.3 Janitor service.....	600 00	
.4 Telephone.....	159 50	
.5 General repairs.....	170 80	
.6 Miscellaneous supplies.....	320 39	
.7 Care of grounds.....	68 00	
Total expenditures.....		<u>\$1,645 85</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 5—EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTIONS.

1. Judges and clerks.....	\$1,398 00	
2. Deputy sheriffs.....	8 00	
3. Rent of polling places.....	189 35	
4. Canvassing election returns.....	25 50	
5. Sheriff, salary and office expense chargeable to duties in connection with elections.....	159 20	
6. Miscellaneous expenses and supplies.....	413 70	
7. Printing.....	492 55	
Total.....		<u>\$2,686 30</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 6—EXPENDITURES FOR JAIL.

1. Janitor service.....	\$600 00	
2. Light and heat.....	298 58	
3. Water.....	57 73	
4. Fuel.....	852 20	
5. Telephone.....	15 00	
6. Laundry.....	37 07	
7. Medical services.....	41 25	
8. Repairs and miscellaneous expenses.....	524 13	
Total.....		<u>\$2,425 96</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 7—EXPENDITURES FOR POOR FARM.

1. Current expense.....		\$5,742 24
.1 Salaries and wages.....	\$ 720 00	
.2 Groceries.....	1,707 31	
.3 Meats.....	73 29	
.4 Drugs.....	160 36	
.5 Telephone.....	18 00	
.6 Fuel.....	32 50	
.7 Clothing.....	427 43	
.8 Hardware.....	490 75	
.9 Insurance.....	546 00	
.10 Medical services and burials.....	142 25	
.11 Miscellaneous supplies and repairs.....	<u>1,424 35</u>	
2. Permanent improvements—		
.1 Barns for cows and other animals.....		2,815 10
Total.....		<u>\$8,557 34</u>

Receipts and disbursements for the county poor farm reported by the Superintendents.

Dec. 1, 1911, balance on hand.....	\$1,033 75	
Receipts.....	3,661 83	
		<u>\$4,695 51</u>
Expenditures.....	\$2,091 43	
Dec. 1, 1912, balance on hand.....	2,604 15	
		<u>\$4,695 58</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 8—EXPENDITURES FOR PAUPERS.

1. Groceries and merchandise.....	\$2,597 73
2. Coal.....	977 09
3. Rent for paupers, etc.....	381 50
4. Transportation.....	118 95
5. Burial.....	425 25
6. Medical services.....	3,264 35
7. Miscellaneous expenses.....	201 65
Total.....	<u>\$7,966 52</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 9—EXPENDITURES FOR ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS.

(No local institutions.)

1. State Institutions—	
.1 Home of the Good Shepherd.....	\$ 64 00
.2 Peoria State hospital.....	189 55
.3 Lincoln State school.....	68 85
.4 Jacksonville State hospital.....	179 61
Total.....	<u>\$502 01</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 10—EXPENDITURES FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES.

1. Permanent improvements—	
.1 Bridges.....	\$2,060 15
2. Maintenance of roads.....	146 27
.1 Repairing and grading at bridge in Goose Creek township.....	\$75 85
.2 Repairing and grading at bridge in Sangamon township.....	<u>70 42</u>
Total.....	<u>\$2,206 42</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 11—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

1. County poor farm.....	\$2,815 10
2. Roads and bridges.....	2,060 15
Total.....	<u>\$4,875 25</u>

SCHEDULE NO. 12—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

1. County clerk.....	\$ 744 10
2. County treasurer.....	309 36
3. Assessment.....	102 51
4. County court.....	13 30
5. Probate court.....	26 60
6. Circuit court.....	391 21
7. Miscellaneous courts.....	21 26
8. County superintendent of schools.....	1,379 44
9. Coroner.....	6 30
10. Elections.....	492 55
Total.....	<u>\$3,486 63</u>

REPORT ON THE FINANCES OF THE TOWNS, ROAD DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS IN SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

(By O. R. MARTIN, *University of Illinois.*)

An examination was made of the accounts and records of each town and road district in Sangamon County for the purpose of presenting in the form of a statement the financial administration of these local government units.

The accounts and records of these bodies are kept in a very unsatisfactory manner, and much difficulty was experienced in securing the data necessary for such a statement. Usually there was only a cash book and the entries in this were difficult to understand. In some instances no dates were recorded. Many mistakes in the extension of figures were found in the reports received. These were corrected and consequently the balances reported in the statement will vary in some instances from the balances shown in the individual reports. Only in a few cases were there vouchers to support the entries in the books. Under the receipts frequently the only explanation was the name of the person from whom the money was received. Presumably this was the local tax collector, but it was not so stated.

Only the net taxes are recorded as receipts, the collectors' commissions having been deducted. This makes it difficult to determine the cost of the collection of taxes. The present system of tax collection is inefficient and expensive, but attention is not directed to that fact if the collectors' commissions do not appear in the accounts or in the published statements. They should be recorded as expenses. From the county collector's books it was possible to ascertain the amount of the town collectors' commissions for 1912, and these are shown herewith in order to call attention to that phase of local government administration.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED BY THE TOWN COLLECTORS AND FEES FOR EXTENDING LOCAL TAXES RECEIVED BY THE COUNTY CLERK, FOR TAXES COLLECTED IN SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Township.	Commissions on state tax.	Commissions on county tax.	Commissions on local taxes.	Total commissions.	County clerk's fees.	Total fees and commissions.
Auburn.....	\$75 22	\$106 03	\$362 81	\$544 06	237 02	\$781 08
Ball.....	57 37	80 90	142 92	281 19	72 96	354 15
Buffalo Hart.....	35 84	50 56	65 05	151 45	34 04	185 49
Cartwright.....	120 50	169 90	338 95	629 35	132 42	761 77
Chatham.....	63 03	88 87	279 09	430 99	121 78	552 77
Clear Lake.....	49 31	69 45	247 56	366 32	245 92	612 24
Cooper.....	35 34	49 84	134 36	219 54	61 28	280 82
Cotton Hill.....	43 78	61 72	150 27	255 77	50 98	306 75
Curran.....	70 92	100 00	143 37	314 29	66 14	380 43
Divernon.....	52 12	73 48	376 95	502 55	143 38	645 93
Fancy Creek.....	57 50	81 09	214 81	353 40	96 84	450 24
Gardner.....	44 09	62 14	127 16	233 39	73 16	306 55
Ilhopolis.....	62 17	87 63	264 19	413 99	114 74	528 73
Island Grove.....	45 32	63 88	136 07	245 27	46 10	291 37
Lanesville.....	52 87	74 55	128 68	256 10	35 28	291 38
Loami.....	42 12	59 35	159 52	260 99	101 50	362 49
Maxwell.....	37 17	52 41	75 30	164 88	35 42	200 30
Mechanicsburg.....	64 59	91 02	378 85	534 46	187 74	722 20
New Berlin.....	68 79	96 98	191 74	357 51	127 58	485 09
Pawnee.....	53 45	75 36	418 95	547 76	161 26	709 02
Rochester.....	55 20	77 82	233 44	366 46	96 06	462 52
Salisbury.....	14 51	20 45	63 95	98 91	40 26	139 17
Springfield.....	44 21	62 34	245 67	352 22	512 38	864 70
Talington.....	61 65	86 94	137 09	285 68	29 52	315 20
Williams.....	69 23	97 62	276 79	443 64	122 78	566 42
Woodside.....	71 35	100 57	304 98	476 90	398 54	875 44
Capital.....	\$1,447 65	\$2,040 90	\$5,598 52	\$9,087 07	\$3,345 18	\$12,432 25
	1,284 20	968 00	6,359 20	8,611 40	3,165 44	11,776 84
Total.....	\$2,731 85	\$3,008 90	\$11,957 72	\$17,698 47	\$6,510 62	\$24,209 09

NOTE.—The county clerk's fees for extending the state and county tax are paid by a county warrant authorized by the Board of Supervisors. These are not shown in the above statement.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED BY THE COUNTY COLLECTOR FROM LOCAL PUBLIC
AUTHORITIES FOR THE COLLECTION OF DELINQUENT LOCAL TAXES IN 1912.

School tax.....	\$3,948 76
Town tax.....	262 58
Dog tax.....	5 64
Road and bridge tax.....	448 41
District road tax.....	14 20
Park tax.....	797 20
Corporation tax.....	1,151 33
Special assessments.....	416 69
Total.....	\$7,044 81

The commissions paid by the local government bodies to the town collectors amounted to \$11,957.72 in 1912. In addition, they paid to the county collector for the collection of delinquent taxes commissions amounting to \$7,044.81, and to the county clerk for extending taxes, fees amounting to \$6,510.62. The total amount paid by local government bodies for the extension and collection of their taxes in 1912 was \$25,513.15.

The expenditures were very unsatisfactorily recorded. There was no attempt at a classification of expenses, and in many cases the meagreness of the information made a classification almost impossible.

In the case of the expenditures of the highway commissioners it was particularly troublesome to distinguish between expenditures for permanent road improvement and the expenditures for mere upkeep of roads. The importance of this distinction is obvious, but in no instance had the items been separated in the highway commissioners' accounts.

The expensiveness of the present system of roads is demonstrated by the fact that of the \$75,811.32 expended for roads, 73.63 per cent (\$55,821.52) was for current expense, and only 26.37 per cent (\$19,969.80) was for permanent improvement. The highway commissioners receive their compensation from township funds. For the year under consideration this amounted to \$5,594.17, so that the total expenditure for roads amounted to \$81,405.49.

The chief item of expense in township administration is assessment. The accompanying statement shows that over 65 per cent of the expenditures were for that purpose. Excluding Capital Township, nearly 30 per cent of the expenditures was for assessment. The year for which the statement was drawn up was the year in which the assessment of real estate was made, so that the expense is somewhat larger than the average. An additional item of expense in connection with the assessment in Capital township was the installment of a new system for assessing real estate.

As noted above, the highway commissioners receive their compensation from township funds and this forms another item of importance under the expenditures, amounting to over 16 per cent of the total in the year under consideration.

No report was secured from Maxwell Township and only the highway commissioners' report was secured from Woodside Township. The figures for Capital Township, which coincides with the city of Springfield, were separated from the other townships because the conditions obtaining there are necessarily different. There are no highway commissioners in Capital Township.

There is urgent need for improvement in the keeping of the accounts and records of local government bodies. Statements showing a proper classification of the receipts and expenditures would furnish information of much value and interest to the public. They would make possible a careful study of local government administration which would bring about a saving to the tax payer. In this connection uniform reports would be exceedingly valuable. Better accounts would make impossible any misappropriation of funds and would lead to a more efficient expenditure of public money.

**RECEIPTS OF THE SUPERVISORS OF SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.**

Township.	Taxes from town collector.	Taxes from county collector.	Total Taxes.	Other .	Loans.	Total receipts.
Auburn.....		\$ 245 53	\$ 245 53			\$ 245 53
Ball.....	\$ 261 99	55 07	317 06			317 06
Buffalo Hart.....	373 91	25 09	399 00			399 00
Cartwright.....	781 39	76 93	858 32			858 32
Chatham.....	1,454 96		1,454 96			1,454 96
Clear Lake.....	1,133 39	463 31	1,596 70			1,596 70
Cooper.....		159 41	159 41			159 41
Cotton Hill.....		649 21	649 21			649 21
Curran.....	973 85	127 85	1,101 70			1,101 70
Divernon.....	467 59	109 29	576 88			576 88
Fancy Creek.....	612 48	247 49	859 97			859 97
Gardner.....	828 07		828 07			828 07
Illiopolis.....	90 80	342 60	433 40	\$ 10 00		443 40
Island Grove.....		165 59	165 59			165 59
Lanesville.....	512 49	32 33	544 82	3 50		548 32
Loami.....	385 91	49 65	435 56	41 00		476 56
Maxwell.....						
Mechanicsburg.....	1,039 93		1,039 93			1,039 93
New Berlin.....	535 40	109 88	645 28			645 28
Pawnee.....		89 31	89 31			89 31
Rochester.....	1,625 34	77 21	1,702 55			1,702 55
Salisbury.....	140 00	20 20	160 20			160 20
Springfield.....		1,367 99	1,367 99	641 14		2,009 13
Talkington.....		106 68	106 68	212 52		319 20
Williams.....	520 27	218 87	739 14			739 14
Woodside.....						
Capital.....	\$11,737 77	\$4,739 49	\$15,477 26	\$908 16		\$17,385 42
	6,946 78	4,704 76	11,651 54		\$14,000 00	25,651 54
Total.....	\$18,684 55	\$9,444 25	\$28,128 80	\$908 16	\$14,000 00	\$43,036 96

**EXPENDITURES OF THE SUPERVISORS OF SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.**

Township.	Com- pen- sation of officers.	Assess- ment.	Elections.	Auditing.	Printing.	Carried forward.
Auburn.....	\$169 20	\$322 00	\$ 86 00	\$ 3 00		\$580 20
Ball.....	93 50	102 00	18 00	12 00		225 50
Buffalo Hart.....	12 50	109 00	19 50	14 00	\$ 8 00	163 00
Cartwright.....	63 10	375 00	36 00	16 50	22 40	513 00
Chatham.....	50 00	365 00	16 50	232 27		663 77
Clear Lake.....	304 05	450 00	117 00	6 00	63 58	940 63
Cooper.....	92 50	103 50	34 00	3 00		233 00
Cotton Hill.....	85 10	115 00	19 50		9 25	228 85
Curran.....	86 75	249 00		3 00	28 80	367 55
Divernon.....	69 55	160 50	18 00	10 00	94 50	352 55
Fancy creek.....	115 70	261 00	85 75			462 45
Gardner.....	57 88	126 00	44 20	4 50	23 48	256 06
Illiopolis.....	61 00	209 00		9 00	4 20	283 20
Island Grove.....	106 45	160 00	33 00	20 24		319 69
Lanesville.....	58 14	120 00	18 00			196 14
Loami.....	99 12	155 50	28 00	6 50	4 75	293 87
Maxwell.....						
Mechanicsburg.....	196 00	300 00	95 50	16 00	28 00	635 50
New Berlin.....	110 45	187 00	18 00	10 50	20 10	346 05
Pawnee.....	105 50	270 00	18 00	6 00	42 99	442 49
Rochester.....	50 00	153 00	22 00	6 00	30 60	261 60
Salisbury.....		90 00	19 25		4 00	113 25
Springfield.....	296 75	450 00	179 75	36 00	29 46	991 96
Talkington.....	59 90	102 00	18 00	9 00		188 90
Williams.....	34 50	270 00	74 40	4 50	21 55	404 95
Woodside.....						
Capital.....	\$2,377 64	\$ 5,204 50	\$1,018 35	\$428 01	\$435 66	\$ 9,464 16
	345 50	17,478 66			304 59	18,128 75
Total.....	\$2,723 14	\$22,683 16	\$1,018 35	\$428 01	\$740 25	\$27,592 91

**EXPENDITURES OF THE SUPERVISORS OF SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.**

Township.	Brought forward.	Highway commis- sioners.	Hall rent.	Sheep claims.	Miscell- aneous.	Total current expense.
Auburn.....	\$580 20	\$340 00	\$10 50	.....	.....	\$ 930 70
Ball.....	225 50	96 00	.....	.....	\$ 11 30	332 80
Buffalo Hart.....	163 00	86 00	5 00	\$155 00	3 00	412 00
Cartwright.....	513 00	324 09	35 00	.....	.....	872 09
Chatham.....	663 77	122 00	.....	.....	.....	785 77
Clear Lake.....	940 63	176 00	.....	15 00	.....	1,131 63
Cooper.....	233 00	128 00	.....	.....	39 19	400 19
Cotton Hill.....	228 85	257 50	10 00	30 00	322 82	849 17
Curran.....	367 55	294 00	.....	.....	12 00	673 55
Divernon.....	352 55	337 05	.....	25 00	.....	714 60
Fancy Creek.....	462 45	368 00	48 00	.....	.....	878 45
Gardner.....	256 06	598 00	.....	.....	.....	854 06
Illiopoli.....	283 20	130 00	.....	.....	.....	413 20
Island Grove.....	319 69	194 00	.....	10 00	.....	523 69
Lanesville.....	196 14	36 00	.....	.....	58 33	290 47
Loami.....	293 87	198 00	.....	.....	21 88	513 75
Maxwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicsburg.....	635 50	319 63	.....	112 42	.....	1,067 55
New Berlin.....	346 05	226 00	.....	.....	10 00	582 05
Pawnee.....	442 49	142 00	.....	72 00	49 15	705 64
Rochester.....	261 60	86 00	5 00	.....	13 50	366 10
Salisbury.....	113 25	97 00	.....	.....	10 90	221 15
Springfield.....	991 96	374 00	.....	.....	63 00	1,428 96
Talkington.....	188 90	207 90	.....	.....	22 58	419 38
Williams.....	404 95	457 00	20 00	.....	.....	881 95
Woodside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital.....	\$ 9,464 16	\$5,594 17	\$133 50	\$669 42	\$387 65	\$16,248 90
	18,128 75	.....	.....	.....	340 00	18,468 75
Total.....	\$27,592 91	\$5,594 17	\$133 50	\$669 42	\$727 65	\$34,717 65

**EXPENDITURES OF THE SUPERVISORS OF SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.**

Township.	Total current expense.	Total permanent improve- ments.	Grand total.
Auburn.....	\$ 930 70	.....	\$ 930 70
Ball.....	332 80	.....	332 80
Buffalo Hart.....	412 00	.....	412 00
Cartwright.....	872 09	.....	872 09
Chatham.....	785 77	.....	785 77
Clear Lake.....	1,131 63	.....	1,131 63
Cooper.....	400 19	.....	400 19
Cotton Hill.....	849 17	.....	849 17
Curran.....	763 55	.....	673 55
Divernon.....	714 60	.....	714 60
Fancy Creek.....	878 45	.....	878 45
Gardner.....	854 06	.....	854 06
Illiopoli.....	413 20	.....	413 20
Island Grove.....	523 69	.....	523 69
Lanesville.....	290 47	.....	290 47
Loami.....	513 75	.....	513 75
Maxwell.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicsburg.....	1,067 55	.....	1,067 55
Mew Berlin.....	582 05	.....	582 05
Pawnee.....	705 64	.....	705 64
Rochester.....	366 10	\$1,350 00	1,716 10
Salisbury.....	221 15	.....	221 15
Springfield.....	1,428 96	800 00	2,228 96
Talkington.....	419 38	.....	419 38
Williams.....	881 95	.....	881 95
Woodside.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital.....	\$16,248 90	\$2,150 00	\$18,398 90
	18,468 75	.....	18,468 75
Total.....	\$34,717 65	\$2,150 00	\$36,867 65

NOTE—The permanent improvements reported for Rochester Township are for a new townhall. Spring-
field Township paid out \$800 for a new road.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SUPERVISORS OF SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.

Township.	Balance April 1, 1911.	Receipts.	Expendi- tures.	Balance March 31, 1912.
Auburn.....	\$1,703 84	\$ 245 53	\$ 930 70	\$1,018 67
Ball.....	497 51	317 06	332 50	481 77
Buffalo Hart.....	749 52	399 00	412 00	736 52
Cartwright.....	601 06	858 32	872 09	587 29
Chatham.....	.....	1,454 96	785 77	669 19
Clear Lake.....	1,272 06	1,596 70	1,131 63	1,737 13
Cooper.....	637 90	159 41	400 19	397 12
Cotton Hill.....	1,229 59	649 21	849 17	1,029 63
Curran.....	445 86	1,101 70	673 55	874 01
Divernon.....	444 22	576 88	714 60	306 50
Fancy Creek.....	175 02	859 97	878 45	156 54
Gardner.....	587 55	828 07	854 06	561 56
Illipolis.....	751 27	443 40	413 20	781 47
Island Grove.....	1,461 75	165 59	523 69	1,103 65
Lanesville.....	649 83	548 32	290 47	907 68
Loami.....	649 05	476 56	513 75	611 86
Maxwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicsburg.....	947 07	1,039 93	1,067 55	919 45
New Berlin.....	975 37	645 28	582 05	1,038 60
Pawnee.....	868 24	89 31	705 64	251 91
Rochester.....	546 77	1,702 55	1,716 10	533 22
Salisbury.....	212 00	160 20	221 15	151 05
Springfield.....	1,579 39	2,009 13	2,228 96	1,359 56
Talkington.....	474 05	319 20	419 38	373 87
Williams.....	538 40	739 14	881 95	395 59
Woodside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital.....	\$17,997 32	\$17,385 42	\$18,398 90	\$16,983 84
	1,402 35	25,651 54	27,468 75	414 86
Total.....	\$19,399 67	\$43,036 96	\$45,867 65	\$16,568 98

NOTE—The expenditures for Capital Township are based upon the warrants authorized during the year and not upon the warrants cancelled.

RECEIPTS OF THE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS OF SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.

Township.	Taxes from town collector.	Taxes from county collector.	Total taxes.	Other.	Loans.	Total receipts.
Auburn.....	\$1,506 40	.....	\$1,506 40	\$826 73	.....	\$2,333 13
Ball.....	2,689 60	\$ 444 29	3,133 89	247 29	.....	3,381 18
Buffalo Hart.....	1,117 91	194 96	1,312 87	.....	.....	1,312 87
Cartwright.....	5,495 37	464 25	5,959 62	.....	.....	5,959 62
Chatham.....	4,423 43	587 85	5,011 28	72 55	.....	5,083 83
Clear Lake.....	2,096 10	2,138 95	4,235 05	.....	.....	4,235 05
Cooper.....	1,879 15	.....	1,879 15	.....	.....	1,879 15
Cotton Hill.....	3,066 04	455 79	3,521 83	50 00	.....	3,571 83
Curran.....	.....	4,355 48	4,355 48	18 40	.....	4,373 88
Divernon.....	850 93	450 00	1,300 93	278 68	\$1,500 00	3,079 61
Fancy Creek.....	3,962 16	1,137 81	5,099 97	.....	.....	5,099 97
Gardner.....	1,975 27	579 58	2,554 85	60 00	.....	2,614 85
Illipolis.....	2,512 39	523 63	3,041 02	34 63	.....	3,075 65
Island Grove.....	1,944 67	162 25	2,106 92	23 23	.....	2,130 15
Lanesville.....	2,382 18	387 18	2,769 36	.....	.....	2,769 36
Loami.....	.....	1,776 96	1,776 96	11 45	.....	1,788 41
Maxwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicsburg.....	.....	1,146 39	1,146 39	.....	.....	1,146 39
New Berlin.....	1,866 79	634 63	2,501 47	3 65	.....	2,505 12
Pawnee.....	2,051 85	338 53	2,390 38	2 50	.....	2,392 88
Rochester.....	2,264 87	586 58	2,851 45	4 75	.....	2,856 20
Salisbury.....	1,100 88	290 75	1,391 63	.....	.....	1,391 63
Springfield.....	1,633 74	1,912 83	3,546 57	.....	.....	3,546 57
Talkington.....	2,232 87	267 20	2,500 07	5 60	.....	2,505 67
Williams.....	4,833 01	966 77	5,799 78	12 55	.....	5,812 33
Woodside.....	4,558 80	2,275 85	6,834 65	.....	.....	6,834 65
Capital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$56,444 41	\$22,083 56	\$78,527 97	\$1,652 01	\$1,500 00	\$81,679 98

**EXPENDITURES OF THE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS OF SANGAMON COUNTY,
ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.**

Township.	Road work.	Bridge work.	Cutting weeds.	Machines and tools.	Salaries, and com- missions.	Mis- cellaneous.	Total current expenses.
Auburn.....	\$ 735 71	\$ 66 02	\$ 35 87	\$170 25	.....	\$ 23 61	\$1,031 46
Ball.....	545 75	2,008 92	.....	.....	\$127 35	52 58	2,734 60
Buffalo Hart.....	343 15	381 35	87 75	116 00	26 24	14 00	968 49
Cartwright.....	.....	4,391 41	.....	415 00	118 02	43 10	4,967 53
Chatham.....	1,144 18	3,165 63	.....	241 15	145 01	.....	4,695 97
Clear Lake.....	763 34	208 28	.....	.....	190 70	32 00	1,194 32
Cooper.....	533 37	630 00	26 25	125 00	176 38	19 08	1,510 08
Cotton Hill.....	708 42	214 11	.....	.....	61 31	102 27	1,086 11
Curran.....	2,927 80	1,032 26	12 00	143 55	.....	140 99	4,256 60
Divernon.....	583 79	933 56	.....	.....	74 85	61 23	1,653 45
Fancy Creek.....	1,203 95	.....	28 50	243 70	74 19	60 95	1,611 29
Gardner.....	1,050 57	503 30	55 75	36 90	.....	67 10	1,713 62
Illioopolis.....	1,716 40	73 89	.....	132 25	71 66	51 61	2,045 81
Island Grove.....	1,340 50	.....	.....	307 02	43 60	372 03	2,063 15
Lanesville.....	868 37	44 00	.....	250 00	328 68	83 50	1,574 55
Loami.....	501 10	428 70	72 75	48 58	.....	246 50	1,297 63
Maxwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicsburg.....	1,182 85	205 19	.....	.....	.....	184 93	1,572 97
New Berlin.....	1,135 33	514 84	412 50	379 30	.....	97 25	2,539 22
Pawnee.....	536 43	860 57	44 75	85 39	47 80	10 29	1,885 23
Rochester.....	934 57	192 30	.....	265 30	282 91	122 95	1,798 03
Salisbury.....	374 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 10	387 75
Springfield.....	1,721 30	585 81	.....	18 00	75 00	45 35	2,445 46
Talkington.....	1,202 08	401 50	11 50	100 00	50 00	70 33	1,835 41
Williams.....	1,734 45	1,106 38	34 32	145 00	116 25	112 15	3,243 55
Woodside.....	4,448 15	515 01	37 50	291 40	242 31	469 87	6,004 24
Capital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$28,236 21	\$18,463 03	\$859 44	\$3,513 79	\$2,252 26	\$2,496 79	\$55,821 52

**EXPENDITURES OF THE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS OF SANGAMON COUNTY,
ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.**

Townships.	Bridges and culverts.	Tiling.	Concrete work.	Buildings and new roads. Buildings.	Total permanent improvements
Auburn.....	\$ 367 85	\$ 130 99	.....	.....	\$ 498 8
Ball.....	.....	251 32	\$119 55	.....	370 87
Buffalo Hart.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cartwright.....	.....	515 32	.....	.....	515 32
Chatham.....	.....	62 00	.....	.....	62 00
Clear Lake.....	1,445 00	231 20	.....	.....	1,676 20
Cooper.....	.....	264 21	.....	.....	264 21
Cotton Hill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curran.....	.....	260 74	156 75	.....	417 49
Divernon.....	.....	1,091 96	68 00	\$850 93	2,010 89
Fancy Creek.....	945 29	424 10	633 00	\$ 170 45	2,172 84
Gardner.....	867 70	68 78	.....	.....	936 48
Illioopolis.....	433 98	158 58	.....	.....	592 56
Island Grove.....	50 00	111 30	.....	.....	161 30
Lanesville.....	315 80	100 50	.....	.....	416 30
Loami.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maxwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicsburg.....	.....	87 73	352 53	.....	440 26
New Berlin.....	60 00	961 50	.....	.....	1,021 50
Pawnee.....	192 50	73 78	422 75	.....	689 03
Rochester.....	239 36	71 95	.....	1,059 17	1,370 48
Salisbury.....	.....	.....	497 00	.....	497 00
Springfield.....	1,312 00	60 80	.....	.....	1,372 80
Talkington.....	212 50	974 35	.....	.....	1,186 85
Williams.....	.....	1,931 48	.....	.....	1,931 48
Woodside.....	.....	115 10	.....	1,270 00	1,385 10
Total.....	\$6,441 98	\$7,947 69	\$2,249 58	Bldgs. \$ 850 93 New rds. 2,499 62	\$19,989 80

**EXPENDITURES OF THE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS OF SANGAMON COUNTY,
ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.**

Townships.	Total current expense.	Total permanent improve- ments.	Grand total.
Auburn.....	\$1,031 46	\$ 498 84	\$1,530 30
Ball.....	2,734 60	370 87	3,105 47
Buffalo Hart.....	968 49	.....	968 49
Cartwright.....	4,967 53	515 32	5,482 85
Chatham.....	4,695 97	62 00	4,757 97
Clear Lake.....	1,194 32	1,676 20	2,870 52
Cooper.....	1,510 08	264 21	1,774 29
Cotton Hill.....	1,085 11	.....	1,086 11
Curran.....	4,256 60	417 49	4,674 09
Divernon.....	1,653 45	2,010 89	3,664 34
Fancy Creek.....	1,611 29	2,172 84	3,784 13
Gardner.....	1,713 62	936 48	2,650 10
Illioipolis.....	2,045 81	592 56	2,638 37
Island Grove.....	2,063 15	161 30	2,224 45
Lanesville.....	1,574 55	416 30	1,990 85
Loami.....	1,297 63	.....	1,297 63
Maxwell.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicsburg.....	1,572 97	440 26	2,013 23
New Berlin.....	2,539 22	1,021 50	3,560 72
Pawnee.....	1,585 23	689 03	2,274 26
Rochester.....	1,798 03	1,370 48	3,168 51
Salisbury.....	387 75	497 00	884 75
Springfield.....	2,445 46	1,372 80	3,818 26
Talkington.....	1,835 41	1,186 85	3,022 26
Williams.....	3,248 55	1,931 48	5,180 03
Woodside.....	6,004 24	1,385 10	7,389 34
Capital.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$55,821 52	\$19,989 80	\$75,811 32

**SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE HIGHWAY COMMISS-
SIONERS OF SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH
31, 1912.**

Townships.	Balance April 1, 1911.	Receipts.	Ex- penditures.	Balance March 31, 1912.
Auburn.....	\$ 5 35	\$2,333 13	\$1,530 30	\$ 808 18
Ball.....	937 73	3,381 18	3,105 47	662 02
Buffalo Hart.....	766 15	1,312 87	968 49	1,110 53
Cartwright.....	5,163 59	5,959 62	5,482 85	5,640 36
Chatham.....	5,467 71	5,083 83	4,757 97	5,793 57
Clear Lake.....	348 36	4,235 05	2,870 52	1,712 89
Cooper.....	.....	1,879 15	1,774 29	104 86
Cotton Hill.....	1,382 07	3,571 83	1,086 11	3,867 79
Curran.....	3,583 72	4,373 88	4,674 09	3,283 51
Divernon.....	628 96	3,079 61	3,664 34	44 23
Fancy Creek.....	2,677 73	5,099 97	3,784 13	3,993 57
Gardner.....	546 45	2,614 85	2,650 10	511 20
Illioipolis.....	2,286 54	3,075 65	2,638 37	2,723 82
Island Grove.....	2,072 62	2,130 15	2,224 45	1,978 32
Lanesville.....	1,576 04	2,769 36	1,990 85	2,354 55
Loami.....	1,602 09	1,788 41	1,297 63	2,092 87
Maxwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicsburg.....	4,200 00	1,146 39	2,013 23	3,333 16
New Berlin.....	3,484 80	2,505 12	3,560 72	2,429 20
Pawnee.....	2,757 18	2,392 88	2,274 26	2,875 80
Rochester.....	3,676 92	2,856 20	3,168 51	3,364 61
Salisbury.....	781 73	1,391 63	884 75	1,288 61
Springfield.....	338 75	3,546 57	3,818 26	67 06
Talkington.....	2,596 73	2,505 67	3,022 26	2,080 19
Williams.....	1,605 11	5,812 33	5,180 03	2,237 41
Woodside.....	2,415 57	6,834 65	7,389 34	1,860 88
Capital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$49,026 49	\$81,679 98	\$75,811 32	\$54,895 15

SCHOOL FINANCES.

In marked contrast with the unsatisfactory condition of town and highway accounts may be noted the following summary of the finances for the school townships and school districts for the year 1911-12. These statistics are from the report of the county superintendent of schools, on file in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The detailed reports from each school township and school district are made to the county superintendent.

It will be noted that there is a classification of both receipts and expenditures under significant headings, prescribed by the State Superintendent and followed by each local school treasurer in the State. Receipts from taxes, from the sale of property and bonds and from other sources are distinguished. In the expenditures, administrative expenses, the cost of instruction, other charges for operation and maintenance and auxiliary services are shown separately, with appropriate sub-divisions; while capital outlays are clearly distinguished from current expenses, interest and the repayment of loans.

Besides the data shown in this summary, the school reports contain further statements as to the value of assets and outstanding liabilities, and statistics as to the number of schools, teachers, pupils and other data relating to schools, which are summarized in the reports of the State Superintendent.

What has been done by the school districts should be also possible for the other units of local government in the State, such as the towns and counties.

SCHOOL TOWNSHIP DISTRIBUTIVE FUNDS, 1911-12.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1911.....	\$ 2,282 88
Income of township fund.....	2,334 97
County distributive fund.....	29,788 44
Other sources.....	1 25
Total.....	<u>\$34,407 54</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Treasurer's salary.....	\$2,599 06
Incidental expenses.....	220 60
Publishing statements.....	69 20
Administrative expenses.....	\$ 2,888 86
Distributed to districts.....	28,896 05
Balance June 30, 1912.....	2,622 63
Total.....	<u>\$34,407 54</u>

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS, 1911-12.

RECEIPTS.

Balances July 1, 1911.....		\$246,663 09
Distributed by trustees.....	\$ 29,256 79	
District taxes.....	466,178 13	
Transfers and other treasurers.....	6,839 38	
Sale of school property.....	5,508 85	
Sale of school bonds.....	186,532 81	
Insurance adjustment.....	1,878 48	
Other sources.....	2,719 05	
		698,913 49
Receipts and balances.....		<u>\$945,576 58</u>

EXPENDITURES.

School boards and treasurers' offices.....	\$ 5,092 38	
Superintendents.....	3,000 00	
Compulsory attendance.....	1,087 50	
General control.....		\$ 9,179 88
Supervisors and principals.....	\$ 35,078 13	
Teachers.....	291,425 00	
Textbooks, supplies, etc.....	13,079 19	
Interest on teachers' orders.....	115 11	
Tuition of transferred.....	4,290 10	
Instruction.....		343,987 53
Janitors, engineers, etc.....	\$21,697 17	
Fuel, water, light, power, janitors' supplies, etc.....	26,736 45	
Maintenance of plant.....	29,221 55	
Operation and maintenance.....		77,655 17
Libraries.....	\$1,387 22	
Promotion of health.....	1,000 00	
Transportation.....	42 29	
Rent.....	1,632 50	
Total auxiliary services.....		4,062 01
Other expenditures.....		1,073 45
Total current expenses.....		\$435,958 04
New grounds, buildings and alterations.....	\$101,997 20	
New equipment.....	13,947 00	
Total capital outlay.....		115,944 20
District bonds paid.....	\$11,760 00	
Interest on bonds.....	2,041 00	
Total bonds and interest.....		13,801 00
Total expenses.....		\$565,703 24
Cash on hand June 30, 1912.....		379,873 34
Total.....		\$945,576 58

A BILL

FOR AN ACT TO ESTABLISH UNIFORM SYSTEMS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING
IN COUNTY AND OTHER LOCAL OFFICES.

STATE EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* There shall be appointed by the Governor, as soon after Dec. 1, 1913, as may be practicable, a State Examiner of Accounts, who shall be a person well versed in public accounting. He shall receive an annual salary of four thousand (\$4,000) dollars per annum. The State Examiner shall appoint such assistant examiners, clerks and other assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. No person shall be appointed as State Examiner or Assistant Examiner who is an officer, deputy, employee, or surety on the bonds of any county officer. The State Examiner shall be provided with suitable quarters in the State Capitol, and with all necessary supplies.

BONDS.

§ 2. The State Examiner of Accounts shall furnish a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, to be approved by the Governor; and each assistant examiner shall furnish a bond in the sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars to be approved by the State Examiner.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

§ 3. The State Examiner of Accounts shall formulate and prescribe uniform systems of bookkeeping and accounting, which shall be installed in the offices of all county clerks, clerks of courts, recorders of deeds, sheriffs, treasurers, State's attorneys, county superintendents of schools, coroners, county auditors and all other county officers.

Such systems of accounts shall provide for forms showing all sources of income, the amounts due and received from each source, the amounts expended for each purpose and all receipts, vouchers and other documents required to be kept which may be necessary to prove the validity of every transaction. Separate appropriations, based on detailed estimates, shall be made for each office, institution and undertaking, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners of each county; and separate accounts shall be kept for each appropriation, showing separately the payments for salaries, for other personal services and for supplies and distinguishing payments for ordinary expenses from payments for construction works and other extraordinary purposes. Provision shall also be made for balance sheets showing assets and liabilities.

No system of uniform accounting or any book, record or form that may hereafter be adopted shall be copyrighted.

No system of uniform accounting shall be prescribed by the State Examiner of Accounts prior to April 1, 1916.

DUTIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

§ 4. From and after Dec. 1, 1916, it shall be the duty of every county officer to keep all accounts of his office in accordance with the system prescribed by the State Examiner; and to make annual financial reports to the State Examiner in accordance with the forms and methods prescribed.

EXAMINATION AND AUDIT.

§ 5. The State Examiner of Accounts shall have power and it shall be his duty, personally or by his assistants, to examine, at least once each year, the accounts and financial affairs of every county office; and at the end of each fiscal year to audit the books, records and accounts of each county officer. On every such examination, inquiry shall be made, whether the laws of the State, the requirements of the State Examiner (when it is the duty of such county officer to keep his accounts in accordance with the requirements of the State Examiner) and the rules and regulations of the county board have been complied with; and into the methods and accuracy of the accounts and reports and the financial condition and resources of the county. The State Examiner and authorized assistant examiners shall have authority to enter any county office, to inspect any books, papers or documents contained therein and to compel the production of any books papers or documents necessary for making such examination or audit. They shall have authority to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of any officer, deputy employee or other person whose testimony may be required; and may administer oaths and require the testimony of witnesses under oath.

REPORTS AND STATISTICS.

§ 6. A full report of each examination and audit of county accounts shall be submitted to the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners of the county, and to the State Examiner of Accounts. Such reports shall show the condition of the books, records and accounts of each office and shall include a financial statement of all collections, receipts and payments, classified by sources of income and purposes of expenditure, and of all moneys due

to or by the county or any county officer and of all other county assets and liabilities. Such reports shall be published with the proceedings of the county board. The substance of the financial statements shall also be published by the State Examiner of Accounts in an annual report on comparative county statistics to be issued by the State as a public document, and submitted to the Governor for transmittal to the General Assembly.

OFFENSES AND PENALTIES.

§ 7. Any county officer, deputy or employee who shall refuse or neglect to perform any duty prescribed by this Act, or shall refuse to permit the State Examiner to inspect the books, papers and accounts of the office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (\$100) dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any witness duly subpoenaed by the State Examiner or an authorized assistant examiner who refuses to appear, to produce books, documents or papers, to make oath or affirmation or to testify shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred (\$100) dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The State Examiner or an assistant examiner in charge of an examination shall promptly report any offense arising under this Act to the county board, and also to the State's Attorney, who shall promptly institute proceedings against the officer, employee, or witness concerned. On refusal or neglect of the State's attorney to take action, the State Examiner shall report the facts to the Attorney General, who shall thereupon institute such proceedings as the facts of the case may require.

APPROVAL AND RELEASE OF OFFICIAL BONDS.

§ 8. Every bond given by a county officer or employee, from whom a bond may be required, shall be examined and approved as to its form and the sufficiency of its securities, by the State Examiner of Accounts, or a duly authorized assistant examiner. Upon the expiration of such a bonded officer's term of office or employee's term of service, or upon his resignation, discharge or death, the accounts of such officer or employee shall be examined and audited by or under the direction of the State Examiner of Accounts; and if found correct a certified report to this effect shall be filed with the county clerk.

After the expiration of two years from the date of filing such report, no suit or proceeding shall be brought against such officer or the sureties on his bond for any moneys received or disbursed by him in his official capacity during his term of office: *Provided*, if when the cause of action accrues against a person, he is out of the State, the action may be commenced within the time herein limited, after his coming into or return to the State; and if, after the cause of action accrues, he departs from and resides out of the State, the time of his absence is no part of the time limited for the commencement of this action. But the foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to any case, when, at the time the cause of action accrued or shall accrue, neither the party against nor in favor of whom the same accrued, were or are residents of the State. *Provided, also*, if the person entitled to bring an action is, at the time the cause of action accrued, within the age of twenty-one years, or if a female, within the age of eighteen years, or insane, or imprisoned on a criminal charge, he or she may bring the action within two years after the disability is removed. The limitation of the right to bring suit or proceeding above prescribed shall include and apply to suits and proceedings brought by or on behalf of the State and by all other public corporations as well as to suits and proceedings brought by other corporations and persons.

OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

§ 9. Upon the request of any city council, village trustees, city or village commissioners, board of town auditors, school trustees, school directors, board of education or other municipal corporation, it shall be the duty of the State Examiner to formulate and install uniform systems of accounting for such municipalities, and to examine and audit the accounts of such municipalities as provided hereinbefore for county accounts. In any municipality where such uniform systems of accounting have been installed, the State Examiner and assistant examiners shall have the same powers as in the case of county accounts; and the local officials shall be subject to the same duties and obligations in regard to such accounts, examinations and audits as are herein imposed on county officers.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE MESSAGES.

On motion of Mr. Juul, House message on Senate Bill No. 213, a bill for "An Act to amend section 189 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Was taken up for consideration. The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendment to the bill?" (which amendment has been printed by the Senate) and which is as follows:

Amend Senate Bill No. 213 as printed in the House by inserting after the word "force" in line 22 of printed bill, the words "by which no tax limit is imposed."

And the yeas and nays being called, the Senate concurred in the adoption of the amendment by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

At 12:15 o'clock p. m., Mr. Clark moved that the Senate take a recess until 3:30 o'clock p. m., which motion was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, it was ordered that all appropriation bills from the House, on the order of second reading and third reading be taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 401, for "An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of the lot, remodelling the old Logan home building, and for care of grounds surrounding same, in memory of General John A. Logan, at Benton, Illinois,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Barr,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gray,	Juul,		

Yeas—43.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 608, for "An Act making an appropriation for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 679, for "An Act making an appropriation from the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gorman,	Juul,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Jones,	Manny,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 894, for "An Act making an appropriation from the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Juul,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Gray,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Jones,	Manny,	Woodard,
Clark,				

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 916, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of George B. Boardman, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, from the forty-first district, seated vice Michael F. Hennebry,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Manny,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	

Yeas—44.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Magill, House Bill No. 717, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association,"

On the order of third reading, was recalled therefrom to the order of second reading for amendment.

On motion of Mr. Magill, the vote whereby the amendment to the bill was adopted on yesterday, was reconsidered.

The question then being, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" it was decided in the negative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Keller, House Bill No. 843, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Bailey,
Barr,
Beall,
Brady,
Broderick,
Campbell,
Chamberlin,
Clark,

Cleary,
Cornwell,
Curtis,
Dailey,
Denvir,
Ettelson,
Forst,
Franklin,
Gorman,

Gray,
Harris,
Hay,
Hearn,
Helm,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,
Johnson,
Jones,

Juul,
Keller,
Landee,
Lundberg,
Maclean,
Madigan,
Magill,
Meeker,

O'Connor,
Olson,
Piercy,
Stewart,
Tossey,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—43.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,

Compton,

Shaw,

Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 303, a bill for "An Act appropriating three thousand dollars for the relief of Earl D. Fouts of Centralia, Ill., and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 400, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of rebuilding and preserving the walls of ancient Fort Chartres, of preserving and strengthening its old powder magazine, and for the purpose of making and creating a State park upon the site of this ancient fort,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 438, a bill for "An Act appropriating six hundred dollars for the relief of M. E. Spafford, of Joliet, Illinois, and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 752, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 838, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) or so much thereof as is necessary to the Legislative Insurance Committee of the State of Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 905, a bill for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of the paving of the north approach to the Illinois River, with vitrified brick, forty-eight feet in width, from the bridge to the headrace, said approach being abutted on each side by property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois, and located in the city of Ottawa, Illinois,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 911, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the officers and members of the next General Assembly and for salaries of the officers of the State Government,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 913, a bill for "An Act in relation to the adjustment and settlement of suits and claims growing out of the failure of Charles W. Spalding, late treasurer of the University of Illinois, to account for certain moneys and securities of the said University of Illinois, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 919, a bill for "An Act providing for an exhibition and celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro, creating a commission to conduct same and making an appropriation therefor,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 414, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,' approved June 7, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed) reported from the Committee on Appropriations June 17, 1913:

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 414.

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 414 in Senate by inserting after the word "amend" in the first line of the title of the printed bill, the words and figures "sec-

tion 2 of," and by striking out all after the word "June" in the last line of the title of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof, the figures and words "10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 414 in Senate by striking out all after the enacting clause and by inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "That section 2 of 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, be amended so that section 2 shall read as follows:

Sec. 2. The Illinois Park Commission shall have power—

1. To have the care, charge, control, supervision and management of all public parks heretofore acquired by the State under the provisions of this Act, or which may hereafter, be acquired.

2. To make such rules and regulations for the use, care and administration of State parks as may be necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby expressly granted and enforce the same.

3. To lay out and ornament any State park and govern and manage the same.

4. To lay out, construct and maintain all proper roads, walks, bridle paths, bridges in any State park.

5. To permit the use of State parks by campers and pleasure parties under such restrictions, rules and regulations as said commission may deem necessary.

6. To employ such custodians, keepers, clerks, assistants, laborers and subordinates as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

7. To lease any lands or premises situated within the limits of any State park which, in the opinion of said commission, can be leased without detriment to such park.

8. To purchase, or acquire, for and in the name of the State of Illinois, title to such tracts of land which the General Assembly may from time to time authorize to be acquired as and for State parks, *and in case the Illinois Park Commission cannot acquire title to any land necessary for such public parks at a reasonable price in the opinion of said commission, authority for the purchase of which appropriations for the payment of the same having been made by the General Assembly, then the said commission is hereby vested with power, in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, to obtain title to such land, or to any part or parcel thereof, by condemnation obtain the eminent domain laws of this State: Provided, that all negotiations and legal proceedings provided for by this Act shall be under the direct supervision of the Attorney General of this State.*

9. To investigate and report to the Governor, on or before the first day of January next preceding the regular session of the General Assembly, regarding any proposed park, and in such report shall make recommendations respecting other regions in Illinois desirable for State park purposes, either on account of their historical interest or their natural beauty.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE MESSAGES.

On motion of Mr. Beall, House message on Senate Bill No. 617, a bill for "An Act for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds and fish in

the State of Illinois, for the appointment of a commission and staff for the enforcement thereof; and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto."

Was taken up for consideration, the pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" which amendments are as follows, and which amendments have been printed by the Senate:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the word "appointed" in the sixth line of section 1 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the word "designated."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out after the first word "commission" in line 8 of section 1 of the printed bill and up to and including the words "and game" in line 11 of said section.

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by adding to section 2 at the end thereof, the following: In addition to the wardens, and deputy wardens herein provided for, all constables in this State shall be *ex officio* special deputy wardens who shall receive no salary per diem or expenses as such, but who shall receive in addition to the fees and mileage provided by law, one-half of all the fines recovered for violation of this Act in case where they have filed the complaint.

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by inserting in line 1 of section 3 of the printed bill a hyphen between the word "salary" and the word "expense."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the figures "18" in line 5 of section 4 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "25."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the figures "11" in line 6 of section 4 of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "10."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out in line 13 of section 4 the word "June" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "July."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the word "Crow" when it precedes the word "Black Bird" in line 3 in section 6 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 9.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by inserting after the word "any" in line 2 of section 8 of the printed bill the words "wild goose, wild duck, brant, rail, or other water fowl."

AMENDMENT No. 10.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by inserting after the word "provided" in line 4 of section 8 of the printed bill, the following: "And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to bait or feed any of said birds or water fowls with any kinds of seeds or grain for the purpose of trapping, shooting or ensnaring them."

AMENDMENT No. 11.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the semicolon (;) in line 6 of section 11 of the printed bill, after the figure 1st, insert in lieu thereof a period.

AMENDMENT No. 12.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out after the period in line 6 of section 11 of the printed bill, all up to and including the word "partridge" in line 13 and insert in lieu thereof the words "and it shall be unlawful for any person for and during the period of ten years from the passage of this Act to injure, take, kill, expose or offer for sale or have in possession except for breeding purposes any wild turkey, or any kind of pheasant, sand grouse or partridges."

AMENDMENT No. 13.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out all of section 7 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 14.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by inserting after the word "wild" in line 2 of section 13 of the printed bill the word "birds."

AMENDMENT No. 15.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out all after the word "turkey" in line 33 of section 22 of the printed bill, up to and including the word "pheasants" in line 38 of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or any kind of pheasants."

AMENDMENT No. 16.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out in section 23 of the printed bill all of lines 31, 32, 33 and 34 up to and including the word "dollar."

AMENDMENT No. 17.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out the word "covered" in line 2 of section 26 of the printed bill, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "paid."

AMENDMENT No. 19.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617, section 22, by inserting after the word "applicant" in line 9 of said section 22 of the printed bill, the following: "Place of birth, if a naturalized citizen, the date of the naturalization papers and the court by which issued, if a minor born beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, the date of the naturalization papers of the parent or parents and the court by which issued, if any; the fact of having declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, with the date of such declaration and the court in which such declaration is filed;" and by inserting after the word "clerk" in line 11 of section 22 of the printed bill, the

following: "and any applicant who shall wilfully and corruptly swear falsely shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly." And by inserting after the word "Illinois" in line 15 of section 22 of said printed bill, the following: "or if not a citizen of the United States or not having declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, whether a resident of the State of Illinois or not;" and by inserting after the word "Illinois" in line 18 of section 22 of the printed bill, the following "and a citizen of the United States."

AMENDMENT No. 20.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out after the word "time" in line 2 of section 34, the comma, and inserting in lieu thereof a period, and by striking out all after the word "time" in line 2 up to and including the word "year" in line 5 of section 34.

AMENDMENT No. 26.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 by striking out of line 9, section 4, the words "or mourning dove" and by striking out in line 10, section 4, the words, "or mourning dove" and by inserting in line 17, section 4, between the words "year" and "nor" the following, "or any mourning dove from November 1st of any year to August 15 of the succeeding year."

AMENDMENT No. 27.

Amend Senate Bill No. 617 in the House, in section 42, page 23, line 6, by striking out the word "fifteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve," and also strike out in line 7 of the same section the word "fifteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

And the yeas and nays being called, the Senate concurred in the adoption of the amendments by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gray,	Juul,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,				

Yeas—41.

At 12:40 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate adjourned until 3:30 o'clock p. m.

3:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has refused to concur with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 895.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government until the expiration of the fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly."

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 895, by striking out in line 29 in the amended printed bill, the words "the sum of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000)," and insert in lieu thereof "the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000)."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend line 35, in the amended printed bill by striking out the words "Charles S. Deneen and William H. Stead," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Edward F. Dunne and P. J. Lucey."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend the amended printed bill by inserting after the word "annum," in line 50, "For three foreign corporation investigators, at \$1,200 each per annum, \$3,600 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend the amended printed bill by striking out in line 53, the figures "\$1,000," and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,200."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend the amended printed bill by striking out the figures "\$1,500" and insert the figures "\$1,800," in line 55.

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend the amended printed bill and insert in line 56, after the word "annum" the words, symbol and figures, "For one anti-trust clerk, \$1,100 per annum; for one anti-trust clerk, \$1,100 per annum; (for three clerks, \$900,) each per annum, \$2,700 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

In line 56 for the symbol and figures "\$1,600," substitute the symbol and figures "\$1,800."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

In line 67, for the symbol and figures "\$1,800," substitute the symbol and figures "\$2,100."

AMENDMENT No. 9.

In line 68, for the symbol and figures "\$1,500" substitute the figures and symbol "\$1,800."

AMENDMENT No. 10.

In line 70, for the figures and symbol "\$1,800" and "\$900," respectively, substitute the symbol and figures "\$2,000" and "\$1,020," respectively.

AMENDMENT No. 11.

In line 71, for the figures and symbol "\$2,700" substitute the symbol and figures "\$3,060."

AMENDMENT No. 12.

In line 72, for the symbol and figures "\$2,100" substitute the symbol and figures "\$3,300."

AMENDMENT No. 13.

In line 73, for the symbol and figures "\$1,600," substitute the symbol and figures "\$1,800."

AMENDMENT No. 14.

In line 74 strike out the following: "For 6 policemen, \$800 each per annum, \$4,800 per annum," and insert in lieu thereof "For 9 policemen, \$800 each per annum, \$7,200 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 15.

In line 79 after the symbol, figures and words "\$8,100 per annum" insert the words, symbol and figures "For one weigher, \$1,000 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 16.

In line 80 for the word "two" substitute the word "three" and in said line for the symbol and figures "\$2,400" substitute the symbol and figures "\$3,600."

AMENDMENT No. 17.

In line 83 for the symbol and figures "\$1,500" substitute the symbol and figures "\$2,500."

AMENDMENT No. 18.

In line 93 for the symbol and figures "\$10,000" substitute the symbol and figures "\$12,000."

AMENDMENT No. 19.

In line 95 for the symbol and figures "\$1,000" substitute the symbol and figures "\$2,000."

AMENDMENT No. 20.

In line 96 for the symbol and figures "\$1,000" substitute the symbol and figures "\$2,000."

AMENDMENT No. 21.

Amend line 111 by striking out figures "720" and inserting in lieu thereof "900."

AMENDMENT No. 22.

Strike out all after the word "Thirteenth" in lines 115, 116, 117 and 118, and insert the following: "To the Secretary of State for the purchase of automobile supplies, consisting of number tags, certificates of registration, aluminum tags, chauffeur licenses, plate numbers, badges, discs, etc., the sum of \$75,000 per annum, no part of which is to be used for the payment of salaries. And to the Secretary of State, the sum of \$20,000 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary for freight, drayage, postage, expressage and parcel post postage, for the delivering, mailing and shipment of automobile supplies, plates, badges, printed matter, etc., in connection with the automobile department."

AMENDMENT No. 22½.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 125, after the figures "\$1,000" insert "to the Secretary of State for the improvements of the interiors and lavatories and closets connected with the Senate Chamber and hall of the House of Representatives; also ladies toilet on second floor of the State House, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

AMENDMENT No. 23.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 120, after the word "department" insert "\$2,250 per annum;" one clerk. In line 121, after the word "fee" insert "\$1,000 per annum," and strike out the figures \$2,250.

AMENDMENT No. 24.

In line 124, after the words, symbol and figures "\$1,000" by adding "To the Secretary of State for the purpose of refurnishing his offices in the State House, the sum of \$5,000; for the purpose of installing three modern electric elevators in the State House, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and for the purpose of a new dynamo and generator in the Power House, the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

AMENDMENT No. 25.

Amend line 156 of section 1 of the printed amended bill by striking out the figures "\$5,000" and substituting therefor the figures "\$10,000."

AMENDMENT No. 26.

Amend line 262 of section 1 of the printed amended bill by striking out "1911" and substituting therefor "1913."

AMENDMENT No. 27.

Amend by striking out in line 266 of the amended printed bill the figures "\$25,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$27,500."

AMENDMENT No. 27½.

Amend House Bill No. 895 in Senate, by inserting after the word "following" in line 270 of section 1 of the printed bill the following: "One assistant Attorney General in charge of the inheritance tax office of counties of the third class, \$5,000 per annum; one assistant, \$3,500 per annum; two other assistants, \$3,000 each per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 28.

Amend line 295 of the amended bill by striking out the figures "\$12,500" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$25,000."

AMENDMENT No. 29.

Amend line 308 of the amended printed bill by striking out the figures "\$1,100" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,200."

AMENDMENT No. 30.

Amend paragraph 31 of the amended printed bill by inserting on line 311 after "per annum," "For conducting the medical and State teachers' examination, \$1,500 per annum." For medical examinations from July 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913, "\$600."

AMENDMENT No. 31.

Amend line 349 of the amended printed bill by inserting after the first "per annum," "for salary of stenographer and court reporter, \$1,500 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 32.

Amend paragraph 9 of the amended printed bill by striking out the word "printing" out of line 415.

AMENDMENT No. 33.

Amend paragraph 10 of the amended printed bill by striking out the word "printing" out of line 419.

AMENDMENT No. 34.

Amend paragraph 11 of the amended printed bill by striking out line 426.

AMENDMENT No. 35.

Amend by striking out in lines 448 and 449 of the amended printed bill, "two stenographers, \$1,200 each per annum, \$2,400 per annum," and insert the following in lieu thereof: "One stenographer and secretary to the chief inspector, \$1,200 per annum;" "one stenographer, \$1,200 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 37.

Amend printed House Bill No. 895, as amended, by adding after the word "annum," line 472, as follows: "Also hereby appropriated for the use of the Chicago district of the grain inspection department to pay balance of clerk hire for the month of June, 1913, the sum of \$552.59, and the sum of \$705.01 to pay balance of salaries of deputy inspectors for the month of June, 1913."

AMENDMENT No. 38.

Amend printed House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out line 477 and line 478 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "incidental expenses of East St. Louis office, \$1,200 per annum." Making paragraph for East St. Louis district read as follows: "East St. Louis District: One deputy chief inspector, \$2,400 per annum; one registrar, \$1,800 per annum; one clerk, \$1,500 per annum; one supervising inspector, \$1,800 per annum; four assistant inspectors, \$1,500 each per annum, \$6,000 per annum; three helpers, \$1,080 per annum each, \$3,240 per annum; for incidental expenses of East St. Louis office, \$1,200 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 39.

Amend printed House Bill No. 895, as amended, by adding after the word "annum" in line 478 of the printed bill, the following: "Joliet District, one deputy grain inspector, \$900 per annum; Kankakee District, one deputy grain inspector, \$1,200 per annum; Decatur District, one deputy grain inspector, \$1,800 per annum; one grain helper, \$720 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 40.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by adding after the words "per annum" in line 494, the following: "for additional stenographic and clerical hire, \$500 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 41.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out in line 497 the figures "200" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "400."

AMENDMENT No. 42.

Amend lines 504 and 505 of the amended bill by striking out the words "for expenses of 12 mine inspectors, \$12,000 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

AMENDMENT No. 43.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out "\$500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,200" in line 541.

AMENDMENT No. 44.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out "\$2,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,400" in line 542.

AMENDMENT No. 45.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, line 548, by striking out the figures "\$3,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$4,000."

AMENDMENT No. 46.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 556, by striking out the figures "\$500" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,000."

AMENDMENT No. 47.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 557, by striking out "\$300" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000."

AMENDMENT No. 47½.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 567, after the word "clerk" by inserting "and assistant examiner, \$2,200 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 48.

Amend line 589 of the printed amended bill by striking out the words "to steam plant."

AMENDMENT No. 49.

Amend line 598 of printed amended bill No. 895 by striking out the words "for the librarian."

AMENDMENT No. 50.

Amend line 625 of the printed amended bill No. 895 by striking out the figures "\$1,800" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$2,000."

AMENDMENT No. 51.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by inserting in line 671, after the first per annum the words "for registrar and chief clerk \$1,500 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 52.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 672, by striking out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight;" also in same line strike out the figures "\$6,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$9,600."

AMENDMENT No. 53.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 676, after the word "expenses," strike out the figures "\$100" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$200."

AMENDMENT No. 54.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out all in paragraph No. 64 and inserting in lieu thereof "to the Board of Prison Industries for salary of the clerk to the president, \$1,800 per annum; for an assistant clerk and stenographer, \$900 per annum; for traveling and other expenses of the members, \$500 per annum; for express, postage and other miscellaneous expenses of office, \$1,000 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 55.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 751, by striking out the figures "\$2,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$5,000."

AMENDMENT No. 55½.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by inserting in line 727 of the printed bill after the word "Commission," the words "for salary of secretary, \$3,500 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 56.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by inserting "the amount to be appropriated" in line 763 after the words "chemical bacteriological examinations, \$2,000."

AMENDMENT No. 56½.

Amend printed House Bill No. 895 in the Senate, as amended, as follows: Amend line 786 of section 1 of the printed amended bill after the words "per annum" by inserting the following: "for support of and maintenance of State Game Farm, \$12,000 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 57.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 791, by striking out the figures "\$1,500" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,800;" also strike out the words "one clerk" and insert in lieu thereof the words "one male clerk."

AMENDMENT No. 57½.

In line 792 in the amended printed bill strike out the word "three" and insert in lieu thereof the word "two;" also amend line 793 by striking out the figures "three thousand dollars (\$3,000)" and substitute the figures "two thousand dollars (\$2,000)" in lieu thereof; also after the words "per annum" in line 793 in the amended printed bill insert the words "one female stenographer at \$1,200 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 58.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 827, after the figures "\$500" insert "for investigation and prosecution, \$2,400 per annum: *Provided*, that the total expenditures shall not exceed the amount collected and paid into the treasury of the State by this department."

AMENDMENT No. 58½.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in the Senate, by adding after the words "per annum" in line 772 of the printed bill by inserting "for additional land the sum of \$45,000."

AMENDMENT No. 59.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 829, by striking out "\$50" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$75;" also strike out in line 830 "\$600" and insert in lieu thereof "\$900."

AMENDMENT No. 60.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 831 by striking out the figures "\$1,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,000;" also strike out figures in line No. 831 "\$1,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,250;" also add to 74th paragraph after "per annum" in line 834, "Monitors, \$100 per annum; inspector, \$900 per annum; expense for inspector, \$500 per annum. Deficiency

to July 1, 1913, members per diem, \$650; members' expenses, \$1,500; contingent fund, \$250; inspector, \$300; total, \$2,700: *Provided*, that the total expenditures shall not exceed the amount collected and paid into the treasury of the State by the department."

AMENDMENT No. 61.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 846, by striking out the figures "\$1,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$900."

AMENDMENT No. 62.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 848, by striking out the figures "\$1,750" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$2,500."

AMENDMENT No. 63.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 854, after the words "per annum," insert "deficiency to the chief clerk, \$600."

AMENDMENT No. 64.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 862, by striking out the figures "\$1,300" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$2,000."

AMENDMENT No. 65.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 891, by striking out the figures "\$1,600" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000."

AMENDMENT No. 66.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 893, by striking out the figures "\$1,200" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,400."

AMENDMENT No. 67.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 893, by inserting next after the words "\$1,200 per annum," the words and figures "traveling expenses of secretary or other members of the board while acting as inspector, visiting schools for nurses throughout the State, \$400 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 68.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 936, by striking out the figures "\$5,000" and inserting in lieu thereof, the figures "\$6,000."

AMENDMENT No. 69.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 907, for the symbol and figures "\$1,000," after the words "clerk hire," insert the symbol and figures "\$1,800."

AMENDMENT No. 70.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 909, after the words "board members," insert the words "and assistant field superintendent," and for the symbol and figures "\$1,000" insert the symbol and figures "\$1,800."

AMENDMENT No. 71.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 910, for the symbol and figures "\$1,000" insert the symbol and figures "\$1,500."

AMENDMENT No. 72.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 910, after the words "per annum" at the end of the line add the following: "for miscellaneous, the sum of \$400 per annum."

AMENDMENT No. 73.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, paragraph 85, "To the Fort Massac trustees, the sum of \$600 per annum for the purpose of paying the salary of the custodian; for general improvements and other necessary expenses, \$2,500 per annum; for extension of retaining walls, \$1,500.

AMENDMENT No. 74.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out all of lines 916 and 917 of section 1 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 75.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out all after the words and figures "July 1, 1913 and 1914" in line 943 of section 1 of the printed amended bill, and also strike out all of lines 944 and 951, inclusive, and substitute therefor, the following: "The president and secretary of each County Farmers' Institute shall file annually with the secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute a sworn statement in duplicate, which shall show that said Farmers' Institute has held one or more duly advertised public sessions annually in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the board of directors of the Illinois Farmers' Institute. One copy of such sworn statement, together with proper itemized bills certified by the president and secretary of the county institute, covering the necessary expenses for holding the county institute, accompanied by receipted voucher showing the expenditure of moneys named in the itemized bills, shall be filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts by the secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, and the Auditor shall issue his warrant on the State Treasurer in payment of said expenses payable to the treasurer of the County Farmers' Institute: *Provided*, that if the necessary expenses of a County Farmers' Institute shall not equal the sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00), said warrant shall only be drawn for the sum actually expended. Total for 102 counties, \$15,300."

AMENDMENT No. 76.

Amend by striking out all of lines 952 and 959, inclusive, of section 1 of the printed amended bill.

AMENDMENT No. 76½.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out in line 997 the figures "\$50,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$60,000."

AMENDMENT No. 77.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 1,000 by striking out the figures "\$10,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$25,000."

AMENDMENT No. 77½.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, by striking out in line 1001 the figures "\$40,000."

AMENDMENT No. 78.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, "*Ninety-fifth*—For payment of expenses incurred by the joint committee, appointed by virtue of House Joint Resolution No. 24 of the House and Senate of the Forty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of making an investigation of the question of public utilities."

2. Expense Hotel LaSalle, meals, rooms and service for commissioners, \$296.44; M. J. Stein, legal service, \$100.00; John T. Denvir, expense, \$175.00; R. J. Barr, \$175.00; Edward J. Glackin, \$175.00; W. O. Potter, \$125.00; Chester W. Church, \$175.00; George W. Alschuler, \$125.00; William Holaday, \$175.00; William Scanlan, \$175.00; T. B. Scouten, salary as sergeant-at-arms and expenses, \$1,566.77; W. L. Corris, fees and stenographer, \$4,000.00; Will Colvin, salary as clerk and expense, \$1,200.00; John Dailey, expenditures for committee, \$4,049.43; Geo. A. Schmidt, attorney's fees and typewriting, \$585.00.

3. The above items shall be certified by the chairman of said joint committee and the chairman, respectively, of the committees on appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois."

AMENDMENT No. 79.

Ninety-sixth—To the commission to investigate home finding societies, House Joint Resolution No. 36, the sum of \$7,000.

AMENDMENT No. 80.

Ninety-seventh—To the commission to investigate old age pensions, the sum of \$10,000.

AMENDMENT No. 81.

Amend lines 15 and 16 of section 2 of the printed amended bill by striking out the words "to board of commissioners, trustees, heads of departments and officers appointed by the Governor," and insert in lieu thereof the word "herein."

AMENDMENT No. 82.

Amend House Bill No. 895, as amended, in line 37 of section 2, by striking out the words "pay rolls for commissioners, trustees and officers appointed by the Governor" and insert in lieu thereof "pay rolls for all boards, board of commissioners, board of trustees and all officers appointed by the Governor;" also amend line 39 of section 2 by substituting the word "said" for these.

AMENDMENT No. 83.

Amend printed House Bill No. 895 in the Senate, by inserting after line 911, the following: "To Edna Little, services as telephone operator from January 8 to June 20, 1913, the sum of \$250.00."

Non-concurred in by the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor the Senate refused to recede from their amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, a Committee of Conference, consisting of seven, on the part of the Senate to meet a like committee from the House of Representatives were ordered appointed to consider the differences of the two Houses in regard to the amendments to the bill.

The Executive Committee through the President of the Senate announced the following as the Committee on the part of the Senate: Messrs. Hay, Magill, Hurburgh, Barr, Gorman, Hearn, O'Connor.

On motion of Mr. Hay, House message on Senate Bill No. 274, a bill for "An Act to establish a joint legislative commission and to define the powers and duties thereof,"

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the following amendments to the bill?"

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 274 by striking out all after the word "commission" in line 3 of section 1 of the printed bill, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "composed of the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House, the chairmen of the Committees on Judiciary of the Senate and House, four other Senators and four other members of the House of Representatives. The Governor shall be *ex officio* chairman of said commission.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the passage and approval of this Act, and thereafter at the beginning of each regular session of the General Assembly, the Governor shall designate four Senators and four members of the House of Representatives as members of said commission.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall serve as a member of the commission during the term of office for which he shall have been elected, and the members from either House, including those serving on said commission by virtue of being chairmen of committees of either House, or as Speaker of the House of Representatives or President *pro tempore* of the Senate, shall serve until the convening of the next General Assembly after their appointment.

Sec. 4. The commission shall meet during the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly, and during the intervals between the regular sessions, and at such times and places as it may determine. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services as members thereof, but shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses, incurred in the performance of their official duties, out of any money appropriated for the use of the commission.

Sec. 5. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and shall follow no other gainful profession, occupation or employment. The commission shall also appoint such other officers, agents and employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and shall fix the compensation of each of its appointees: *Provided*, the salary of the secretary shall be fixed at a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) per annum.

Sec. 6. The commission shall have power, when requested by the Governor, the General Assembly, or either House thereof:

(a) To examine and report upon the operation of laws of this and other states and countries.

(b) To investigate the expenditure of any appropriation made by the General Assembly.

(c) To prepare drafts of bills.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of said commission.

(a) To establish in the State Capitol a legislative reference bureau which shall be open daily, excepting Sundays and legal holidays, in which shall be collected and kept in such manner as may make the same readily accessible, such laws, reports, books, periodicals, documents, catalogues, check lists, digests, summaries of the laws of other states upon current legislation and such other printed or written matter as may aid the members of the General Assembly in the performance of their official duties.

The Legislative and Reference Bureau shall collect, catalogue, classify, index, completely digest, topically index, check list, and summarize all bills, memorials, resolutions and orders, as well as substitutes and amendments

and changes, if any, introduced in each branch of the General Assembly, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been printed, and shall furnish copies of the digest, indexed and topically indexed, to each member of the General Assembly on Monday of each week during the session of the General Assembly.

The said Legislative Reference Bureau shall afford to any member of the General Assembly upon his request such legal assistance and information as may be practicable in the preparation of bills, memorials, resolutions and orders and amendments, alterations, changes thereto, and revisions and substitutes thereof, proposed to be introduced into the General Assembly by such member.

(b) To cause to be prepared, printed and distributed for the use of the members of the General Assembly, before the convening of the regular session of the General Assembly, a detailed budget of the appropriations which the officers of the several departments of the State government report to it are required for their several departments for the biennium for which appropriations are to be made by the next General Assembly, together with a comparative statement of the sums appropriated by the preceding General Assembly for the same purposes.

(c) To investigate and report upon such matters as it may have been directed so to do by the Governor, by the General Assembly or either House thereof.

(d) To keep a full and correct record of its proceedings and of all investigations conducted by it, to afford public access to the record of its proceedings and investigations and to report the same or parts thereof to the General Assembly at its convening.

(e) To furnish to either House of the General Assembly, upon request of such House, any file or record in the possession of said commission, or a copy thereof.

Sec. 8. Every department of the State government or officers thereof when so requested by said commission, shall cooperate with said commission in any inquiry being conducted by said commission.

Sec. 9. The officers of the several departments of the State government shall make duplicate reports by the first day of November next preceding the convening of the regular session of the General Assembly of the appropriations which are required for their several departments for the biennium for which appropriations are to be made by such General Assembly. One of the said duplicate reports shall be filed with the Governor and the other with the secretary of the commission.

Sec. 10. The Secretary of State shall provide said commission with suitable offices in the State Capitol convenient to the place of meeting of the General Assembly, and shall further provide said commission with the necessary furniture, stationery, and supplies.

Sec. 11. The board of commissioners for the management of the State Library shall cooperate with the said commission and shall make the facilities of said library accessible so far as practicable, for the use of said commission, and are hereby authorized to loan to said commission any books, periodicals, documents, reports or other printed or written matter belonging to said library.

Sec. 12. All proper expenses incurred by said commission shall be paid out of the appropriations made for its use upon itemized vouchers drawn by the secretary and approved by the Governor.

Mr. Madigan moved that the Senate do not concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the amendments.

Mr. Hay moved, as a substitute for Mr. Madigan's motion, that the Senate do concur.

Mr. Madigan moved that the substitute motion lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33; nays, 7.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,
Bailey,	Carroll,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Madigan,
Barr,	Clark,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Compton,	Gorman,	Juul,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Keller,	Woodard,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Hamilton,		

Yeas—33.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Hay,	Lundberg,	Magill,	Piercy,	Waage,
Hurburgh,	Maclean,			

Nays—7.

The question then being, "Shall the Senate refuse to concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the amendments?" it was decided in the affirmative.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following message was received from the Governor, read, and under the rules, was laid over for one day.

A message from the Governor, by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, June 18, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

Len F. W. Stuebe, Vermillion County, member of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, vice Edgar A. Payne, term expired.

Edward S. Hill, Cairo, Public Guardian for Alexander County, vice M. S. Gilbert, term expired.

David W. Mumpher, Quincy, Public Administrator for Adams County, vice John Q. Brown, term expired.

Joseph A. Boos, Newton, Public Administrator for Jasper County, vice David Trexler, deceased.

H. E. Kimmel, of DuQuoin, Public Administrator for Perry County, vice W. O. Edwards, term expired.

F. C. Flaxbeard, Nashville, Public Administrator for Washington County, vice Thomas L. LeCompte, term expired.

Arthur L. Perry, Public Administrator for Saline County, vice W. H. Pankey, term expired.

Rolla L. Russell, Princeton, trustee of the Northern Illinois State Normal School, vice Adam A. Goodrich, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

Mr. Denvir gave notice that he would within the time prescribed by the rules move to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, was lost, today.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 241.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act to provide for and fix the compensation of the members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved December 6, 1907, in force July 1, 1908, as said section 1 was amended by Act approved and in force February 8, 1909."

Passed the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, House Bill No. 241, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act to provide for and fix the compensation of the members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved December 6, 1907, in force July 1, 1908, as said section 1 was amended by Act approved and in force February 8, 1909."

Was taken up and read at large a first time, ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. Glackin, was ordered to a second reading, without reference.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 898, for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Andrus, from the Committee on Township and County Organizations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 219, for "An Act to enable the county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement association of their several counties."

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 922, for "An Act to make an appropriation to pay the elections committee expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Lundberg, from the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 587, for "An Act to prohibit discrimination or rebates for policies or contracts of insurance other than those issued by life insurance companies, fraternal beneficiary societies and assessment life associations, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

Mr. Hurburgh, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the following resolution:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 20.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, the Senate concurring therein, That there be, and hereby is, created a commission of nine (9) members; three (3) to be selected by the House; three (3) to be selected by the Senate, and three (3) to be appointed by the Governor, and one (1) of the three (3) appointed by the Governor shall be a representative of labor; one (1) of the farming interests, and one (1) of the manufacturing interests of the State;

And that said commission be instructed diligently to inquire into the social and economic aspects of old age pensions, payable, wholly or in part, out of the treasury of the State of Illinois; and that said commission shall report to the Governor and to the General Assembly not later than twelve (12) months from the adoption of this resolution; and, be it

Resolved, That a sum not to exceed twenty-five thousand 00/100 dollars (\$25,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to defray the expenses of said commission.

Reported the same back with the following amendments thereto:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

After the word "Illinois" in the fourth line of the second paragraph, strike out the semi colon (;) and insert the following: "minimum wage; hours of employment for women, and the condition of the unemployed."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House Resolution No. 20, by striking out in lines 15 and 16 of the original bill, the words "twenty-five thousand and 00/100 dollars (\$25,000)" and insert in lieu thereof the words "ten thousand dollars and 00/100 (\$10,000)."

Mr. Glackin moved that the Senate proceed to consider House Bill No. 907, a bill for "An Act for the regulation of public utilities,"

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, it was ordered that the Senate proceed to consider the order of reading bills of the Senate the third time.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 538.

A bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own, and to lease or operate public utilities and to provide the means therefor.'"

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by striking out in line 5, section 1 of the printed bill, the words "and to sell" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "and to contract for, purchase, furnish and sell."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by inserting after the last word in line 9, section 4 of the printed bill, the following: "*Provided*, that the act of any city or village which has heretofore constructed, maintained, operated, controlled or leased any public utility and furnished and sold the product or service thereof for private use is hereby declared to be legal and valid, anything in any law of the State to the contrary notwithstanding."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by adding a new section, to be known as section 15, to read as follows: "Whenever the word 'city' is used in this Act it shall be construed to include a city, a village or an incorporated town."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by striking out in section 5, line 5, the word "ten" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by inserting in line 12, section II, page 6, after the word "waters" the following: "Nothing herein contained, shall give to any city the right to acquire submerged lands as against any park boards where any grant has heretofore been made of such submerged lands to any such park board and been acted upon by such board."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in House by striking out in section II, all of lines 13 to 20, inclusive.

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by inserting in section II, line 1, after the word "wharves" the word "piers" and also insert in line 2, section II, after the word "wharves" the word "piers."

Passed the House, as amended, June 17, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Waage, the amendments contained in the foregoing message were ordered printed.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 207.

A bill for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of employees in the fire department in cities and villages."

Together with the following amendments, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 207 in the House in the printed bill by striking out all of lines "thirteen (13), fourteen (14) and fifteen (15)" and by inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

"If a majority of those electors in said city or village voting thereon, shall vote for the adoption of this Act, it shall thereby and thereupon be adopted by and be in force in such city or village."

Passed the House, as amended, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, the amendment contained in the foregoing message was ordered printed.

A message from the House by Mr. Gullick, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 332.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment therein in order that only competent persons may be employed as miners, and to create a board of examiners for this purpose and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as coal miners, and providing penalties for the violation of the same,' approved June 1, 1908, in force July 1, 1908, approved June 5, 1909, in force July 1, 1909."

Together with the following amendments, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 332 in the House, by striking out on page 3 of the printed bill, section 4, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

"Section 4. Each of said commissioners shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) per year, payable monthly, such salary to be paid on the certificate of the president of said board verified by the commissioner receiving the same, and approved by the Governor."

Passed the House, as amended, June 17, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, the amendment contained in the foregoing message was ordered printed.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 848.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation of additional sums for the completion of armories now under construction."

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

After the figures "20,000" in line 11 of section 1 of said printed bill, insert the following: "Woodstock Armory, \$5,000.00; Aurora Armory, \$10,000.00; total, \$135,000.00."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Line 3, strike out word "twenty" and insert "thirty-five." Strike out figures "120,000" and insert figures "\$135,000."

Concurred in by the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 849.

A bill for "An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard and making an appropriation therefor."

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend title of said bill by striking out the period after the word "therefore" and by inserting the following: "and for the purchase of sites and armory buildings at Kewanee and Morrison, Illinois."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend said printed bill No. 849 in Senate by inserting after the word "Ottawa" in line 6 of section 3 of said bill the following:

"Sixth Infantry, Galesburg.

"Sixth Infantry, Moline.

"Third Infantry, Kankakee."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Insert an additional section after section 4 as follows:

"Section 5. The said commission shall be empowered to purchase sites and armory buildings at Kewanee and Morrison, Illinois, and to secure title therefor in the name of the State of Illinois."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend said printed bill by striking out the figure "5" in line one (1) of section 5 of said bill, and insert in lieu therefor the figure "6." Also change "section 6" to "section 7."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend section 5 of said printed bill, as printed, by inserting after line 5 the following:

"Sixth Infantry, Galesburg.....\$50,000

"Sixth Infantry, Moline..... 50,000

"Third Infantry, Kankakee..... 40,000

"For the purchase of sites and armory building at Kewanee, Ill.... 20,000

"For the purchase of sites and armory building at Morrison, Ill.... 20,000"

And by striking out in line 6 thereof the following, "\$255,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the following, "435,000."

Concurred in by the House June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 125.

A bill for "An Act making appropriations for the State Charitable Institutions herein named."

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend original House Bill No. 125 in the Senate, in section 1 of said bill, after the words "for the erection of buildings, other improvements, supervision and care of property" by striking out "\$500,000.00" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$205,000.00."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

After section 5 insert the following section to be known as section 6. "Section 6. There is reappropriated to the Board of Administration for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of 'An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Surgical Institution for children in the State of Illinois,' approved June 6, 1911, the sum of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) for the purpose of constructing a suitable hospital building, and also the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) for furnishing said building, the appropriations to be payable from the State treasury in accordance with the provisions of said Act."

Concurred in by the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 841.

A bill for "An Act to promote the general welfare of the People of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment within this State; providing for the enforcement and administering thereof, and a penalty for its violation, and repealing an Act entitled, 'An Act to promote the general welfare of the People of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment, approved June 10, 1911, in force May 1, 1912.'"

Which amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In section 14, of the original bill, strike out \$2,500.00 and insert in lieu thereof \$4,000.00.

Concurred in by the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 643.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois State Poultry Association."

Which amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 1, line 4, of the original bill, by striking out the figures "2000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "1000."

Concurred in by the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Senate Bill No. 549, for "An Act making mortgages, trust deeds, and other conveyances in the nature of mortgages securing negotiable instruments incident to the indebtedness secured thereby and subject only to the same defenses as the negotiable instruments secured thereby,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; nays, 10.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,
Bailey,	Clark,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Johnson,	Magill,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,		

Yeas—28.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Madigan,	Tossey,	Womack,
Cleary,	Haase,	Shaw,	Waage,	Woodard,

Nays—10.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 208, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to marriages,' approved February 1, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, be and the same is hereby amended by repealing sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, and sections 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 11a and 11b, and sections 19 and 20, and by amending section 16,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Cornwell offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend the title to Senate Bill No. 208 as printed, by striking out from the fifth line thereof the words "and sections 19 and 20."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section one of Senate Bill No. 208, by striking out the numerals 6e and 6f from line 5 and the words "and sections 19 and 20" from line 6.

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend section 6d of Senate Bill No. 208, by striking out the words "and the" at the end of line 56 and all of lines 57 and 58 and the words "joined in marriage" in line 59.

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 208, by striking out sections 19 and 20.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and printed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, Senate Bill No. 410, for "An Act to provide for the retirement on pensions of persons who have been in the employ of the State for a period of twenty-five years,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 14; nays, 17.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Carroll,	Denvir,	Franklin,	Maclean,
Beall,	Clark,	Ettelson,	Gorman,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Forst,	Hurley,	

Yeas—14.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Cornwell,	Keller,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Haase,	Madigan,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Hay,	Manny,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Compton,	Hurburgh,			

Nays—17.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Senate Bill No. 563, for "An Act to amend Article III of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 20,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Piercy,
Barr,	Cleary,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Tossey,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Manny,	Waage,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Womack,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Olson,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, Senate Bill No. 510, for "An Act to amend section ten (10) of an Act in regard to judgments and decrees and the manner of enforcing the same by execution and to provide for the redemption of real estate, sold under execution or decree, approved March 22, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Piercy,
Barr,	Compton,	Haase,	Juul,	Shaw,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Keller,	Tossey,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Meeker,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Franklin,			

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, Senate Bill No. 215, for "An Act to regulate the civil service of sanitary districts by amending, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the DesPlaines and Illinois rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, and all Acts amendatory thereof by amending section 4 and by adding thereto twelve new sections to be known as section 4a, section 4b, section 4c, section 4d, section 4e, section 4f, section 4g, section 4h, section 4i, section 4j, section 4k and section 4l,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 4.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Helm,	Landee,
Bailey,	Denvir,	Gray,	Hurley,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Beall,	Forst,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Cornwell,	Glackin,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Canaday,	Compton,	Tossey,
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Nays—4.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Meeker, Senate Bill No. 662, for "An Act to amend section 20 of Chapter 53 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by Act approved April 22, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Keller,	Piercy,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Landee,	Shaw,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Manny,	Waage,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Helm,	Meeker,	Womack,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Olson,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Johnson,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Forst, Senate Bill No. 204, for "An Act to secure for the Municipal Court of Chicago the benefit of the provisions of law regulating the civil service of the city of Chicago,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Landee,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Beall,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Madigan,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Juul,	Womack,
Clark,	Forst,	Helm,	Keller,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Canaday,	Tossey,
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Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, it was ordered that all Senate bills on the order of third reading, except Senate Bill No. 208, be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, it was ordered that the following bills and resolutions on the order of special orders, be laid on the table, to wit: Senate Bill No. 651, Senate Bill No. 619, Senate Bill No. 637, Senate Bill No. 512, and Senate Joint Resolution No. 50.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, it was ordered that the following numbered resolutions on the order of consideration of resolutions, be laid on the table: Senate Resolutions No. 51, No. 53, No. 62, No. 64 and Senate Joint Resolution No. 38.

Mr. Jones moved that the Senate proceed to the order of consideration of resolutions, in order to allow him to call up the following:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 72.

Resolved, That House Bill No. 854, in Senate, be and the same hereby is recalled from the Committee on Elections and placed on the order of First Reading.

Mr. Ettelson raised the point of order that the resolution was out of order because the rules did not warrant the recall of a bill from a committee, and upon that point of order, the President of the Senate made the following ruling:

The Chair, answering the point of order raised by the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ettelson, holds:

The resolution offered by the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jones, raises the question of the right of the Senate to withdraw a bill from committee to which it has been referred. While mention is made of a resolution to recall under rule thirty-nine there is no rule that expressly provides for the recalling of a bill from committee nor any rule definitely stating the means to be employed for such an action nor the vote required to carry such action into effect.

In Mr. Hinds' excellent work on Precedents in the National Congress, Speaker Reid is reported as ruling that a resolution to withdraw a bill from committee is not in order but the conditions in the case referred to do not appear to the Chair to be parallel to the conditions in this body.

The Chair is of the opinion that it is not only the fundamental reason underlying all parliamentary law but also the spirit of the rules under which this body acts that the majority of all Senators elected shall at all times have the control of all bills and resolutions legally and regularly presented to the body under the rules, and that the wishes of this majority of all Senators elected is not to be curtailed merely because a bill has been referred to committee, unless the rules of the Senate expressly specify otherwise.

The Chair is of the opinion that inasmuch as a majority of the members of this body suffice to pass any bill, that that same majority has the unquestioned right to control the disposition of the measure at any stage after its introduction to its final passage. To hold otherwise would be to give the minority a greater power at certain times than that exercised by a majority, and this clearly must be against all rules of fair play and against the underlying spirit of the rules conveying to the majority of all Senators elected the right of rule.

The Chair has held on previous occasions that under the rules laid down in Cushing's Parliamentary Law, no bill of the same substance may be twice introduced without the suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote. The Chair at the time this ruling was rendered stated that the application of this rule did not vest the power of rule in the minority, inasmuch as any member of this body interested in a bill withheld by committee had his remedy in a resolution to withdraw from committee and the Chair informally stated that this resolution might be sustained by a majority vote of Senators elected.

The Chair now makes the ruling that a resolution to withdraw from committee is in order and that such resolution does not necessitate a two-thirds vote but may be sustained by a majority vote of Senators elected. That is, that the withdrawal of a bill from committee cannot equitably require a greater vote than that required for its final passage. And to rule that the resolution withdrawing a bill from committee could be sustained by a vote less than required for the final passage of the bill would be to establish a very dangerous precedent and to encourage the calling up of such a resolution in the absence of a full Senate and at such a time and such manner as really to defeat the theory of majority rule upon which the Chair believes it is the desire of this body to act.

The question then being, "Shall the order of consideration of resolutions be taken up?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 24.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Denvir,	Hay,	Magill,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Jones,	Meeker,	Waage,
Compton,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Dailey,	Helm,	Maclean,
Barr,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Madigan,
Beall,	Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Olson,
Brady,	Cleary,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Cornwell,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	

Nays—24.

The question then being, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 24; twenty-six Senators not voting in the affirmative.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Denvir,	Hay,	Keller,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Curtis,	Harris,	Juul,	Piercy,	Mr. President,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,
Barr,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Madigan,
Beall,	Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Olson,
Brady,	Cleary,	Gray,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	

Nays—24.

Mr. Barr moved to reconsider the foregoing vote.

Mr. Ettelson moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 18.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,
Barr,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Maclean,
Beall,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Madigan,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Olson,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Haase,	Landee,	Stewart,
Carroll,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative:: Messrs.

Campbell,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	O'Connor,	Waage,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Jones,	Piercy,	Womack,
Compton,	Harris,	Keller,	Tossey,	Woodard,
Denvir,	Hay,	Manny,		

Nays—18.

Mr. Dailey, from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reported that bills of the following titles have been correctly engrossed and are returned herewith:

SENATE BILL No. 587.

A bill for "An Act to provide for licensing and regulating the business of making small loans in cities and villages of this State, prescribing rates of interest thereon and penalties for violation of the provisions thereof."

SENATE BILL No. 208.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to marriages,' approved February 1, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, be and the same is hereby amended by repealing sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and by adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, and sections 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 11a, 11b, and by amending section 16.

At 6:40 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Cleary, the Senate took a recess until 9:00 o'clock p. m.

9:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hearn, House Bill No. 191; for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages,'

approved and in force April 25, 1889, as amended by an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages, or parts of the same, to cities, incorporated towns and villages,' approved and in force April 25, 1889,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Juul,	Piercy,
Barr,	Clark,	Glackin,	Keller,	Tossey,
Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Landee,	Waage,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Maclean,	Womack,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, Senate Bill No. 208, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to marriages,' approved February 1, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, be and the same is hereby amended by repealing sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and adding thereto certain sections to be known as sections 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d and sections 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 11a and 11b, and by amending section 16,"

Having been engrossed, and printed as engrossed, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Forst,	Hearn,	Madigan,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Helm,	Magill,
Barr,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Gray,	Keller,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Waage,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—36.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the passage of the bill.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a bill, House Bill No. 890, for "An Act to provide for the election and appointment of officers and employees of the General Assembly of the State and to fix their compensation and to repeal certain Acts therein named,"

Reported the same back with amendments thereto, and recommended that the amendments be adopted, and that the bill as amended do pass, and that it be ordered to a first reading.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a first reading, and was immediately taken up and read at large a first time, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed with the amendments.

A message from the House by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has acceded to the request of the Senate for a Committee of Conference to consider the differences between the two Houses in regard to the Senate amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 895.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government until the expiration of the fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly."

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker of the House has appointed as such committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Shanahan, Rapp, Smejkal, McLaughlin, Dudgeon, Mitchell and Hunt.

Action taken by the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, House Bill No. 907, a bill for "An Act to provide for the regulation of public utilities,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Piercy offered the following amendment to the bill:

Amend House Bill No. 907 in Senate, by inserting after section 80 on page 66 of the printed bill the following:

ARTICLE VI.

LOCAL UTILITIES.

Sec. 81. POWERS OF CITIES.] Each city shall have power and authority, subject to the provisions of this article:

(1) To prescribe terms and conditions, subject to the provisions of existing law, upon which any public utility may be permitted to occupy the streets, highways or other public property within such city; but no city may by ordinance, franchise, license, permit, or otherwise, contract with any public utility so as to divest itself of or limit its power of regulating any such public utility, or so as to divest itself of any right or power to acquire, own or operate any public utility which may now or hereafter be authorized by law.

(2) To regulate the quality, adequacy and safety of any service, product or commodity rendered or furnished within such city by any public utility, except railroads which do a general freight and passenger service, now commonly known as steam railroads, but not excepting elevated, interurban or street railroads or other common carriers; and to acquire any such public utility to make such additions and extensions to its plant, equipment and property within said city as shall be reasonable and necessary in the interest of the public.

(3) To determine and prescribe just and reasonable rates or other charges for any service, product or commodity rendered or furnished within such city by any public utility, and to prevent unjust and unreasonable discriminations in rates or other charges and in services within such city by any such public utility, except railroads which do a general freight and passenger service, now commonly known as steam railroads and excepting also interurban railroads, but not excepting elevated and street railroads or other common carriers: *Provided, however*, that the term "Interurban railroads" as here used shall not mean or include any elevated or street railroads which operate mainly or primarily within a city but which also operates any track or tracks extension or extensions of such railroad beyond the corporate limits of such city.

(4) To examine such public utilities and keep informed as to their general condition, the manner and method of conducting their business, and their compliance with the provisions of law, with the requirements of their charters, franchises, licenses or permits, and with any orders issued under the provisions of this Act.

(5) To adopt reasonable and proper rules and regulations relative to the exercise of its powers, and to regulate the mode and manner of all investigations and hearings, and to alter and amend the same: *Provided*, that such power and authority of any city over the rates or other charges, and services of any public utility for the transportation of persons or property or the transmission of messages shall extend only to the control of such transportation and transmission between points in the same city.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or restrict the powers granted to cities by this article, nor to extend the jurisdiction of the State public utilities commission over such terms and conditions, additions and extensions, quality, adequacy and safety of service, and over such rates or other charges, or discriminations in rates or other charges, and in services of public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of cities, except as provided in this article; and nothing in this Act shall be construed to require a public utility operating or proposing to operate mainly or primarily within the limits of a city to secure a certificate of convenience and necessity from the State public utilities commission before beginning the construction of any new plant, equipment or other property or facility within such city; but in all other respects such public utilities shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 82. UTILITIES TO COMPLY WITH REQUESTS AND OBEY ORDERS OF CITIES.] Every public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city shall furnish to the city all information required by it to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and shall make specific answers to all questions submitted by the city council or by an authorized agent of the city, and cause to be properly filled out and verified any blanks received from the city or from an authorized agent of the city, with directions to fill the same, so as to answer fully and correctly each question therein propounded.

Whenever required by any city council or by any authorized agent of the city, every public utility subject to the jurisdiction of the city, shall deliver to the city council or to such authorized agent of the city, any or all maps, profiles, contracts, reports, documents, books, accounts, papers and records in its possession, or in any way relating to its property or affecting its business within such city, and inventories of its property in such form as the city may direct, or verified copies of any or all of the same.

Every public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city shall obey and comply with each and every requirement of every order, decision, direction, rule or regulation, made or prescribed by the city in any way relating to its business as a public utility, and shall do everything necessary or proper to secure compliance with and observance of every such order, decision, direction, rule or regulation by all of its officers, agents and employees.

Sec. 83. OTHER THAN PUBLIC UTILITY BUSINESS.] In case any public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city is engaged in carrying on any business other than that of a public utility, the city council or an authorized agent of the city may examine and inspect the books, accounts, papers and records of such other business, in so far as may be necessary to exercise the power and jurisdiction of the city over such public utility. The city shall have power to inquire as to and determine the proper proportion of earnings, debts and expenses, fairly or justly to be awarded or borne by the ownership, operation management or control of such public utility as distinguished from such other business, in so far as may be necessary to exercise its power and jurisdiction over such public utility.

Sec. 84. COPIES OF REPORTS.] Every public utility operating mainly or primarily within a city shall file with the city copies of all reports made by such public utility to the State Public Utility Commission. The city shall have authority to require any such public utility to file monthly reports of earnings and expenses of such public utility and to file other

periodicals or special, or both periodical and special reports concerning any matter about which the city is authorized by law to keep itself informed. All reports shall be under oath.

When any report is erroneous or defective, or appears to the city council, or an authorized agent of the city to be erroneous or defective, the city council or such agent of the city may notify the public utility to amend its report within thirty (30) days, and before or after the termination of such period the city council or such agent of the city may examine the officers, agents or employees, and books, records, accounts, vouchers, plant, equipment and property of such public utility and correct such items in the report as upon such examination the city council or agent of the city may find defective or erroneous.

Any public utility which fails to make and file any report called for by the city council or an authorized officer of the city within the time specified; or to make specific answer to any question propounded by the city council or such agent of the city within thirty (30) days from the time it is lawfully required to do so, or within such further time, not to exceed ninety (90) days, as may, in its discretion, be allowed by the city, shall forfeit one hundred dollars (\$100) for each and every day it may be so in default.

Any person who wilfully makes any false return or report to the city council or an authorized agent of the city, and any person who aids or abets such person, shall, upon conviction, be subject to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 85. NOTICE TO CITY ON APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF SECURITIES.] Whenever any public utility operating or proposing to operate, mainly or primarily within a city shall make application to the State Public Utilities Commission for the approval of any issue, purchase or acquisition of stocks, stock certificates, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, or for the approval of the capitalization of any merger or consolidation of such public utilities, a notice of such application shall be given to the city by the State Public Utilities Commission, and the city shall receive notice and be entitled to appear and to present evidence at the hearing held by the State Public Utilities Commission on any such application.

Sec. 86. INTERCORPORATE RELATIONS.] Unless the consent and approval of the city is first obtained:

(a) No two or more public utilities, one of which operates or proposes to operate mainly or primarily within such city, may enter into contracts with each other that will enable such public utilities to operate their lines or plants in connection with each other.

(b) No public utility may purchase, lease or in any other manner acquire control, direct or indirect, over the franchises, licenses, permits, plant, equipment, business, or other property of any other public utility operating or proposing to operate mainly or primarily within such city.

(c) No public utility subject to the jurisdiction of the city may assign, transfer, lease, mortgage, sell, or otherwise dispose of or encumber the whole or any part of its franchises, licenses, permits, plant, equipment, business or other property within such city, or make any contract or agreement with reference to or affecting any such franchise, license or permit; but this shall not be construed to prevent the sale, lease, assignment or transfer of any tangible personal property, which is not necessary or useful, in the performance of its duties to the public.

(d) No public utility subject to the jurisdiction of the city may by any means, direct or indirect, merge or consolidate its franchises, licenses, permits, plant, equipment, business or property within such city with that of any other public utility.

Such consent and approval shall not be construed to revive or validate any lapsed or invalid franchise, license, permit or right, or to enlarge or add to the powers and privileges contained in the grant of any franchise, license, permit or right, or to waive any forfeiture.

Any transaction referred to in this section requiring the consent and approval of the city, made without such consent and approval, shall be void.

Sec. 87. VALUATION.] Each city shall have power to ascertain the value of the property of every public utility subject to its jurisdiction, and every fact which may or does have any bearing on such value. In making such valuation, the city may avail itself of any information, books, documents or records in the possession of any office, department or board of the State or of any subdivision thereof. Each city shall have power to make revaluations from time to time and also to ascertain the value of all new construction, extensions and additions to the property of every such public utility.

Sec. 88. SCHEDULES OF RATES—COPIES OF CONTRACTS—REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS.] Every public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city shall publish, post and file with the city copies of all schedules of rates or other charges, commodities, products or service furnished or rendered within such city, as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of sections 33 and 34 of this Act. Every such public utility shall file with the city copies of all contracts, agreements or arrangements with other public utilities in relation to any service, product or commodity rendered or furnished within said city.

Every public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city shall promptly file with the city a report of every accident to or on its plant, equipment or other property affecting its service within the city which results in loss of life or injury to any person or is of such a nature as to endanger the safety, health or property of any person: *Provided*, that no such report filed with the city shall be admitted in evidence in any action for damage based on or arising out of the loss of life, or injury to person or property, in this section referred to.

Copies of all official documents and orders filed or deposited with the city and certified by the city clerk or other authorized agent of the city to be true copies of the originals, shall be evidence in like manner as the originals.

Sec. 89. JOINT RATES—TRANSFERS.] Whenever a city, after a hearing, shall find that the rates or other charges, or classifications in force over two or more public utilities subject to its jurisdiction are unjust, unreasonable or excessive, or that no satisfactory through route or joint rate or other charge, or classification exists, and that the public convenience and necessity demand the establishment of a through route or joint rate, the city may order such public utilities to establish such through route, or may fix a joint rate or other charge, or classification which will be just and reasonable, and the terms and conditions under which such through route or joint rate shall be operated.

Whenever a city, after a hearing, shall find that the rules, regulations and practices of any common carrier subject to its jurisdiction, as to the use of transfer tickets for the transportation of persons over two or more lines of such carrier on payment of a single fare, are unjust and unreasonable, the city shall have power to determine and prescribe just and reasonable regulations for the issuance and use of such transfer tickets, and may, in its discretion, prescribe the number of successive transfer tickets to be given to a passenger paying a single fare, and provide for the prompt use and place of use by each passenger of such transfer tickets issued for a single fare for a continuous trip over the lines of such common carrier.

No public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city shall, without the consent of the city, charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for a lesser commodity, product or service than for a greater commodity, product or service of like character.

Sec. 90. TRACK CONNECTIONS.] Whenever a city shall find, after a hearing made upon complaint or upon its own motion, that the public convenience and necessity would be subserved by having track connections made between any two or more railroads or street railroads subject to the jurisdiction of

the city, the city shall have authority to order any such railroads or street railroads of the same gauge to make physical connections at any and all crossings, and at all points where a railroad or street railroad subject to the jurisdiction of the city shall begin or terminate at or near any other or street railroad, so that the cars of any such railroad or street railroad company may be speedily transferred from one railroad or street railroad to another, and shall have power to order whether the expense thereof shall be borne jointly or otherwise.

Sec. 91. STANDARDS OF SERVICE—INSPECTIONS.] Each city shall have power to ascertain, determine and fix for each kind of public utility suitable and convenient standard commercial units of service, product or commodity, and adequate and serviceable standards for the measurement of quantity, quality, pressure, initial voltage or other condition pertaining to the performing of its service or the furnishing of its product or commodity by any public utility subject to the jurisdiction of the city: *Provided*, that such standards shall not be inconsistent with the standards determined by the State Public Utilities Commission.

Each city shall also have power to prescribe reasonable regulations for examining, measuring and testing such service, product or commodity, and to provide for the inspection of the manner in which each public utility subject to its jurisdiction conforms to the reasonable regulations provided by the city for examining, measuring and testing its service, product or commodity; and the city may supplement such inspection by examining, measuring and testing the service, product or commodity of any such public utility.

Each city may provide for testing any appliance for examining, measuring or testing any service, product or commodity, and may fix and establish reasonable fees for testing such appliances, and may make regulations as to the payment of such fees.

Any officer, agent or employee of any city, duly authorized by the city, shall have power to enter upon any premises occupied by any public utility for the purpose of making the examinations and tests provided in this article, and to set up on such premises any apparatus and appliances and occupy reasonable space therefor.

Sec. 92. CITIES RIGHT TO APPEAR BEFORE STATE COMMISSION IN STEAM RAILROAD CASES.] Any city is authorized and empowered to appear as a complainant or to make application before the State Public Utilities Commission for an inquiry, investigation or hearing relating to the rates or other charges, or service within such city, on railroads doing a general freight and passenger service now commonly known as steam railroads, or to any other matter within the jurisdiction of the State Public Utilities Commission relating to such railroads; and in case of any hearing by or before the State Public Utilities Commission on any matter relating to the rates or other charges or service, within any city, on such railroads, the city shall receive notice and shall be entitled to appear and present evidence relating to the subject matter of such hearing.

Sec. 93. COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.] On complaint to the city by any public utility furnishing services, products or commodities within the city, or by any person or corporation of anything done or omitted to be done in violation of this Act or of any order or regulation made under the authority thereof, the city council, or an authorized agent of the city, shall cause a statement of the complaint to be forwarded to the public utility complained of, which shall be called on to satisfy the complaint or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable time, to be specified by the city council or such agent of the city. The city council shall provide for the investigation of such complaints in all cases where there shall appear to be reasonable ground for such investigation.

Sec. 94. WITNESSES—IMMUNITY—INSPECTION OF BOOKS, ACCOUNTS AND PHYSICAL PROPERTY.] In the exercise of its powers over public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the city, any city council or any officer of the city

authorized by ordinance or resolution, shall have authority to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths or affirmations, and to inspect and require the production of the books, papers, accounts, documents, and to enter and inspect the plant, equipment and other property, of any such public utility. Information so obtained shall not be admitted in evidence or used in any proceedings except in proceedings provided for in this Act. A subpoena issued as aforesaid shall be served in the same manner as a subpoena issued out of a court of record.

The deposition of witnesses residing within or without the State may be taken in the manner prescribed by law for like depositions in civil actions in the courts of this State.

Fees for the service of subpoenas and for the attendance of witnesses shall be the same as in the circuit court, and shall be paid by the city, if the subpoena is issued at the instance of the city, and by the public utility if issued at the instance of the public utility.

No person shall be excused from testifying or from producing any papers, books, accounts or documents in any investigation or inquiry or upon any hearing ordered by any city, when ordered to do so by the city council, or by an authorized officer of the city, upon the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before the city council or such officer of the city: *Provided*, that such immunity shall extend only to a natural person, who, in obedience to a subpoena, gives testimony under oath or produces evidence, documentary or otherwise, under oath. No person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

Any witness duly subpoenaed under this section, who shall refuse or neglect to appear, to produce books, papers, accounts, or documents, to make oath or affirmation, or to testify; or any officer, agent or employee of a public utility under the jurisdiction of the city who shall refuse to permit the inspection of the books, papers, accounts, documents, or records, or the plant, equipment or other property of such public utility, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any circuit court of this State, or any court of concurrent jurisdiction, or any judge thereof, either in term time or vacation, upon application of any city council, or of any authorized officer of the city, may, in his discretion, compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers, accounts and documents, and the giving of testimony before such city council, or officer of the city, by an attachment for contempt, or otherwise, in the same manner as the production of evidence may be compelled before said court.

Sec. 95. JOINT JURISDICTION.] Whenever any complaint or case arising under this Act shall relate to rates or other charges or services which are in part under the jurisdiction of the State Public Utilities Commission, and in part under the jurisdiction of one or more cities, a joint inquiry, investigation or hearing shall be undertaken, by one or more authorized agents of the State Public Utilities Commission and the city or cities concerned. A report of such joint inquiry, investigation or hearing shall be made to the State Public Utilities Commission and to the city or cities concerned; and in such cases an order, decision, rule or regulation may be issued jointly by the State Public Utilities Commission and the city or cities concerned. In any such case, the proceedings may be instituted by or before the State Public Utilities Commission or any city concerned, and the entry and service of preliminary orders may be made by such commission or city.

Any city or village, by ordinance or resolution of the city council or board of trustees, may apply to the State Public Utilities Commission and to the city council of any adjoining city for a joint inquiry, investigation or hearing relating to any existing or proposed through or joint service or to any product or commodity of any public utility or public utilities operating in such municipalities, or as to the rates or other charges for such service, product or commodity; and the State Public Utilities Commission and any such cities are authorized to provide for such joint inquiry, investigation or hearing, and to enter a joint order, decision, rule or regulation, in the same manner and form as in cases of joint jurisdiction hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 96. CITY ORDINANCES PRIMA FACIE REASONABLE—COURT PROCEEDINGS.] Any ordinance of city council passed after an investigation or hearing by the council or by an authorized agent of the city, establishing rates or other charges or regulations as to additions or extensions, or as to the quantity, quality or safety of service, product or commodity within the limits of the city for any public utility shall be *prima facie* reasonable; and no rates or other charges or regulations so established shall be restrained except by the circuit court or other court of concurrent jurisdiction of the county in which the city, or the greater part thereof, is located, after notice to the city and a hearing.

Proceedings to contest the lawfulness or reasonableness of such rates or other charges or regulations may be instituted in the circuit court or other court of concurrent jurisdiction of the county in which the city, or the greater part thereof, is located, on application made not more than thirty days after the passage of such ordinance. Appeals from the order or judgment of the circuit court or other court in such cases may be made directly to the Supreme Court by either party to the action within sixty days after service of a copy of the order or judgment of said court. Such proceedings in any court shall have priority in hearing and determination over all other civil proceedings pending before such court, except proceedings brought under sections 68 and 69 of this Act, and election contests.

Sec. 97. PENALTIES.] Any public utility under the jurisdiction of a city or any corporation which shall violate or fail to comply with any provisions of this article or with any ordinance, resolution, order or requirement of a city council, or of an authorized agent of the city, made or issued under authority of this Act, in a case in which a penalty is not otherwise provided for in this Act, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500), nor more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for each and every offense.

Any person who, either individually or acting as an officer, agent or employee of a public utility, or of a corporation other than a public utility, violates or fails to comply with any provision of this article or with any ordinance, resolution, order or requirement of a city council, or of an authorized agent of the city, made or issued under authority of this Act, in a case in which a penalty is not otherwise provided for in this Act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Every violation of any such provision, ordinance, resolution, order or requirement, or any part or portion thereof, by any corporation or person, is a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation each day's continuance thereof shall be and be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense.

All penalties under this article shall be cumulative of each other, and suit for the recovery of one penalty shall not be a bar to or affect the recovery of any other penalty or be a bar to any criminal prosecution against any public utility, or any officer, director, agent or employee thereof, or any other corporation or person.

Sec. 98.. ACTIONS TO RECOVER PENALTIES.] All actions to recover fines and penalties under this article shall be brought in the name of the city under whose jurisdiction the cause of action arose, and the amount recovered shall be paid into the city treasury to the credit of the general fund.

Sec. 99. APPLICATION BY CITY TO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.] Any city may by order or resolution of the city council apply to the State Public Utilities Commission for any information or data necessary or useful in the exercise of its powers over public utilities within the city, for the assistance of experts and other agents of the commission in the investigation of a public utility by the city, or for an investigation by the commission as to the rates or other charges or the quality, adequacy or safety of service or product furnished by any public utility within said city. Upon such application, it shall be the duty of the commission to furnish such information or data, or the assistance of experts and other agents, or to conduct the investigation, as the case may be, within a reasonable time, not to exceed six months after receipt of such application; and for the purpose of securing such information or data or conducting such investigation, the commission shall be vested with all the powers and such public utility shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities as in the case of public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the commission.

Sec. 100. REVIEW BY COMMISSION ON AGREEMENT.] Any public utility being dissatisfied with any ordinance, resolution or order of a city council or any officer or agent thereof, may, by agreement with the city, in lieu of proceedings in the courts, apply for a final and conclusive review of the action of the city before the State Public Utilities Commission. Such application shall be made within the time for commencing proceedings in the courts, shall set forth the action of the city and the grounds on which it is contested, and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the agreement on the part of the city to the review by the said commission. Upon such application it shall be the duty of the said commission to review the action of the city; and for the purpose of such review the commission shall be vested with all the powers and such public utility shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities as in the case of public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the commission. On such review the commission shall make such determination as seems to it just and reasonable in view of all the facts in the case; and the decision and order of the commission in such cases shall be final and conclusive and not subject to review in any court whatever.

Sec. 101. GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES—SAVING CLAUSE.] To the extent and in so far as may be necessary and appropriate to enable the city fully and completely to exercise the powers and perform the duties imposed by this article, every city shall have all the authority and jurisdiction provided for the State Public Utilities Commission, and all public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of cities shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities imposed by this Act.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or restrict the powers of cities to pass ordinances for the protection of the public health, safety, comfort and general welfare, or governing the regulation, control or occupation of streets, highways and public property within the city.

Sec. 102. REFERENDUM IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 20,000.] No city of less than 20,000 population by the last preceding United States census shall proceed to exercise the additional powers conferred on cities by this article unless and until an ordinance providing for the adoption of this article shall have been passed by the city council and submitted to a vote of the electors of such city at a general, municipal or special election, and have been approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon. Until such an ordinance has been adopted and approved by the electors of such city, the State Public Utilities Commission shall be vested with all the powers and jurisdiction conferred by this Act as to all public utilities within such city, and all public utilities within such city shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities as in the case of other public utilities under the jurisdiction of said State commission.

Sec. 103. SURRENDER AND RESUMPTION OF MUNICIPAL POWERS.] Any city may, by ordinance, adopted in accordance with the provisions of this article, surrender any of the powers herein conferred upon it over the service or products, or over rates or other charges of any public utility or utilities within the limits of said city. On such surrender of any of its powers by any city, such city shall cease to exercise any such power over said public utility service or product, or rates or other charges, until and unless such power has been resumed by said city as provided by this article; and the State Public Utilities Commission shall be vested with all the jurisdiction, powers and duties as to such public utility service, product, rates or other charges, and such public utility shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities as in the case of other public utilities under the jurisdiction of said State commission.

Such ordinance shall be and remain in force, and the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the commission and the duties, obligations and liabilities of such public utility or utilities shall continue for a period of not less than three years, and thereafter until such time as an ordinance shall be adopted by said city, in accordance with the provisions of this article, resuming its powers over such public utility or utilities. On the adoption of such resumption ordinance, the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the commission over such public utility service, product, or rates and other charges, and the duties, obligations and liabilities of such public utility or utilities resulting therefrom shall cease; and the city shall exercise the jurisdiction, powers and duties in regard to such utility or utilities, as if no ordinance to surrender its powers had been passed.

Sec. 104. INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.] Whenever any ordinance for the surrender or resumption of municipal powers over the service or products or over rates or other charges of public utilities has been passed by the city council, its operation shall be suspended for a period of thirty days; and if during said thirty days a petition signed by the electors of the city equal in number to at least ten per centum of the entire vote cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general municipal election at which a mayor was elected, protesting against the passage of said ordinance, be filed with the city clerk, then such ordinance shall be submitted at a general or special election within ninety days after the filing of said petition, and shall not go into effect or become operative unless approved by a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon. If no such petition is filed within thirty days, such ordinance shall be deemed adopted and in full force and effect.

A proposed ordinance for the surrender or resumption of municipal powers over the service or products or over rates and other charges of public utilities, under the provisions of this article, may be submitted to the city council by petition filed with the city clerk and signed by the electors of the city equal in number to at least ten per centum of the entire vote cast for mayor at the last general municipal election at which a mayor was elected. If such proposed ordinance is not passed by the city council within forty days after the filing of the petition therefor, the council shall submit said ordinance at a general or special election held within ninety days after the filing of such petition.

Sec. 105. PETITIONS.] (a) Petitions of protest against such ordinances passed by the city council shall be substantially in the following form:

To the Clerk of the City of.....:

We, the undersigned qualified electors of the city of....., protest against the passage of the ordinance to surrender (or resume) the powers of the city over [here state the powers sought to be surrendered (or resumed) by ordinance] within said city.

Name	House Number (if any)	Street	Date of signing
.....
.....

(b) Petitions proposing for passage or submission an ordinance to surrender or resume the powers of the city over public utilities shall be substantially in the following form:

To the Clerk of the city of.....

We, the undersigned qualified electors of the city of....., propose the following ordinance, to surrender (or resume) the powers of the city over [here state the powers sought to be surrendered (or resumed), followed by a draft in full of the proposed ordinance.]

Name	House Number (if any)	Street	Date of signing
.....
.....

(c) Such petition shall consist of sheets having such form printed or written at the top thereof and shall be signed by qualified electors of such city in their own proper person only, and opposite the signatures of each petitioner shall be written by such person his residence address (stating the street and number if there be such) and the date of signing the same. No signature shall be valid or be counted in considering such petition unless these requirements are complied with.

At the bottom of each sheet shall be added a statement, signed by a resident of the city, in which the signers thereof reside, with his residence address as aforesaid, stating that the signatures on the sheet were signed in his presence, on the dates set opposite the respective names, and that the same are genuine and to the best of his knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing said sheet qualified electors of such city, and that their respective residences are correctly stated as set forth on such sheet; and in cities in which the voters are or may be required to be registered, that they were at the time of signing such petition duly registered voters.

Such statement shall be sworn to before an officer residing in the county in which such city is located, who is qualified to administer oaths therein. Such petition, so verified, or a copy thereof duly certified by the proper persons, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the signatures, statement of residence, and dates upon such are genuine and true.

(d) Such sheets shall be fastened together in one document, filed as a whole, and when filed shall not be withdrawn or added to or altered in any manner by any person. No signature shall be revoked except by a revocation filed in writing with the clerk with whom the petition is required to be filed and before the filing of such petition. Upon request of any person, the clerk shall furnish a certified copy of such petition and names thereon, upon the payment by such persons to the clerk of a fee of one dollar for each 100 names thereon.

(e) Whoever, in making the sworn statement above prescribed, shall knowingly, wilfully and corruptly swear falsely shall be deemed guilty of perjury and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. Whoever forges the signature of any person upon any petition or statement, or residence address, street or number or date of signing, shall be deemed guilty of forgery and on conviction thereof punished accordingly.

(f) All objections to such petition shall be filed with the city clerk with whom such petition is filed, within five days after the filing of the same. Within ten days after the filing of such petition, the said clerk shall examine the petition and ascertain whether it is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and shall certify as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the petition.

Any person dissatisfied with the determination of the city clerk as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of such petition may, within five days thereafter, apply to the county court or the circuit court of the county in which such city or the greater part thereof is situated, or to any judge of such courts in vacation, for a summary proceeding to review the determination of the city clerk.

Authority and jurisdiction are hereby conferred on such court or judge to conduct such summary proceeding, to be held not less than five nor more than ten days after application is made. The court or judge shall ascertain and declare by a decree as in chancery to be entered of record in the proper court, the sufficiency or insufficiency of such petition; and the decree of such court or judge shall become immediately effective, and no repeal or writ of error shall in any manner stay or prevent the immediate operation of such decree. The clerk of the court shall, immediately upon such decree being entered, transmit to the city clerk with whom the petition was originally filed a certified copy of the decree and order of the court or judge.

Sec. 106. ELECTIONS.] (a) If the petition is held to be sufficient, the city council shall forthwith order and fix the date for the election at which such ordinance shall be submitted, unless in case of a petition proposing an ordinance to surrender or resume any power of the city over public utilities, the council shall pass the proposed ordinance within forty days from the date such petition was filed with the city clerk.

Such ordinance shall be submitted at the next election held in such city, if one be held within ninety days after such petition has been filed; and if no election is held within said ninety days, the council shall order a special election within said ninety days, at which such ordinance shall be submitted: *Provided, however*, there shall not be more than one special election in any period of six months for such purposes alone.

Notices of such election shall be the same, and such election shall be conducted, returned and the result thereof declared, in all respects as a general municipal election.

(b) At such election, the proposition shall be submitted on a distinct and separate ballot, which shall contain these words: "Shall the ordinance (stating the nature of the proposed ordinance) be adopted?"; and shall otherwise comply with section 16 and the amendments thereto, of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at public expense, and for the nomination of candidates for public office, to regulate the manner of holding elections, and to enforce the secrecy of the ballot," approved June 22, 1891, in force July 1, 1891.

Any number of proposed ordinances may be voted upon at the same election, in accordance with the provisions of this section; and two or more proposed ordinances may be submitted separately on the same ballot.

(c) If a majority of the qualified electors voting on any such ordinance shall vote in favor thereof, said ordinance shall be deemed adopted and shall be in full force and effect.

The question being, "Shall the amendment offered by Mr. Piercy be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided by the following vote: Yeas, 31; nays, 16.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Brady,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	Magill,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Hay,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Denver,	Helm,	Landee,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Clark,	Forst,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Waage,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Jones,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Compton,				

Yeas—31.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Broderick,	Franklin,	Hamilton,	Manny,
Bailey,	Carroll,	Gray,	Hearn,	Meeker,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Johnson,	Olson,
Beall,				

Nays—16.

Mr. Glackin offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend House Bill No. 907 in the Senate, by striking out in line 18, of section 107, the words "November 1st, 1913," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "February 1st, 1914."

Mr. Barr offered the following amendments to the bill:

No. 1.

In section 101, line 1, strike out the words "on agreement."

No. 2.

In section 101, lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "by agreement with the city, in lieu of proceedings in the courts."

No. 3.

In section 101, line 4, strike out the words "final and conclusive."

No. 4.

In section 101, line 7, strike out the words "and shall be accompanied by a certified copy" and strike out all in line 8.

No. 5.

In section 101, line 14, after the word "case" strike out the semi-colon and insert a period, and strike out lines 15 and 16.

The question being, "Shall the foregoing amendments be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 12; nays, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs

Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Hamilton,	Johnson,
Broderick,	Dalley,	Haase,	Hearn,	Olson,
Carroll,	Denvir,			

Yeas—12.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Brady,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg.	Piercy,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Jones,	Madigan,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Harris,	Juul,	Magill,	Womack,
Cleary,	Hay,	Keller,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Helm,	Landee,	O'Connor,	

Nays—29.

Mr. Curtis offered the following amendment to the bill:

Strike out the word "January" in line 2, section 107, and insert in lieu thereof the word "July."

On motion of Mr. Waage, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Clark offered the following amendments to the bill:

Amend section 8, by inserting in line 13, after the word "Utility" the words "other than a common carrier as defined in this Act."

Amend section 12, by inserting in line 2, after the word "Utility" the words "other than a common carrier as defined in this Act."

On motion of Mr. Waage, the foregoing amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Hay offered the following amendment to the bill:

Amend House Bill No. 907, in the Senate, by striking out sections 20 to 26, inclusive, and section 31, and by renumbering the remaining sections accordingly.

The question being, "Shall the foregoing amendment be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays, 18.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Franklin,	Hay,	Landee,	Meeker,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Helm,	Lundberg,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Magill,	Womack,

Yeas—25.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Barr,	Cleary,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Olson,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Forst,	Johnson,	Waage,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Glackin,	Manny,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Denver,	Hearn,		

Nays—18.

Mr. Piercy offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend by changing Article VI, to read Article VII, and by renumbering the sections of the bill to correspond with the amendments adopted.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Cleary moved that House Bill No. 273, a bill for "An Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon residence district within which the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited and for the abolition by like means of such district so created,"

On the order of third reading, be made a special order for Thursday, June 19, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Waage moved that Mr. Cleary's motion be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 19; nays, 28.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Brady,	Clark,	Forst,	Haase,	Maclean,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Franklin,	Hearn,	O'Connor,
Carroll,	Denver,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Gorman,	Juul,	

Yeas—19.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Bailey,	Compton,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Beall,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Campbell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Manny,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Harris,	Keller,		

Nays—28.

The question then being, "Shall the motion made by Mr. Cleary be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

At 12:45 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Madigan, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Mr. Cleary called up the special order for this hour, being the consideration of House Bill No. 273, for "An Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon residence district within which the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited and for the abolition by like means of such district so created,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendment adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendment thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, 17.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Barr,	Curtis,	Helm,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Beall,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—30.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Brady,	Denvir,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Haase,	Juul,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Dailey,	Glackin,			

Nays—17.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendment to the bill.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor, by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, June 19, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

Jacob C. LeBosky, Chicago, Cook County, State Fire Marshal vice C. J. Doyle, resigned.

A. B. Culhane, Rockford, Winnebago County, Civil Service Commissioner vice J. Stanley Browne, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,
E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The foregoing message was read.

On motion of Mr. Juul, the rules were suspended and the Senate went into Executive Session to consider the foregoing message and also the following message received on yesterday.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

Len F. W. Stuebe, Danville, Vermilion County, member of the State Board of Examiners of Architects vice Edgar A. Payne, term expired.

Edward S. Hill, Cairo, Public Guardian for Alexander County vice M. S. Gilbert, term expired.

David W. Mumpher, Quincy, Public Administrator for Adams County vice John Q. Brown, term expired.

Joseph A. Boos, Newton, Public Administrator for Jasper County vice David Trexler, deceased.

H. E. Kimmel, of DuQuoin, Public Administrator for Perry County vice W. O. Edwards, term expired.

F. C. Flaxbeard, Nashville, Public Administrator for Washington County vice Thomas L. LeCompte, term expired.

Arthur L. Berry, Public Administrator for Saline County vice W. H. Pankey, term expired.

Rolla L. Russell, Princeton, Trustee of the Northern Illinois State Normal School vice Adam A. Goodrich, term expired.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Very respectfully,
E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

By unanimous consent, the rule requiring that the session should take place with closed doors, was suspended.

The question then being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made as contained in the foregoing messages?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 46.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Clark,				

Yeas—46.

At 12:03 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the Executive Session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Meeker, House Bill No. 215, for "An Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within four miles of the boundary line or lines of the main campus of any State university owned or maintained, in whole or in part by the State of Illinois, and which is endowed by the proceeds of the sale of public lands set apart for that purpose by the Act of the Congress of the United States of July 2, 1862, entitled, 'An Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanics art,'"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39; nays, 9.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Compton,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Jones,	Manny,	Woodard,
Clark,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Meeker,	

Yeas—39.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Broderick,	Denvir,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Haase,	Shaw,	

Nays—9.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Helm, House Bill No. 34, for "An Act for the purpose of requiring leasee, his, her, or their heirs, representatives, successors or assigns to release of record coal and other mineral leases, when forfeited, and providing a penalty for failure, refusal or neglect so to do,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Manny,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Helm, House Bill No. 382, for "An Act to provide for constructing pumping plants and maintaining the same in operation, in drainage and levee districts and special drainage districts heretofore or hereafter organized, and to legalize and validate former proceedings, assessments, bond issues, indebtedness, and expenditures in regard to, or on account of, the erection, maintenance and operation of pumping plants, and to repeal an Act therein named,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Landee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—43.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Landee, House Bill No. 820, for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to construct and erect a joint pumping station or joint pumping stations, ditches, levees or other works, to contract for the proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of the same to be paid by each, and providing for the approval of the same,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Clark,	Franklin,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, House Bill No. 588, for "An Act in relation to suits and proceedings against receivers appointed by any court of the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,
Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Juul,	Piercy,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Shaw,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—44.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Magill, House Bill No. 900, for "An Act to amend sections 11, 12, 16 and 17 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritances, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain acts therein named,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to repeal section 18 of said Act,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass, together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36 [46].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Woodard,
Clark,				

Yeas—36 [46].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, House Bill No. 77, for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages organized under any general or special law to plate, license and control wagons and other vehicles,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass, together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Barr,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hay,	Jones,	Stewart,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Womack,
Compton,	Gorman,	Helm,	Maclean,	Woodard,

Yeas—30.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Canaday,	Shaw,
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Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, House Bill No. 148, for "An Act to provide for the licensing of mason contractors and employing masons and to regulate the safe and proper construction of buildings,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass, together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided by the following vote: Yeas, 18; nays, 15.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Broderick,	Glackin,	Madigan,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Carroll,	Gorman,	Manny,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Waage,
Brady,	Forst,	Hurley,		

Yeas—18.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Juul,
Campbell,	Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Gray,	Jones,	Woodard,

Nays—15.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 414, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State Parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,' approved June 7, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass, together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Harris,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Brady,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Broderick,	Gray,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Womack,
Canaday,	Haase,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Meeker,	

Yeas—34.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell, Denvir,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has refused to recede from their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 274.

A bill for "An Act to establish a Joint Legislative Commission, and to define the powers and duties thereof."

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives requests a Committee of Conference, to consist of five members from each House, to consider the differences of the two Houses in regard to the amendments to the bill.

The Speaker of the House has appointed as such committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Karch, Clyne, Igoe, Hutchinson and Hull.

Action taken by the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hay, the foregoing message from the House of Representatives, was taken up for consideration, and on his motion the Senate acceded to the request for a Committee of Conference to consist of five members from each House to consider the differences of the two Houses in regard to the amendments to the bill.

The President of the Senate announced that the Executive Committee had appointed as members of the Senate on the Conference Committee above provided for: Messrs. Ettelson, Barr, Cleary, Gorman and Hay.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 416.

A bill for "An Act in relation to the municipal court of the city of Chicago."

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate by striking from the title to said bill the words "the city of" where they appear immediately before the

word "Chicago" in said title, and by striking out the same words "the city of" in both places where they appear in section 89 on page 84 of said bill as printed, between lines 5 and 6 of said bill as printed, so that said matter between lines 5 and 6 shall read as follows:

For consenting to the Act entitled, "An Act in relation to the municipal court of Chicago."	
Against consenting to the Act entitled, "An Act in relation to the municipal court of Chicago."	

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate by striking from section 36 of the first line thereof of the bill as printed, and the words "in this section" in the second line thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following, to wit:

"If the plaintiff, his agent or attorney shall file in any attachment, replevin, distress for rent or forcible detainer suit an affidavit stating" and by inserting after the word "him" in line 4 of said section 36 of the bill as printed, the following, to wit: "and also stating the place of residence of the defendant, if known, and if not known, that upon diligent inquiry the affiant has not been able to ascertain the same."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate by inserting after section 48 on page 35 of said bill as printed, a section to be known as section 48a, as follows:

Sec. 48a. Whenever any writ of execution or attachment issued out of any court of record or any distress warrant shall be levied upon personal property within the city of Chicago, proceedings for the trial of the right of property therein may be instituted by the officer having such writ of execution or attachment in his possession, by the plaintiff in any such writ of execution, attachment or distress warrant, or by any person having any interest in said property, other than the defendant in such writ, or by such defendant when he claims that the property is exempt from execution, attachment or distress for rent, by virtue of the exemption laws of this State. The plaintiff in any such writ and the officer having the same in his possession, a claimant of ownership and lien holder or other person claiming under the same title, may join as plaintiffs in such proceedings, if they so desire. Said proceedings shall be instituted by the filing in the municipal court of a præcipe and statement of claim describing the property claimed and setting forth the names of all parties having any interest in or claim to said property, including the plaintiff in said writ and the officer having the same in his possession, all of whom shall be parties defendant to such cause if they be not joined as plaintiffs, and if there be persons interested in said property whose names are unknown, they shall be made parties defendant to said suit by the description of unknown owners of said property. If such proceedings be instituted by the plaintiff in said writ or the officer having the same in his possession, said statement of claim shall further state that the plaintiff has reasonable doubt as to the ownership of the property levied upon, or as to such officer's or other person's right to seize such property by virtue of said writ. Said statement of claim shall also state the places of residence of all defendants, if known, and if not known, that upon diligent inquiry the person that makes affidavit to said statement of claim has not been able to ascertain the same. Said statement of claim shall be verified by the affidavit of plaintiff, his agent or attorney. Upon the filing of such præcipe and statement of claim the clerk of said court shall issue a summons for service upon such defendants whose places of residence are stated in said statement of claim to be in the

city of Chicago, which summons shall describe the property claimed and shall be made returnable within the same time and served upon the defendants in the same manner as in other cases, or if, in the opinion of the court, the emergency of the case requires it, and the interests of the parties will not be prejudiced, the court may order the parties to appear before the court for trial within such shorter time and upon such reasonable personal notice as to the court shall appear in accordance with justice. Unknown owners, defendants beyond the limits of the city of Chicago, and defendants whose places of residence cannot be ascertained, shall be given such notice of said proceedings as shall be ordered by the court. No pleadings shall be required on the part of the defendant. The proceedings in such case shall be conducted as emergency proceedings and shall be the same, as near as may be, as in cases of replevin, excepting that no bond shall be required of the plaintiff, nor shall there be any delivery of property to him in any case until after final judgment; but if said property be in the hands of the plaintiff as officer, by virtue of a levy thereon, the same shall be retained by him until final judgment. But the court may order said property to be sold by virtue of said writ if said property be perishable or the retaining of the same until final judgment would be unduly expensive to any of the parties to the cause, and in such case the proceeds of such sale shall abide the result of the court's judgment. Upon the trial the rights of all the parties shall be determined and judgment shall be rendered accordingly, awarding the possession of the property according to the right. The court may compel the delivery of said property pursuant to such judgment by proceedings in contempt of court against any party before the court refusing to comply with the judgment thereof, or execution may be awarded for said property. The judgment in such case shall be a complete indemnity to such officer in selling or restoring such property. In case said cause be removed to a court of review the officer having such writ shall retain the property, unless the party claiming the same shall give bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by a judge of the municipal court, payable to the People of the State of Illinois, for the use of any party interested, for the delivery of such property, pursuant to the judgment of the court that shall finally pass upon said matter. The costs of said proceedings shall be taxed by the court according to the equities of the case.

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate by striking out all of section 52a (described as section 32a on page 39 of the bill as printed) and inserting in lieu thereof a section to be known as section 52a as follows:

Sec. 52a. Whenever any person having an established residence or place of business within the city of Chicago shall be arrested in the city of Chicago for a violation within said city of any law in this State, or any ordinance of the city of Chicago, or of any board of public park commissioners whose territory is situated in whole or in part within said city, and the only offense charged or to be brought against said person shall be one growing out of the improper use of any motor or other vehicle, or animal attached to any vehicle, on any of the streets, boulevards or alleys within said city, if the person so arrested shall thereupon exhibit for inspection to the officer making such arrest his certificate of registration, or license to operate such vehicle, or in case he has no such certificate of registration, or chauffeur's or other license, he shall give his name and address and the name and address of the owner of such vehicle or animal, if the person so arrested is not the owner, the officer shall thereupon inspect the number plates or vehicle tax plates, or other means of identification submitted by the owner or driver of such vehicle and shall also take the name and address of the owner and driver of such vehicle, making proper note thereof, as well as of the number, if any, of the vehicle, and such officer shall thereupon give to the person so arrested (provided such person has an established

residence or place of business within said city of Chicago), a written notice to be signed by such officer notifying said person arrested that a complaint or information for said offense will be filed against him in the municipal court of Chicago, and that said officer will have said complaint or information set for hearing before a certain branch of said court in the district where said arrest is made and where cases of like character are heard, naming the branch court and the hour and day of such hearing (which shall be at the hour of opening of court on the next succeeding day after said arrest), and said officer shall, after the giving of said notice, release said person from custody and shall file a complaint or information in said court for said offense. Said court shall in such case take jurisdiction of said cause without the issuing of any warrant or *capias* against the defendant in such complaint or information. No warrant or *capias* shall issue against said defendant unless said defendant shall fail or refuse to appear in court at the time set for hearing. And in case said defendant shall fail or refuse to so appear, warrant, *capias* or summons shall issue against said defendant according to law. The officer making such complaint shall state under oath, in said complaint or information, the facts as to the giving of said notice, stating the time and place when said defendant was notified to appear as aforesaid: *Provided*, this section shall not apply to any case of an arrest growing out of the driving of any such motor or other vehicle or animal attached thereto whereby any person is killed or injured.

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate on page 40 of the bill as printed by striking from line 7 on said page the number "53" and inserting in lieu thereof the number "51."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate on page 46 of the bill as printed by striking from line 19 on said page the word "entry" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "rendition."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend House Bill No. 416 in Senate by inserting after the words "Municipal Court" in line 3 of section 81 of the bill as printed, the following:

"The expense of dieting prisoners in the custody of the bailiff shall be paid out of the city treasury of the city of Chicago, upon the certificate of the bailiff. The bailiff shall convey all persons convicted by the municipal court to the places of confinement specified in the judgments of the court, and for so doing shall receive such fees from the State as compensation therefor as is now fixed and designated for sheriffs in counties of the third class, which compensation, less the actual expense of conveying said convicts, shall be turned over by the bailiff to the city of Chicago."

Concurred in by the House June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 320.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the perpetuation and care of burial place of deceased veterans of Civil and other wars."

SENATE BILL No. 159.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses of the commission appointed to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the State of Illinois."

SENATE BILL No. 233.

A bill for "An Act appropriating six hundred dollars for printing the report of the Illinois-Andersonville monument commission."

SENATE BILL No. 691.

A bill for "An Act reappropriating the appropriation made in an Act entitled, 'An Act for an appropriation for the relief of Berthrol C. B. Jorgensen,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

SENATE BILL No. 630.

A bill for "An Act in relation to an inventory of the property of the State of Illinois, and for an appropriation to pay the necessary expenses in the enforcement of this Act."

SENATE BILL No. 677.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for necessary expenses incurred and to be incurred under Senate Joint Resolution No. 52."

SENATE BILL No. 503.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker."

Passed the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 133.

A bill for "An Act in relation to the semi-monthly payment of wages and salaries by corporations for pecuniary profit, and providing penalty for violation of same."

Passed the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 683.

A bill for "An Act for the appointment of commissioners and making an appropriation for the construction and erection of a monument in memory of a former Governor, Thomas Carlin, at Carrollton, Illinois."

SENATE BILL No. 686.

A bill for "An Act appropriating to the trustees of the University of Illinois the money granted in an Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled, 'An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more perfect endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,' established under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the money granted by an Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1907, entitled, 'An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.'"

SENATE BILL No. 439.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument in Fort Edwards."

SENATE BILL No. 654.

A bill for "An Act to make provision for the erection of a statue of Stephen A. Douglas on the Capitol grounds, and to make an appropriation therefor."

SENATE BILL No. 165.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to employment offices and agencies,' approved and in force May 11, 1903."

SENATE BILL No. 610.

A bill for "An Act to provide for and make an appropriation to pay Bailey D. Dawson of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars for services rendered by him as one of the assistant clerks of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois."

Passed the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 388.

A bill for "An Act to provide for and regulate the publication and distribution of the decisions of the appellate courts of this State, to provide for a reporter thereof, and to fix his compensation."

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 388 in Senate by striking out all that part of the title following the word "State" and by inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "and to make them official."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 388 in Senate by striking out in section 1 in lines 3 and 4, the words "Appellate Court Reports of Illinois" and by inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "the Illinois Appellate Court Reports."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend House Bill No. 388 in Senate by striking out all after section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

Sec. 2. "The series of reports herein provided for shall be the official reports of said courts, and may be published by any person, partnership, company or corporation which shall have and maintain an office and place of business in the State of Illinois, and which shall comply with the provisions of this Act, and any person, partnership, company or corporation so complying with the provisions of this Act and publishing the reports under the terms thereof shall be known as an official publisher. Any person, partnership, company or corporation desiring to receive the benefits of this Act shall file with the Secretary of State a good and sufficient bond to be approved by him in the sum of not less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) as liquidated damages payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned for the faithful performance of the provisions of this Act in the publication of such reports under the conditions and under the terms hereof, and if any person, partnership, company or corporation receiving any of the benefits of this Act shall fail or refuse to give bond as required or when given to keep the same in full force and effect, or shall

fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act in other respects, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State upon the request of any appellate court of this State to notify the Attorney General, who shall at once bring suit on the bond of said publisher against him and his sureties and prosecute the same to judgment and final execution."

Sec. 3. The clerks of the appellate courts shall promptly furnish to any person, company or corporation desiring the same, within ten days from the date of the expiration of the time for a rehearing, the opinion of the judges of such appellate courts at a price not to exceed twenty-five cents per page: *Provided, that, however,* the clerks of such courts shall furnish, within ten days after the period for such rehearing has expired, to any official publisher as herein defined, the opinions of the judges of the appellate courts, without cost, mailing the same within such period of ten days to the office or place of business designated by such publisher in a written request, filed with the appellate court clerk; and it shall be the duty of any such official publisher so furnished said opinions without cost to receive all said opinions unpublished at the time this Act goes into effect and which may be decided thereafter so long as said opinions are received under the terms of this Act and to publish the same within a period of not more than ninety days after the receipt of corrected proof from judges and after a sufficient number of opinions to constitute a volume shall have been delivered to such publisher.

Sec. 4. The clerk of the appellate courts shall also furnish to any official publisher all abstracts, briefs and other papers filed in their respective offices and which are or may be necessary for the purpose of preparing the reports within the same time and upon the same terms as herein provided for the opinions, which shall be returned to such clerk by the publisher receiving same upon the publication of the volume containing the opinion in such matter.

Sec. 5. Every final decision of each appellate court shall be reduced to writing by the court, and it shall be the duty of the court to designate which of such written decisions shall be published in full and which published by including an adequate abstract of such written decisions, but if any appellate court of this State shall fail to so designate within ten days from the date of expiration of the time for rehearing, then such decisions shall be published only in condensed form or by abstract: *Provided, that* should any appellate court fail to so designate then any such decisions may be published in full by any official publisher, if the total number of volumes of appellate court reports published or to be published in any calendar year shall not exceed six volumes.

Sec. 6. Any official publisher shall carefully prepare and cause to be printed in connection with each decision so ordered to be published a full syllabus of the points decided by said decisions and shall also prepare and cause to be printed in each volume a full alphabetical index of the cases therein reported, preliminary announcement of similar character and extent to those now included in the reports known as Illinois appellate court reports and a full and complete topical index of all points of law covered by decisions therein reported.

Sec. 7. Each volume of reports to be hereafter published shall contain not less than seven hundred pages and shall be of the same general character as the volumes of reports heretofore known as the Illinois Appellate Court Reports, the paper upon which the reports to be printed shall be clear white paper, supersized and calendared, not less than fifty pounds to the ream, size 24x38 inches and binding shall be of standard law sheep or buckram without blemish or patches and the boards used in binding shall be good binders boards, and shall be similar in size and appearance to volumes of this series heretofore published.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of any publisher receiving the benefits of this Act to publish continuously under the terms thereof volumes of said reports in accordance with the terms of this Act and to make stereotype or

electrotype plate of each and every volume of said Illinois Appellate Court Reports, and if at any time for a period of one year any publisher shall fail so to do the copyright and stereotype or electrotype plates made for volumes published under the provisions of this Act shall be and become the property of the State of Illinois upon payment to the said publisher of the cost thereof to be determined by any appellate court of this State and, upon the determination thereof it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to certify said account to the Auditor of Public Accounts, whereupon the same shall become payable out of the State treasury and it shall be the duty of said publisher to assign said copyright and deliver the plates of said volumes to the Secretary of State for the use of the State of Illinois. Said publisher shall thereupon cease to have any interest in or control over said copyright or plates. The Secretary of State shall thereupon cause such number of copies to be bound and printed at the expense of the State, as may, from time to time, be needed to supply the demand and shall sell the same at a price not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per volume, accounting to the State for the proceeds. Such books, as printed and bound by the Secretary of State, shall be of the same quality as those heretofore published under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 9. Any publisher receiving the benefits of this Act shall sell to residents of this State the current volumes of said report published under the provisions of this Act, the first volume of which shall contain the decisions filed subsequent to July 1, 1913, at a price not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per volume, not including transportation charges. Any publisher so receiving the benefits of this Act shall sell to residents of this State any such volumes published under the provisions of this Act at a price of one dollar and fifty cents per volume at any time thereafter: *Provided*, all the volumes so published under the provisions of this Act up to and including the then current volume are purchased. Any such publisher shall also sell to residents of this State single back volumes or broken sets commencing with the first volume published under the provisions of this Act, at a price not to exceed two dollars per volume, not including transportation charges.

Sec. 10. Any publisher taking advantage of this Act, who shall be a publisher of or who shall have published any volumes of the Illinois appellate court reports, or the decisions of the appellate courts other than the volumes published under the terms and conditions of this Act, in addition to furnishing the current volumes at the price and under the terms herein provided, shall furnish such other volumes to the residents of this State in complete sets at a price not to exceed two dollars per volume, or for single back volumes or broken sets not to exceed two dollars and fifty cents per volume, not including transportation charges.

Sec. 11. Upon publication of each volume of said reports, the Secretary of State shall secure from any official publisher for free distribution by him as follows, viz: five copies to the Library of Congress, one copy to the President of the United States, one copy to each state and territorial library, one copy to each judge of the Supreme Court of this State, one copy to each judge of the circuit courts of this State, one copy to the judge of the superior court of Cook County, one copy to each judge of the county courts of this State, one copy to each judge of the city courts of this State, one copy to each municipal court judge in the city of Chicago, one copy to each State officer required to reside at the seat of government, five copies to be deposited in the library of the Supreme Court and one copy shall be deposited in the State Library. The Secretary of State shall also be authorized to purchase as aforesaid single volumes to replace lost or destroyed volumes in the State or Supreme Court Library. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to purchase a sufficient number of copies of said official Illinois appellate court reports and of each and every volume from time to time as the same may be hereafter published at a price not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents

per volume for the purposes provided as aforesaid. Said books shall be paid for when certified by the Secretary of State upon warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Concurred in by the House, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the order of

BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON SECOND READING.

At 12:42 o'clock p m., on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Senate took a recess until 3:00 o'clock p. m.

3:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE SECOND TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 6, a bill for "An Act for an appropriation for the relief of Thomas O'Brien,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 912, a bill for "An Act to provide for the necessary revenue for State purposes,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 473, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) for the payment of damages for injuries suffered by and as compensation for the injury to Walter Kaak, to the guardian of Walter Kaak,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 898, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 903, a bill for "An Act creating the office of State Deportation Agent for the Board of Administration of the State of Illinois, fixing his compensation and providing for assistants and fixing their compensation,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 915, a bill for "An Act for the relief of Henry Pryor,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, House Bill No. 818, a bill for "An Act to provide for the manner of issuing warrants upon the treasurer of the State or of any county, township, city, village or other municipal corporation and jurors' certificates,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Olson, House Bill No. 873, a bill for "An Act to amend section 33a of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Manny, House Bill No. 566, a bill for "An Act to amend section 99 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act herein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, House Bill No. 591, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, and fixing a penalty for violation of the same,' approved June 10, 1885, as amended by Act approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, House Bill No. 659, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 1 of article 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization,' approved and in force March 4, 1874,' approved and in force May 14, 1893,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Womack, House Bill No. 682, a bill for "An Act making it a misdemeanor to sell, trade or give away any toy pistol so made or constructed that it can be used to shoot blank cartridges, and to fix the punishment therefor,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, House Bill No. 709, a bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'Oil or gas wells, in the vicinity of coal mines,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 8,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hearn, House Bill No. 715, a bill for "An Act to enable cities and counties in this State to contribute towards erecting, building, maintaining and supporting non-sectarian public hospitals, located within their respective limits, and to repeal a certain Act therein named,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 921, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 339, a bill for "An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute,' approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, House Bill No. 63, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the construction of the Statutes,' approved March 5, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Madigan, House Bill No. 70, a bill for "An Act to amend sections two (2), eight (8) and ten (10) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create a board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund; to provide and distribute such fund for the pensioning of disabled firemen, and the widows and minor children of deceased firemen; to authorize the retirement from service and the pensioning of members of the fire department, and for other purposes connected therewith, in cities, villages or incorporated towns, where population exceeds fifty thousand inhabitants, having a paid fire department,' approved May 13, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, and as amended by an Act approved March 28, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, and further amended by an Act approved June 1, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, House Bill No. 219, a bill for "An Act to enable the county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement associations of their several counties,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Manny, House Bill No. 220, a bill for "An Act prescribing a color and label for gasoline receptacles,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, House Bill No. 241, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act to provide for and fix the compensation of the members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved December 6, 1907, in force July 1, 1908, as said section 1 was amended by Act approved and in force February 8, 1909,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, House Bill No. 252, a bill for "An Act to amend section 12 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the appointment of a board of fire and police commissioners in all cities of this State having a population of not less than seven thousand nor more than one hundred thousand and prescribing the powers and duties of such boards,' approved and in force April 2, 1903,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, House Bill No. 310, a bill for "An Act to amend section twenty-eight (28) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Juul, House Bill No. 302, a bill for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the organization and management of fraternal beneficiary societies for the purpose of furnishing life indemnity or pecuniary benefits to beneficiaries of deceased members, or accident or permanent indemnity disability to members thereof; and to control such societies in this State and of other states doing business in this State, and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict herewith,' approved and in force June 22, 1893, as amended by an Act approved June 21, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by an Act approved and in force May 27, 1897, as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an

Act approved May 23, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1909, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved May 23, 1912, in force July 1, 1912,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, House Bill No. 348, a bill for "An Act to provide for wash rooms in certain employments to protect the health of employees and secure public comfort,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, House Bill No. 386, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities having a population of less than 50,000 to establish and maintain by taxation public parks,' approved May 13, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, House Bill No. 412, a bill for "An Act to amend article XII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts and as amended by an Act approved May 18, 1905, and in force July 1, 1905,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Helm, House Bill No. 443, a bill for "An Act amending section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, House Bill No. 471, a bill for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, House Bill No. 489, a bill for "An Act to amend section 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to courts of record in cities,' approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by Act approved May 8, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Manny, House Bill No. 393, a bill for "An Act to revise the law in relation to weights and measures,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Keller, House Bill No. 271, a bill for "An Act to incorporate coöperative societies, being an amendment to an Act to provide for the incorporation of coöperative associations for pecuniary profit," approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, House Bill No. 797, a bill for "An Act relating to insurance brokers,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 922, a bill for "An Act to make an appropriation to pay the Elections Committee expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations, June 18, 1913:

No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 922 by adding after line 210 on page 9 the following: "G. W. Hill, for expenses and attorney's fees, \$200.00."

No. 2.

In line 215 strike out the figures "\$400.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$300.00."

No. 3.

In line 216 strike out the figures "\$300.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$200.00;" also in said line 216 strike out the figures "\$700.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$500.00."

No. 4.

In line 223 strike out the figures "\$450.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$350.00;" also in said line 233 strike out the second "\$450.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$250.00."

No. 5.

In line 224 strike out the figures "\$500.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$400.00."

No. 6.

In line 225 strike out the figures "\$225.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$150.00;" also in said line 225 strike out the figures "\$725.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$550.00."

No. 7.

In line 227 strike out the figures "\$500.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$400.00."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

In line 228, strike out the figures "\$620.82" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$520.82."

AMENDMENT No. 9.

In line 232, strike out the figures "\$400.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$300.00."

AMENDMENT No. 10.

In line 232½ amend printed House Bill No. 922 in the Senate, by inserting immediately after the line 232 of the printed bill the following: "232½ Elmer A. Perry, attorney for Boulware, fees \$100.00."

AMENDMENT No. 11.

In line 233, strike out the figures "\$800.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$700.00."

AMENDMENT No. 12.

In line 235, strike out the figures "\$300.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$200.00;" also in said line 235 strike out the figures "\$700.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$600.00."

AMENDMENT No. 13.

In line 242, strike out the figures "\$400.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$300.00;" also in said line 242 strike out the figures "\$900.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$700.00."

AMENDMENT No. 14.

In line 243, strike out the figures "\$978.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$728.00;" also in said line 243 strike out the second "\$978.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$728.00."

No. 15.

Amend House Printed Bill No. 922, section 1, by striking out in line 2, the following words: "Sixty-five thousand," and by striking out in line 3 the words "nine hundred eighty-six dollars and six cents;" also strike out the figures "\$65,986.06" in said line, and insert in lieu thereof the words and figures "sixty-three thousand, nine hundred and forty dollars and fifty-six cents (\$63,940.56)."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 890, a bill for "An Act to provide for the election and appointment of officers and employees of the General Assembly of the State and to fix their compensation and to repeal certain Acts therein named,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations, June 18, 1913:

No. 1.

In section 1, line 8, after the hyphenated word "sistant" strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon and add the following words, "and an official reporter."

No. 2.

In section 2, line 5, after the hyphenated word "sistant" strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon and add the following words, "and an official reporter."

No. 3.

In section 9, line 20, after the word "day" insert the following words, "the official reporter of the Senate and of the House of Representatives respectively shall be paid ten dollars (\$10.00) per day."

No. 4.

Amend section 8, lines 4 and 5, striking out the words "six (\$6.00) dollars" and insert "seven (\$7.00) dollars" also in line 11, strike out "six dollars" (\$6.00) and insert seven dollars (\$7.00)."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, House Bill No. 835, a bill for "An Act to amend sections four (4), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and thirteen (13), of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of Senatorial Committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Magill offered the following amendments to the bill:

No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 835, in Senate, by striking out the words and figures "nine (9)" in the first line of the title of the printed bill.

No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 835, in Senate, by striking out all of lines 49 to 83, inclusive, of the printed bill.

And the question being, "Shall the amendments be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being adopted [called], it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40; nays, 4.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,
Barr,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Magill,	Womack,

Yeas—40.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Franklin,	Glackin,	Harris,	Woodard,
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Nays—4.

Mr. Johnson offered the following amendments to the bill:

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 835 in the Senate, by striking out the period after the word "primary" in line 18 of the printed bill in substituting therefor a colon (:).

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend House Bill 835 in the Senate, by adding after the word "primary" in line 18 of the printed bill: "Provided, that where the nomination

made for a senatorial office is for a district situated wholly within one county then in that case such petition for nomination shall be filed with the county clerk of the county in which said district is located.

On motion of Mr. Tossey, the foregoing amendments were laid on the table.

And the question then being, "Shall the bill as amended, be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Magill, House Bill No. 834, a bill for "An Act to amend sections one (1), four (4), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-three (33), thirty-five (35), forty-three (43), fifty-one (51), fifty-three (53), fifty-six (56), fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58), and sixty-two (62), of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved May 27, 1912, in force July 1, 1912, and as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time,

And the question being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Magill offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 834, in Senate, by striking out the words and figures "thirty-three (33)" in line 3 of the title of the printed bill.

No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 834, in Senate, by striking out all of lines 408 to 442, inclusive of the printed bill.

No. 3.

Amend House Bill No. 834, in Senate, by striking out all of line 494 on page 19 of the printed bill and by inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "may vote for at the election for which such primary is held."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend House Bill No. 834, in Senate, by inserting after the word "names" in line 387 of section 31 of the printed bill the words and characters "(except the names of candidates for State offices.)"

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend House Bill No. 834, in Senate, by inserting after the word "names" in line 388 of section 31 of the printed bill, the words and characters "(except the names of candidates for State offices.)"

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend House Bill No. 834 in Senate, by inserting between lines 389 and 390 of section 31 of the printed bill, the following:

"The names of candidates for State offices shall be certified in the manner following:

"The Secretary of State shall certify to the county clerk of each county of each and every senatorial district, beginning with the first senatorial district,

the names of candidates for State offices in the order in which such names shall appear upon the official primary ballot, in each and every precinct of such senatorial district. In making his certificates to the county clerk of the county or counties in which the first senatorial district is located, the Secretary of State shall certify to such county clerk or county clerks the names of the offices, and the names of the candidates for said offices in alphabetical order of the first letters of the surnames of such candidates. In certifying the names of candidates for State offices to the county clerk or county clerks of the counties composing the Second Senatorial District, the Secretary of State shall certify the name of the candidate under each office as first which was second in the First Senatorial District, and the name of the candidate which was first in the First Senatorial District, shall be certified as last in the Second Senatorial District. In certifying the names of candidates for State offices to the county clerk or county clerks of the counties composing the Third Senatorial District. The Secretary of State shall certify the name of the candidate under each office as first which was second in the Second Senatorial District, and the name of the candidates which was first in the Second Senatorial District shall be certified as last in the Third Senatorial District. The same procedure shall be followed by the Secretary of State in certifying the names of candidates for State offices to the several county clerks of the several senatorial districts of the State, the intent being that the names of candidates for each of the State offices shall be rotated by senatorial districts."

The question being, "Shall the foregoing amendments be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36; nays, 10.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Madigan,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Magill,
Barr,	Curtis,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—36.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Cleary,	Denvir,	Manny,	Womack,
Carroll,	Compton,	Keller,	Tossey,	Woodard,

Nays—10.

Mr. Gorman offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

AMENDMEN No. 7.

Amend House Bill 834 in the Senate, by adding after the word "office" in line 331 of the printed bill, the following: "trustee of a sanitary district."

Mr. Hay offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 8

Amend House Bill No. 834 in the Senate as printed, by striking out in line 522 the word "but," and all the succeeding words in said line, and all of lines 523, 524, 525, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "and any person therein registered shall be entitled to vote at the primary unless he shall have removed from the election precinct or become otherwise disqualified. In any such city having a population of less than 200,000 any person whose name does not appear on the registry books who is, or shall, at or before the primary, become a primary elector of the precinct in which he desires to vote, shall be entitled to vote at such primary by filing, or causing to be filed, with the board of election commissioners, twenty days prior to a primary, an

affidavit, or affirmation, specifying the facts, showing that on the date of such primary he will be a legally qualified primary elector in the precinct in which he desires to vote.

"Such affidavit, or affirmation, for registration, shall state the name of the applicant, the place and date of his nativity, the term of his residence at his then present address, in the precinct, county, State and United States, the fact of his naturalization, if the applicant is a naturalized citizen, specifying the court, if known, or, if not known, the city in which the court was held where such citizen was naturalized, and the residence, when last registered, if the applicant was previously registered. It shall be the duty of the board of election commissioners to prepare proper forms of such affidavit, or affirmation.

"Upon the filing of such affidavit, or affirmation, the Board of Election Commissioners shall place the name of such primary electors, in the original registration books for the proper precinct, specifying the precinct from which he is transferred, if previously registered in another precinct, and shall also make a minute opposite his name in the original registration books of the precinct from which he has removed, showing the precinct to which his name is transferred, or, as the case may be, shall add the name of such primary elector in the original registration books for the proper precinct and the reason of the registration thereof.

"At least five days prior to the date of the primary, the Board of Election Commissioners shall cause to be posted at each polling place in each precinct, in a book substantially in the form now used for "verification lists" under the general election laws of this State, the name and address of each primary elector who has been registered for the primary by having filed an affidavit, or affirmation, as above set forth.

"In any such city having a population of 200,000 or more, the said registration books shall be revised three weeks preceding such primary under the direction of such Board of Election Commissioners in the same manner as is now provided by law for immediate registration in cities having boards of election commissioners."

Mr. Chamberlin offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 9.

Amend House Bill No. 834 in the Senate by striking out in line 21 of the printed bill all following the word "elections" and all of line 22 and adding in lieu thereof, the following: *Provided, further*, that whenever in any city, village, incorporated town or township coextensive with such city, village, or incorporated town, having a population of less than two hundred thousand, ten per cent of the legal voters voting at the last preceding election shall petition the judge of the county court of the county in which such city, village or incorporated town is located to submit to a vote of the electors of such city, village, incorporated town or township the proposition that all nominations of candidates for offices for such city, village, incorporated town or township shall be made by petition of the legal voters of such cities, villages, incorporated towns, or township, an order shall be entered of record in such court accordingly, submitting such proposition to a vote of the voters of such city, village, incorporated town, or township, at the next general or special election, and if a majority of the voters voting on said specific proposition consent thereto, then and in that event nominations of party candidates by petition of the voters shall become operative at all succeeding city, village, incorporated town or township elections therein held, as the case may be, and thereafter the laws of this State regulating nominations of independent city, village, incorporated town or township officers by petition shall, as nearly as may be, govern the forms and procedure of such nominations.

"A separate ballot to be used at any such election in voting shall be substantially in the following form:

"For adopting the plan of nomination by petition of candidates for city (village or incorporated town) offices.

"Against adopting the plan of nomination by petition of candidates for city (village, incorporated town) or township offices."

"The judge of the county court shall give at least sixty days' notice of such election by publishing such notice in one or more newspapers published within the county for at least five times, the first publication to be at least sixty days before the day of election, and the court shall enter an order directing the county clerk to prepare the necessary blanks as are required under the laws of the State of Illinois, regarding the conduct of elections generally: *Provided*, that in all cities having boards of election commissioners, such elections shall be subject to, and under the control and supervision of such board of election commissioners.

"If at any time after the adoption of any city, village incorporated town or township of the plan of nomination of candidates by petition for city, village, incorporated town or township offices, as herein provided, ten per cent of the legal voters of such city, village, incorporated town or township voting at the last preceding election shall petition the judge of the county court of the county in which such city, village, incorporated town or township is located, to submit to a vote of the electors of such city, village, incorporated town or township the proposition that all nominations of candidates for offices for such city, village, incorporated town or township shall be made under and pursuant to the primary election laws, in effect for the nomination of candidates in primary elections, and for discontinuing the plan of nominating by petition, an order shall be entered of record in such court accordingly, submitting such proposition to a vote of the voters of such city, village, incorporated town or township at the next general or special election, and if a majority of the voters voting on said specific proposition consent thereto, then and in that event nominations of party candidates pursuant to the primary election law shall become operative at all succeeding city, village, incorporated town or township elections therein held, as the case may be, and thereafter the laws of the State regulating nominations of candidates by primaries as defined by the laws of this State, shall apply to and govern the forms and procedure of such nominations.

"A separate ballot, to be used at any election in voting, shall be substantially in the following form:

"For discontinuing the plan of nomination of candidates for city (village, incorporated town or township offices) by petition.

"Against discontinuing the plan of nomination of candidates for city (village, incorporated town or township) by petition.

"The judges of the county court shall give at least sixty days' notice of such election by publishing such notice in one or more newspapers published within the county for at least five times, the first publication to be at least sixty days before the day of election, and the court shall enter an order directing the county clerk to prepare the necessary blanks for the use of the judges of election and such other blanks as are required under the laws of the State of Illinois, regarding the conduct of elections generally: *Provided*, that in all cities having boards of election commissioners, such elections shall be subject to and under the control and supervision of such board of election commissioners."

Mr. Chamberlin offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

AMENDMENT No. 10.

Amend House Bill 834 in Senate, by inserting after the word "district," in line 14 of the printed bill, the following: "township officers in townships co-extensive with cities, incorporated towns or villages having a population of 25,000 or more," and further amend by striking out in line 21 of the

printed bill the words "township and school elections" and insert in lieu of the words so stricken out the following: "School elections and township elections other than in township co-extensive with cities, incorporated towns or villages having a population of 25,000 or more."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 442, a bill for "An Act to fix the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court and to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Appropriations June 18, 1913:

Amend House Bill No. 442, by striking out of line 6, section 1 of the original bill the words and figures, to wit: "ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "seventy-five hundred dollars (\$7,500)."

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, House Bill No. 761, a bill for "An Act to amend 'An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns,' approved and in force March 27, 1889, 'An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns and to establish driveways to connect parks with incorporated cities, villages and towns,'"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following amendments to the bill, which were adopted:

No. 1.

Strike out the title of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A bill for an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns,' approved March 27, 1889."

No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert the following:

That section one (1) of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns," approved March 27, 1889, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. That the city council in cities, the president and the board of trustees in villages, or the board of trustees in incorporated towns, whether incorporated under the general law, or special charter, shall have the power to designate by ordinance the whole or any part of not to exceed two streets, roads, avenues, boulevards or highways, under their jurisdiction, as a public driveway, to be used for pleasure driving only, and to improve and maintain the same, and also to lay out, establish, open, alter, widen, extend, grade, pave or otherwise improve and maintain not more than two roads, streets, or avenues, and designate the same as pleasure driveways to be used for pleasure driving only: *Provided*, said powers shall only be exercised when the corporate authorities are petitioned thereto by the owners of more than two-thirds of the frontage of land fronting upon said proposed pleasure driveway.

And the city council in cities, the president and the board of trustees in villages, or the board of trustees in incorporated towns, whether incorporated under the general law, or special charter, shall have the power to lay out, establish, open, alter, widen, extend, grade, pave or otherwise improve and maintain a driveway or driveways from the corporate limits of any incorporated city, village or town to any park or parks owned by said city, village or town outside its corporate limits, the cost of which driveway or driveways may be paid out of any fund now in the treasury of such city, village or town, acquired under authority of law for park purposes, or out of any fund hereafter acquired under authority of law for park purposes, and for that purpose may acquire the land necessary therefor by purchase, devise or gift, or in case the same cannot be so acquired, may acquire the same by condemnation in the manner provided by the Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the exercise of right of Eminent Domain," approved April 10, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts.

The question then being, "Shall the bill as amended, be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Jones, House Bill No. 152, a bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation," approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,' and to add an additional section thereto to be known as section 5 and to amend the title of said Act,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Barr offered the following amendment to the bill:

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 152 in Senate, by striking out in line 11, of the printed bill, the words "or hotel."

The question then being, "Shall the foregoing amendment be adopted?" and the ayes and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 11; nays, 24.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,
Barr,
Brady,

Broderick,
Carroll,

Clark,
Gray,

Hearn,
Hurley,

Meeker,
Olson,

Yeas—11.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Cornwell,
Curtis,

Dailey,
Ettelson,
Forst,
Gorman,
Harris,

Hay,
Hurburgh,
Johnson,
Jones,
Juul,

Keller,
Lande, ,
Lundberg,
Madigan,
Magill,

O'Connor,
Shaw,
Tossey,
Woodard,

Nays—24.

Mr. Waage offered the following amendment to the bill:

Amend House Bill No. 152 in the Senate, by striking out in line 16 of the printed bill, the words "fifty-four" and inserting in the place thereof the word "sixty" and by striking out in line 19 of the printed bill the words "fifty-four" and inserting in place thereof the word "sixty."

On motion of Mr. Olson, the previous question was ordered.

The question then being, "Shall the amendment offered by Mr. Waage be adopted," and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 19.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Landee,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	

Yeas—24.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Gorman,	Jones,	Magill,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Harris,	Juul,	Manny,	Womack,
Curtis,	Hay,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Shaw,	

Nays—19.

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered to a third reading and the amendment printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 921, a bill for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Strike out the word "eight" and figure "8" and insert the word "ten" and the figure "10."

The question then being, "Shall the bill, as amended, be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barr, House Bill No. 228, a bill for "An Act to amend sections 57, 58 and 84 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Was taken up and read at large a second time.

Mr. Cornwell offered the following amendment to the bill:

Amend House Bill 228 in Senate, by striking out after the word "void" in line 30 of section 58 of said bill the following words: "or that the improvement as actually constructed does not conform to the description thereof as set forth in the original special assessment ordinance."

Mr. Dailey moved that the amendment lie upon the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cornwell,	Landee,	Lundberg,	Magill,	Woodard,
Jones,				

Nays—6.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, House Bill No. 587, a bill for "An Act to prohibit discrimination or rebates for policies or contracts of insurance other than *those issued by life insurance companies, fraternal, beneficiary societies and assessment life associations, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,*"

Was taken up and read at large a second time, together with the following amendments thereto (which have been printed), reported from the Committee on Insurance June 18, 1913:

No. 1.

Amend the title to said bill by inserting, between the words "than" and "those" appearing in said title the words "burglary and."

No. 2.

Amend section 3 of said bill by inserting after the word "life" at the end of line 1 of said section 3 the words "or burglary."

No. 3.

Amend section 3 of said bill by striking out the words "after the first year of insurance" appearing in line 12 of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a comma.

The question being, "Shall the report of, and the amendments reported from, said committee be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and the amendments printed?" it was decided in the affirmative.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following message was received, read, and, under the rules, was laid over for one day.

A message from the Governor, by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communication:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, June 19, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint the following:

D. J. Normoyle, Chicago, Cook County, member of the State Board of Arbitration vice Charles Piez, resigned.

W. O. Edwards, Danville, Public Administrator for Vermilion County vice H. Ernest Hutton, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Tossey made the following report, which was read and ordered spread upon the Journal:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO VISIT PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

June 19, 1913.

To Honorable Barratt O'Hara, President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

Your committee to visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions respectfully report as follows:

We have made as careful an examination as could be made in the short time allotted to us.

CHESTER.

Here we found the prison in good condition and the process of tearing down the hills and putting them in condition for farming purposes being carried on in an admirable manner. Although the new warden, Honorable W. V. Choisser had been in office less than a month, everything seemed to be working smoothly and the prisoners well satisfied with the change.

ST. CHARLES.

At St. Charles the School for Indigent Boys is being conducted in an exceptional manner under the present superintendent, Colonel C. B. Adams. The boys are well clothed, well housed and well fed and all seemed to be perfectly satisfied. The school teaches all branches up to the eighth grade and in addition to this they have a vocational system of training that in our judgment is not equalled by many schools of the State. When a boy is turned out of school here he is able to make his own living in the world because of his training in some trade or vocation.

GENEVA.

The committee had very little time at this place, but the committee is constrained to believe from what little we learned that their rules are a little harsh. However, we believe that the schools are conducted in an admirable manner and that their course in domestic science is especially worthy of commendation.

JOLIET.

Here are many different industries and all appear to be working satisfactorily. Although the new warden, Honorable Edmund M. Allen, has been installed less than a month he has made some new rules which give eminent satisfaction to the prisoners and we believe that they will prove beneficial to the institution. Warden Allen is very popular with the prisoners and we heard only words of praise concerning him.

PONTIAC.

At Pontiac the reformatory, under the management of Superintendent Honorable R. A. Russell, had made great progress within the past two years. The method of instruction in the various trades we think is entitled to special mention, as well as commendation. The moral training which the boys receive under the present management must be of unusual benefit to them. We were shown through this institution by Superintendent Russell who pointed out the need of new buildings and repairs. We would recommend that their requests be acceded to, especially in the construction of a new laundry.

Your committee desires to express its appreciation and to extend its thanks to the various superintendents, wardens and numerous other officials who were so thoughtful and courteous in lending their assistance to the work of the committee.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) F. JEFF TOSSEY, *Chairman*;
F. C. CAMPBELL.*Committee.*

At 5:45 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Gray, the Senate took a recess until 9:00 o'clock p. m.

9:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. Canaday offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 73.

Resolved, That in consideration of special services rendered, that all employees of the Senate who were on duty on or before January 22, 1913, be allowed pay from and including January 8, 1913. And that Miller Carson, a janitor, be paid from and including March 1, 1913.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Canaday, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and on his motion was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following resolution, which under the rules, was laid over for one day:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 53.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Illinois for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Illinois as follows:

Resolved, That section two (2) of Article fourteen (XIV) of the Constitution of the State of Illinois be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each House thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals; and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of the electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this Constitution. But the General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than three articles of this Constitution at the same session, nor to the same articles oftener than once in four years.

Mr. Brady offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 74.

WHEREAS, Ferroll McCullom and Benjamin H. Lucas, cloak-room attendants on the Democratic and Republican sides, respectively, of the Senate, have been in active service and attendance in and about their duties since the opening of the session, on, to wit: January 8, 1913; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be empowered to place their names on the payroll at the usual per diem, to wit: \$3.00 per day, their pay to begin at the beginning of the session on January 8, 1913.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Brady, the rules were suspended and the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and on his motion was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Brady offered the following resolution, which, under the rules, was laid on the table for one day:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 75.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby authorized, subsequent to *sine die* adjournment, to remove the glass partitions on either side of the Senate Chamber to the end that proper ventilation of said Chamber may be provided, and substitute rail in place of such partitions, similar to those in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Dailey offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 76.

WHEREAS, Jacob Teinowitz, is page in Senate, and appointment has been fully confirmed; and,

WHEREAS, No compensation is fixed by law for such page, and he has been doing committee work, as well as acting as such page; therefore, be it

Resolved. That said page be allowed a compensation of \$3.00 per diem, from January 8, 1913, to the present adjournment, less amount already paid him.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Dailey, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration and on his motion was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE MESSAGES.

Mr. Waage called up House message on Senate Bill No. 538, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own and to lease or operate public utilities and to provide the means therefor.'"

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the following amendments to the bill?"

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by striking out in line 5, section 1, of the printed bill, the words "and to sell" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "and to contract for, purchase, furnish and sell."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by inserting after the last word in line 9, section 4, of the printed bill, the following: "*Provided*, that the Act of any city or village which has heretofore constructed, maintained, operated, controlled or leased any public utility and furnished and sold the product or service thereof for private use is hereby declared to be legal and valid, anything in any law of the State to the contrary notwithstanding."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by adding a new section to be known as section 15, to read as follows: "Whenever the word 'city' is used in this Act it shall be construed to include a city, a village or an incorporated town."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by striking out in section 5, line 5, the word "ten" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by inserting in line 12, section 11, page 6, after the word "waters" the following:

"Nothing herein contained shall give to any city the right to acquire submerged lands as against any park board where any grant has heretofore been made of such submerged lands to any such park board and been acted upon by such board"

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by striking out in section 11, all of lines 13 to 20, inclusive.

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend Senate Bill No. 538 in the House by inserting in section 11, line 1, after the word "wharves" the word "piers" and also insert in line 2, section 11, after the word "wharves" the word "piers."

And the yeas and nays being called it was decided in the affirmative: Yeas, 37; nays, none.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Barr,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Juul,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Compton,	Hamilton,			

Yeas—37.

Mr. Carroll called up House message on Senate Bill No. 207, a bill for "An Act to regulate the hours of labor of employees in the fire department in cities and villages."

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendment to the bill?" which is as follows:

Amend Senate Bill No. 207 in the House in the printed bill by striking out all of lines thirteen (13), fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "If a majority of those electors in said city or village voting thereon, shall vote for the adoption of this Act, it shall thereby and thereupon be adopted by and be in force in such city or village."

Mr. Jones moved that the Senate do not concur in the adoption of the amendments.

Mr. Carroll moved as a substitute that the Senate do concur, and the yeas and nays being called, the Senate concurred by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, 13.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Compton,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Forst,	Johnson,	Manny,	Tossey,
Clark,	Gorman,	Juul,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Haase,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Womack,

Yeas—30.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Beall,	Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hay,	Jones,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Helm,		

Nays—13.

Mr. Canaday called up House message on Senate Bill No. 332, a bill for "An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment therein in order that only competent persons may be employed as miners, and to create a board of examiners for this purpose and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as coal miners and providing penalties for the violation of the same," approved June 1, 1908, in force July 1, 1908,' approved June 5, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the following amendment to the bill?"

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 332 in the House by striking out on page 3 of the printed bill, section 4, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 4. Each of said commissioners shall receive a salary of (\$1,500.00) fifteen hundred dollars, per year, payable monthly, such salary to be paid on the certificate of the president of said board verified by the commissioner receiving the same, and approved by the Governor."

And the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39; nays, none.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Campbell,	Denver,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,	

Yeas—39.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 404.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections one (1), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and eighteen (18) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating a rivers and lakes commission for the State of Illinois and defining the duties and powers thereof,' approved June 10, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to add thereto three new sections to be known as sections 26a, 26b and 29."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 404 in the House in line 170 of the printed bill by striking out the period after the word "lake" and inserting a comma, and by adding the following words, "or in any way effect, curtail, modify, abridge

or limit any power, right, grant or privilege given to, or conferred upon the sanitary district of Chicago, or any sanitary district organized under an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and remove obstructions in the Des Plains and Illinois Rivers,' approved May 29, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, and all amendments thereto, or in any way affect an Act to authorize the sanitary district of Chicago to construct, operate and maintain a harbor in Lake Calumet, Cook County, Illinois, nor shall this Act apply to or in any way effect powers, rights and jurisdiction of the commission of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, nor shall the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois exercise any control or jurisdiction over the Illinois and Michigan Canal."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 404 by inserting after line 97 in section 18, the following:

Wherever the terms public waters, public bodies of waters or public streams are used or referred to in this section they shall be construed to mean all open public streams and lakes capable of being navigated by water craft for commercial uses and purposes, together with all bayous, sloughs, backwaters and submerged lands that are open to the main channel or body of water and directly accesssible in their natural state by such water craft.

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 404 in the House by inserting in line 87 on page 4 of the printed bill after the word "welfare" the following:

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed to give said commission any power or authority to give away, sell or lease any submerged or other lands of the State of Illinois."

Passed the House, as amended, June 19, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Piercy, the foregoing message was taken up for consideration and the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43; nays, none.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Magill,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Manny,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gorman,	Johnson,		

Yeas—43.

A message from the House, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 607.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to the village of Naples, Ill., to widen, raise, strengthen, improve and repair the levees at said village of Naples."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 607 by striking out the title of the bill and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"For an Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois, for the purpose of widening, raising, strengthening, improving, repairing, building and constructing levees in or around the village of Naples, Scott County in the State of Illinois."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 607 by striking out sections 1 and 2 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That there is hereby appropriated to the Rivers and Lakes Commission of the State of Illinois the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary to widen, raise, strengthen, improve, repair, build or construct, as the case may be, the levees at said village of Naples, county of Scott, for the purpose of furnishing protection from floods and overflows of the Illinois River: *Provided*, that this appropriation is made on the express condition that the village of Naples shall appropriate a like amount and expend the same for the purposes herein named.

Sec. 2. The money hereby appropriated shall be expended by the said Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois, as near as may be in conformity with, and in furtherance of general plans and specifications, which have now or hereafter may be adopted for widening, raising, strengthening, improving, repairing, building or constructing the levees, as the case may be, at said village of Naples, named in section 1 of this Act, and for the respective sums.

Sec. 3. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant from time to time upon the State Treasurer for the moneys herein appropriated, upon proper vouchers certified by the Rivers and Lakes Commission of Illinois, and approved by the Governor of Illinois."

Passed the House, as amended, June 18, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hearn, the foregoing message was taken up for consideration, and the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Clark,	Forst,	Helm,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 498.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning corporations,' approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereof."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 498 in the House, by striking out all of section one, after the word: "*Provided, further*," in line 13 of the printed bill and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"*Provided, further, that no corporation formed or organized under this Act, shall have the right, power or authority to own, acquire or hold, as owner or holder, either directly or indirectly in any manner, any real estate in this State, or any interest therein, except as may be permitted by other sections in this Act, and the policy of the State of Illinois, heretofore existing, preventing and forbidding, corporations from owning, holding or acquiring, or dealing in real estate, in this State, as owner or holder, in any manner, except as provided by other sections of this Act, is and shall be, by the terms of this Act, confirmed and continued.*"

Passed the House, as amended, June 19, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, the foregoing message was taken up for consideration, and the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Meeker,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Waage,

Yeas—30.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Compton,	Haase,	Madigan,	Woodard,
Cleary,				

Nays—6.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 674.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of employees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

Amend Senate Bill No. 674 in the House, by striking out the words "Eight thousand dollars" wherever they occur in the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "ten thousand dollars."

Passed the House, as amended, June 19, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

Mr. O'Connor called up the foregoing message for consideration, and the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendment to the bill?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Clark,	Glackin,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Keller,	Shaw,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Mr. Waage called up for consideration the following resolution:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 20.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Forty-Eighth General Assembly the Senate concurring therein, That there be, and hereby is, created a commission of nine (9) members; three (3) to be selected by the House; three (3) to be selected by the Senate, and three (3) to be appointed by the Governor, and one (1) of the three (3) appointed by the Governor shall be a representative of labor; one (1) of the farming interests, and one (1) of the manufacturing interests of the State;

And that said commission be instructed diligently to inquire into the social and economic aspects of old age pensions, payable—wholly or in part—out of the treasury of the State of Illinois; and that said commission shall report to the Governor and to the General Assembly not later than twelve (12) months from the adoption of this resolution; and, be it

Resolved, That a sum not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars and 00/100 (\$25,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary be appropriated to defray the expenses of said commission.

Which was reported from the Committee on Appropriations together with the following amendments thereto:

No. 1.

After the word "Illinois" in the fourth line of the second paragraph, strike out the semi-colon (;) and insert the following: minimum wage; hours of employment for women, and the condition of the unemployed."

No. 2.

Amend House Resolution No. 20 by striking out in lines 15 and 16 of the original bill, the words "twenty-five thousand dollars and 00/100 (\$25,000.00) and insert in lieu thereof the words "ten thousand dollars and 00/100 (\$10,000.00).

On motion of Mr. Waage the foregoing resolution and amendments thereto were laid upon the table.

Mr. Dailey moved to reconsider the vote whereby House Bill No. 148, a bill for "An Act to provide for the licensing of mason contractors and employing masons and to regulate the safe and proper construction of buildings," failed to pass today, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Glackin,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Compton,	Gray,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	

Yeas—34.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cleary,	Cornwell,	Woodard,
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Nays—3.

The question then being, "Shall the bill pass as amended by the Senate?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34; nays, 4.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Madigan,
Barr,	Compton,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Manny,
Beall,	Dailey,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,
Brady,	Denvir,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Forst,	Harris,	Landee,	Waage.
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	

Yeas—34.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cornwell,	Hurburgh,	Tossey,	Woodard,
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Nays—4.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

On motion of Mr. Compton, House Bill No. 881, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school teachers' pension and retirement fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants,' approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, 'Shall this bill pass?' it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gray,	Jones,		

Yeas—43.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, House Bill No. 882, for "An Act to amend sections 152, 155, 156a, 156b and 157 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 2, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; as amended by Acts approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, and as amended by Acts approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Manny,	

Yeas—44.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, House Bill No. 884, for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Gray,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Olson,
Broderick,	Forst,	Harris,	Juul,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Stewart,
Clark,	Glackin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Womack,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Keller,	Woodard,
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Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Juul, House Bill No. 286, for "An Act to authorize cities to open streets through parks,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Dailey,	Haase,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Olson,
Broderick,	Forst,	Harris,	Juul,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Clark,				

Yeas—31.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Beall,	Madigan,	Woodard,
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Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Mr. Clark called up for consideration, on the order of third reading, House Bill No. 499, a bill for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the registration of nurses and to repeal a certain Act therein named.'"

Mr. Madigan moved that the bill be recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading, for the purpose of amendment. After debate, on motion of Mr. Barr, the previous question was ordered, and the question being, "Shall the bill be recalled?" and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 14; nays, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Denvir,	Madigan,	Shaw,	Womack,
Canaday,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Keller,	Meeker,	Waage,	

Yeas—14.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Hurley,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Jones,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,

Nays—30.

And, thereupon, House Bill No. 499, for "An Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the registration of nurses and to repeal a certain Act therein named,'"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34; nays, 11.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	

Yeas—34.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Madigan,	Meeker,	Tossey,	Womack,
Compton,	Manny,	Shaw,	Waage,	Woodard,
Haase,				

Nays—11.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, House Bill No. 722, for "An Act relating to fire escapes in hotels, inns and public lodging houses, and providing that such buildings shall be equipped with appliances for the safety of guests in case of fire and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all Acts or parts of parts [Acts] in conflict therewith,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40 [41]; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Barr,
Beall,
Broderick,
Campbell,
Canaday,
Chamberlin,
Clark,
Cleary,

Compton,
Cornwell,
Curtis,
Dailey,
Ettelson,
Franklin,
Gorman,
Gray,

Haase,
Hamilton,
Hay,
Hearn,
Helm,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,
Johnson,

Jones,
Juul,
Keller,
Landee,
Lundberg,
Maclean,
Magill,
Manny,

O'Connor,
Olson,
Piercy,
Shaw,
Stewart,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—40 [41].

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Madigan,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Piercy offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 54.

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of the members of the General Assembly a proposition to amend Article XIV of the Constitution of this State by striking out sections 1 and 2 of said article and substituting therefor sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, reading as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever a majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the Constitution the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting on the proposition vote for a convention the General Assembly shall, at the next session thereafter provide for a convention to consist of double the number of members of the Senate to be elected in the same manner, at the same place and in the same districts. The General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers and provide for the payment of the same, together with the expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualifications of members shall be the same as that of members of the Senate and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the General Assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election and prepare such revision, alteration of amendments of the Constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than three or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and if approved by a majority of electors voting on the proposition such revision, alteration or amendments shall take effect.

Sec. 2. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly and if the same shall be voted for by a majority of all members elected to each of the two Houses such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each House thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective Journals and said amendments shall be submitted in such manner as may be prescribed by law to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the General Assembly, except when the Legislature by a two-thirds vote of each House, shall order a special election for that purpose. If at such special election an amendment be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition it shall become a part of this Constitution.

Sec. 3. Amendments to this Constitution may also be proposed by petition signed by not less than one hundred thousand electors of the State and

filed with the Secretary of State not less than four months before the next election of members of the General Assembly. The signatures on each sheet of such petition shall be verified by the circulator of said sheet, and the genuineness and sufficiency of such signatures shall be conclusively evidenced by such verification, provided the sufficiency of the petition as to other matters may be passed upon as hereinafter provided. Each amendment proposed by petition must be by a separate petition, and all such petitions shall have printed across the top thereof, the following: "Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Illinois Proposed by Initiative Petition to be Submitted Directly to the Electors." No amendment to the Constitution may be initiated by petition unless a resolution for such amendment shall have been introduced either in the Senate or House of Representatives in open session by a member thereof during the session of the last preceding General Assembly. Said petition must contain the full text of the such resolution, but such text may, at the option of the petitioners, be that of the resolution either as originally introduced or as proposed to be changed by any amendment offered to such resolution in either the Senate or House of Representatives during the same session of the Legislature. All resolutions for constitutional amendments, and all amendments offered to such resolutions, shall, together with the name of the member offering the same, be entered at large upon the Journal of that branch of the General Assembly in which they originate. Upon the filing of such petition the Secretary of State shall submit the proposed amendment therein set forth in such manner as may be prescribed by law, to the electors at the next election of members of the General Assembly, and any such proposed amendment as shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition shall become a part of this Constitution.

The Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State shall constitute a board to pass upon the sufficiency of each petition. Said board shall pass upon each petition within forty-five days after said petition is filed and when approved by them its sufficiency shall not be questioned by any court. A finding of the board that a petition is not sufficient may be reviewed upon a petition for mandamus filed in the Supreme Court within thirty days after such finding. Should the board fail to act on any petition such petition shall be presumed to be sufficient and the Secretary of State shall proceed as though the board had found the petition or petitions sufficient.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed a publicity pamphlet containing a full text of all proposed measures to be submitted to a vote of the electors under the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 3 of this article, together with arguments for and against each such measure by the proponents and opponents thereof, not exceeding five hundred words for each, and shall mail said pamphlet to each voter at least thirty days before the election, and the persons to prepare and present such arguments shall, until otherwise provided by law, be selected by the presiding officer of the Senate. In case more than one proposed amendment is to be submitted at one time the Secretary of State shall give to each such proposed amendment a consecutive number to be used uniformly in the description thereof in such pamphlet and on the ballot, and the proposed amendment, or amendments, must appear on a separate ballot from that used for the election of officials. The said publicity pamphlet shall also contain, in addition to the publication of the proposed measures and arguments as provided above, the full text of any measure, together with arguments for and against, as provided above, any other measure or measures, submitted to the people at the polls. The General Assembly shall make the necessary appropriation to defray the expenses incurred by this section, and further legislation may be passed to facilitate the operation of this provision.

Sec. 5. This Constitution shall not be amended or exchanged, or replaced by a new Constitution, in any manner other than in this article provided, and no article of this Constitution may be amended more than once in any four years.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Piercy, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on his motion was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 687.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 3 and 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act providing for the inspection of equipment and operation of safety appliances on railroads engaged in moving traffic between points in the State of Illinois.'"

SENATE BILL No. 473.

A bill for "An Act in relation to the equipment of locomotive engines with headlights and providing penalty for violation of same."

SENATE BILL No. 89.

A bill for "An Act to enable any board of school inspectors, or any body or board of officials, which governs, or has charge of the affairs of any school district having a population of not fewer than 10,000 and not more than 100,000 inhabitants, and governed by special Acts of the General Assembly of this State and in such other districts as may hereafter be ascertained by any special or general census to have such population and which school districts are also governed by like special Acts, to establish and maintain a teachers' pension and retirement fund."

SENATE BILL No. 695.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation for the building of a new Illinois State Penitentiary and a new Illinois Asylum for the Insane Criminals and matters incidental and pertaining thereto, at or near the city of Joliet."

SENATE BILL No. 300.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or have become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, when such mothers have children under fourteen years of age, and are citizens of the United States of America and residents of the county in which application for relief is made. And, also, to provide for the probationary visitation, care and supervision of the family for whose benefit such support is provided.

Passed the House June 19, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House...

At 11:35 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Waage, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1913, 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of yesterday and found no changes or corrections to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 471.

A bill for "An Act to amend section ten (10) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

Passed the House June 19, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 161, for "An Act in relation to courts of record with general jurisdiction over causes in law and in equity, which are composed of ten or more judges each having power to hold a different branch of said court at the same time,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hearn,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Barr,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Beall,	Forst,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Brady,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Waage,
Broderick,	Gorman,	Jones,	Magill,	Womack,
Campbell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Harris,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 438, for "An Act appropriating six hundred dollars for the relief of M. E. Spafford, of Joliet, Illinois, and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Clark,	Gray,	Landee,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Magill,	Waage,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Manny,	Womack,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurley,		

Yeas—33.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cleary, Madigan,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 922, for "An Act to make an appropriation to pay the Elections Committee expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass, together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 13.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Denver,	Harris,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hearn,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Manny,	Woodard,
Broderick,	Dailey,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Haase,	Jones,	Magill,	Shaw,
Cleary,	Helm,	Juul,		

Nays—13.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 919, for "An Act providing for an exhibition and celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro, creating a commission to conduct same and making an appropriation therefor,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 46; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Clark,				

Yeas—46.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell, Haase,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Magill, House Bill No. 835, for "An Act to amend sections four (4), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and thirteen (13) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of senatorial committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,			

Yeas—42.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Magill, House Bill No. 834, a bill for "An Act to amend sections one (1), four (4), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-three (33), thirty-five (35), forty-three (43), fifty-one (51), fifty-three (53), fifty-six (56), fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58) and sixty-two (62) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to pro-

vide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved May 27, 1912, in force July 1, 1912; and as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912."

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hay,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Barr,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Gray,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Harris,	Jones,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—36.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Tossey,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, House Bill No. 761, for "An Act to amend an Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns, approved and in force March 27, 1889, an Act to provide for pleasure driveways, in incorporated cities, villages and towns and to establish driveways to connect parks within incorporated cities, villages and towns,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Johnson,	Olson,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Shaw,
Barr,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gray,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—34.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Barr, House Bill No. 252, for "An Act to amend section twelve of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the appointment of a board of fire and police commissioners in all cities of this State having a population of not less than seven thousand nor more than one hundred thousand and prescribing the powers and duties of such board. (Approved and in force April 2, 1903),'"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; nays, 6.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Forst,	Harris,	Johnson,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Juul,
Barr,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Helm,	Landee,
Beall,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Brady,	Denvir,	Gray,	Hurley,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,		

Yeas—28.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Jones,	Madigan,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,				

Nays—6.

Ordered that the title be aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Barr, House Bill No. 350, for "An Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000) to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 41.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Jones,	Olson,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gray,	Juul,	Piercy,
Barr,	Compton,	Haase,	Landee,	Shaw,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Magill,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Woodard,

Yeas—41.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Barr, House Bill No. 755, a bill for "An Act entitled an Act to amend section forty-two (42) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto by adding thereto Article XIII,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved May 12, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911; and also to amend section forty-nine (49) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto by adding thereto Article XIII,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29; nays, 14.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Denvir,	Gray,	Johnson,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Juul,
Barr,	Clark,	Forst,	Harris,	Lundberg,
Beall,	Compton,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Waage,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Gorman,	Hurley,	

Yeas—29.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Helm,	Maclean,	O'Connor,	Stewart,
Cornwell,	Jones,	Madigan,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Hay,	Landee,	Magill,	Shaw,	

Nays—14.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Barr, House Bill No. 583, for "An Act prohibiting blasting or use of powder, dynamite, nitro-glycerin, nitro-chlorate or other explosive compound, fluid or substance of any kind for the purpose of blasting, breaking, mining, quarrying, or removing earth, stone, minerals or other substances of any kind, or for any like purposes, within the corporate limits of any city having a population of one hundred thousand (100,000) people or more and declaring same to be a nuisance and fixing a penalty therefor,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Nays, 43.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Harris,	Keller,	Olson,
Bailey,	Compton,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Helm,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Carroll,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Clark,	Hamilton,	Juul,		

Nays—43.

On motion of Mr. Barr, House Bill No. 228, for "An Act to amend sections 57, 58 and 84 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Manny,
Bailey,	Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Barr,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Maclean,	Womack,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Cornwell,	Jones,	Woodard,
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Nays—3.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Forst, House Bill No. 241, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act to provide for and fix the compensation of the members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved Dec. 6, 1907, in force July 1, 1908, as said section 1 was amended by Act approved and in force Feb. 8, 1909,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 17; nays, 21.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Barr,	Carroll,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,
Beall,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cleary,	Harris,	Keller,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Dailey,			

Yeas—17.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Jones,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Haase,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Compton,				

Nays—21.

Mr. Forst moved to reconsider the foregoing vote whereby the bill failed to pass.

At 1:15 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate took a recess until 3:00 o'clock p. m.

3:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 717, for "An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Haase,	Johnson,	Manny,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Keller,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Madigan,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 912, for "An Act to provide for the necessary revenue for State purposes,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Haase,	Hurburgh,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Olson,
Beall,	Forst,	Harris,	Juul,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hay,	Landee,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gray,	Helm,	Manny,	Woodard,
Curtis,				

Yeas—31.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Madigan,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 303, for "An Act appropriating three thousand dollars for the relief of Earl D. Fouts of Centralia, Illinois, and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Helm,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Forst,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,

Yeas—30.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Madigan,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 890, for "An Act to provide for the election and appointment of officers and employees of the General Assembly of the State and to fix their compensation and to repeal certain Acts therein named,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Clark,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Womack,
Compton,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 913, for "An Act in relation to the adjustment and settlement of suits and claims growing out of the failure of Charles W. Spalding, late treasurer of the University of Illinois, to account for certain moneys and securities of the said University of Illinois, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Juul,	Olsen,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Jones, House Bill No. 152, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation; approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to add an additional section thereto, to be known as section 5 and to amend the title of said Act,'"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Beall,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	Madigan,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Magill,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Keller,	Manny,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Tossey,

Yeas—30.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 400, for "An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of rebuilding and preserving the walls of ancient Ft. Chartres, of preserving and strengthening its old powder

magazine, and for the purpose of making and creating a State park upon the site of the ancient fort,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Manny,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Clark,	Haase,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Waage,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 838, for "An Act making an appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), or so much thereof as is necessary to the Legislative Insurance Committee of the State of Illinois,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34 [35].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Madigan,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Brady,	Curtis,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,

Yeas—34 [35].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 905, for "An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of paving of the north approach to the Illinois River, with vitrified brick, 48 feet in width from the bridge to the headrace, said approach being abutted on each side, by property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois, and located in the city of Ottawa, Ill.,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Magill,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,
Beall,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Olson,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Clark,	Glackin,			

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 911, for "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the officers and members of the next General Assembly, and for salaries of the officers of the State government,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 6, for "An Act for an appropriation for the relief of Thomas O'Brien,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Jones,	Olson,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Gray,	Juul,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Haase,	Landee,	Waage,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Harris,	Maclean,	

Yeas—34.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Madigan,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 898, for "An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Gray,	Johnson,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Juul,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Womack,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Woodard,
Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	Maclean,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 473, for "An Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars for the payment of damages for injuries suffered by and as compensation for the injury to Walter Kaak to the guardian of Walter Kaak,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36 [35].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hearn,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Helm,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Gray,	Jones,	Waage,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Haase,	Juul,	Womack,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Landee,	Woodard,

Yeas—36 [35].

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 903, for "An Act creating the office of State Deportation Agent for the Board of Administration of the State of Illinois, fixing the compensation and providing for assistants and fixing their compensation,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Haase,	Hurley,	O'Connor,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Olson,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hay,	Jones,	Waage,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Keller,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Woodard,
Clark,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 915, for "An Act for the relief of Henry Pryor,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gorman,	Landee,	Shaw,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Helm,	Meeker,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Carroll,	Forst,	Jones,	Olson,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Juul,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 921, for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass, together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Clark,	Gorman,	Jones,		

Yeas—38.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 339, for "An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute,' approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by subsequent Acts,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Womack,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—43.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, House Bill No. 442, for "An Act to fix the compensation of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass, together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	Manny,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,		

Yeas—43.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, House Bill No. 219, for "An Act to enable the county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement association of their several counties,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 40.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Broderick,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Gray,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Dailey,	Haase,	Keller,	Olson,
Carroll,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Clark,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Cleary,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Woodard,

Yeas—40.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, House Bill No. 852, for "An Act to enlarge the corporate limits of the Sanitary District of Chicago,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Manny,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Meeker,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Olson,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Compton,	Gray,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Haase,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, House Bill No. 818, for "An Act to provide for the manner of issuing warrants upon the Treasurer of the State or of any county, township, city, village or other municipal corporation and juror's certificates,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Hurley,	Manny,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hay,	Juul,	Olson,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Helm,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Compton,	Gray,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Juul, House Bill No. 63, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to the construction of the statutes,' approved March 5, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hearn,	Madigan,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Brady,	Dailey,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hay,	Maclean,	Waage,

Yeas—35.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Juul, House Bill No. 302, for "An Act to amend section one (1) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the organization and management of fraternal beneficiary societies for the purpose of furnishing life indemnity or pecuniary benefits to beneficiaries of deceased members, or accident or permanent indemnity disability to members thereof; and to control such societies of this State and of other states doing business in this State, and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict therewith,' approved and in force June 22, 1893, as amended by an Act approved June 21, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by an Act approved and in force May 27, 1897, as amended by an Act approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an Act approved May 23, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1909, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved May 23, 1912, in force July 1, 1912,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denver,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Keller,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hay,	Lundee,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gorman,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, House Bill No. 907, for "An Act to provide for the regulation of public utilities,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32; nays, 7.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Lundee,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denver,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Jones,	Madigan,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Juul,	Magill,	Womack,
Cleary,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Cornwell,	Hay,			

Yeas—32.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Compton,	Franklin,	Gray,	Hamilton,	Olson,
Dailey,	Gorman,			

Nays—7.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the adoption of the Senate amendments to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, House Bill No. 287, for "An Act to protect chauffeurs in their employment from dust, wind and inclement weather,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denver,	Harris,	Keller,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundee,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—30.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, House Bill No. 781, for "An Act to enable the commissioners of Lincoln Park to take, regulate, control, improve, locate, extend, diminish, widen, straighten and otherwise deal with the public street or boulevard known (and to be known) as Sheridan Road, now under the control of incorporated cities, towns, villages, park districts, townships and counties which leads from Lincoln Park, a public park in the city of Chicago, to the northern boundary of the State of Illinois and to provide for the power of eminent domain to carry out the authority herein granted and to provide the method of securing funds for the improvement and maintenance of said road,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Curtis,	Haase,	Keller,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Madigan,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,		

Yeas—38.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. O'Connor made the following report, which has been printed:

To the Honorable, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned Committee of Conference, appointed to consider the differences between the two Houses, in relation to the Senate amendments to House Bill No. 895, a bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government until the expiration of the fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly, beg leave to report that we recommend the following as the action to be taken by the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively:

We recommend that the House concur with the Senate in amendments Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 48, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56½, 57, 57½, 58½, 59, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 76½, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.

We recommend that the Senate recede from amendments Nos. 3, 11, 14, 17, 19, 20, 23, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 56, 58, 61, 62, 63, 69, 77½.

Amend Amendment No. 10 by striking out the words and figures, "and 900 respectively;" also "and 1020 respectively."

Amend Amendment No. 12 by striking out the figures "3300" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "2500."

Amend Amendment No. 22 by adding to the end the words "no part of which shall be used for the payment of salaries."

Amend Amendment No. 22½ by striking out in lines 2 and 3 the words "the interiors and" and in line 5 strike out the figures "25,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "15,000."

Amend Amendment No. 24 to read as follows:

In line 124 of House Bill 895 in the Senate, after the words, symbol and figures "1,000" by adding "to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of installing three modern electric elevators in the State House, the work to be let by contract to the lowest and best bidder, the sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Amend Amendment No. 27½ to read as follows:

Amend House Bill No. 895 in the Senate by striking out in line 270 of the printed bill, all after the word "office," also all of line 271, also all of line 272 up to and including the words "per annum" after the figures "\$5,600" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"In counties of the third class, one assistant Attorney General in charge of inheritance tax office, \$5,000 per annum; two other assistants, \$4,000 per annum each; one other assistant, \$3,500 per annum."

Amend Amendment No. 40 by striking out in line 3 the figures "500" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "100."

Amend Amendment No. 47½ by striking out in line 567 of the printed bill the words and figures "per annum, \$1,500" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "And assistant examiner, \$2,200 per annum."

Amend Amendment No. 60 by striking out the word "inspector" in line 4, and all of line 5, up to the word "deficiency." Strike out in line 6, the figures "1,500" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "1,000." Strike out in line 7 the words and figures "inspector, \$300; total, \$2,700" and insert in lieu thereof, "Total, \$1,900."

Amend Amendment 55½ by inserting after the word "Secretary" in lines 2 and 3 the words "And chief examiner."

Amend Amendment No. 78 by adding after the figures "\$175.00" in line 10 the following: "Thomas N. Gorman, \$175.00."

Amend the printed bill by adding at the end of line 705 the following: "For attorney for the Board of Health, \$2,500 per annum; for law clerk, \$900 per annum."

Amend the printed bill by adding after the word "annum" in line 775 the following: "For salary of superintendent, up to May 31, 1913, \$1,000."

Amend line "125" of the printed bill by striking out the figures "\$1,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$2,000."

Amend the printed bill by adding to section 1, paragraph 95, "For Miners and Mechanics Institute, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent accidents in mines and other industrial plants and to conserve resources of the State by the establishment of Illinois Miners and Mechanics Institutes and for the administration and support of the same,' approved May 25, 1911, the sum of \$15,000 per annum."

Amend the printed bill by striking out in line 129 of section 1 of the amended bill the figures "\$120,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$140,000."

Amend line 131 of section 1 of the printed amended bill by striking out the figures "\$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$150,000."

Amend line 132 of section 1 of the printed bill by striking out the figures "\$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$55,000."

Amend line 114 of the printed bill by adding "For telephone toll, for members of the General Assembly, the sum of \$1,500."

Amend the printed bill by adding to section 1, paragraph 96, "For witness fees and expenses, John Fitzpatrick, \$14.40; Oscar Nelson, \$14.40; E. N. Nockels, \$14.40; Fred G. Hopp, \$14.40; Thomas F. Kennedy, \$14.40; Mrs. Raymond Robins, \$14.40; F. Donahue, \$14.40; G. A. Kane, \$14.40; Charles Grassell, \$14.40; William Rossell, \$14.40; Margaret Haley, \$4.00; John O'Neil, \$4.00; Dal G. Jones, \$4.00; A. C. Anderson, \$4.00; Dennis Enright, \$4.00."

Amend line 678 by inserting the following words and figures after the word "clerk," "the sum of two hundred dollars to Elin Berg, for extra services performed."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. O'CONNOR,
C. S. HEARN,
R. J. BARR,
H. S. MAGILL, JR.,
LOGAN HAY,
C. F. HURBURGH,

DAVID E. SHANAHAN,
EDWARD J. SMEJKAL,
ISRAEL DUDGEON,
BENJ. M. MITCHELL,
R. D. HUNT,
JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,
JOHN M. RAPP,

*Committee on Behalf
of the Senate.*

*Committee on Behalf
of the House.*

The foregoing report, having been printed and the question being, "Shall the Senate adopt the same?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42; nays, 3.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Curtis,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Waage,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Womack,
Carroll,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Haase,			

Yeas—42.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Denvir, Forst, Gorman,

Nays—3.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, House Bill No. 489, for "An Act to amend section 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to courts of record in cities,' approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by Act approved May 8, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Keller,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hay,	Landee,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Stewart,
Clark,	Gray,	Jones,	Magill,	Waage,
Cleary,	Haase,	Juul,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,	Hamilton,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, House Bill No. 704, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the laws in relation to coal mines and subjects relating thereto and providing for the health and safety of persons employed therein,' approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Haase,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Olson,
Beall,	Denvir,	Harris,	Landee,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Magill,	Waage,
Cleary,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Manny,	Womack,
Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, House Bill No. 705, for "An Act to amend sections 2 and 6 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to require fire fighting equipment and other means for the prevention and controlling of fires and the prevention of loss of life from fires in coal mines,' approved and in force March 8, 1910, as amended by Act approved and in force June 7, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 45.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Compton,	Haase,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Curtis,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Dailey,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—45.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, House Bill No. 706, for "An Act to amend sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain in the coal fields of Illinois mine fire fighting and rescue stations,' approved March 4, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, title as amended by Act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Helm,	Manny,	Woodard,
Clark,	Franklin,			

Yeas—42.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, House Bill No. 707, for "An Act to promote the safety of persons and property in coal mines by regulating the character of permissible explosives sold to be used in coal mines,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 44.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—44.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, House Bill No. 708, for "An Act to amend sections 2 and 7 of an Act entitled, 'An Act providing that operators of mines shall furnish shot firers in mines where shooting and blasting is done,' approved May 18, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by Act approved May 20, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Olson,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Hurley,	Piercy,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Shaw,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Waage,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Helm,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, House Bill No. 709, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'Oil or Gas Wells in the Vicinity of Coal Mines,' approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 8,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Clark,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Manny,	

Yeas—39.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, House Bill No. 348, for "An Act to provide for wash rooms in certain employments to protect the health of employees and secure public comfort,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 46.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denvir,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Landee,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Magill,	Waage,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Clark,				

Yeas—46.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, House Bill No. 471, for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 37.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Haase,	Hurley,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Curtis,	Harris,	Jones,	Olson,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Gray,			

Yeas—37.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Mr. Canaday called up House Bill No. 271, a bill for "An Act to provide for the incorporation of coöperative associations for pecuniary profit, approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887," on the order of third reading for consideration.

During debate, while Senator Ettelson was speaking, Senator Woodard raised the point of order that he had exceeded the time limit of the rules.

Mr. Dailey moved that he be allowed time enough in which to finish his speech.

Mr. Madigan moved that Mr. Dailey's motion lie on the table, which was decided in the negative, and Mr. Dailey's motion was then adopted.

After further debate House Bill No. 271, for "An Act to incorporate coöperative societies, being an amendment to an Act to provide for the incorporation of coöperative associations for pecuniary profit, approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 17; nays, 23.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Beall,	Cleary,	Hearn,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Campbell,	Curtis,	Helm,	Manny,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Denvir,	Keller,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Forst,			

Yeas—17.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Magill,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Landee,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,		

Nays—23.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has refused to concur with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL NO. 834.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections one (1), four (4), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-three (33), thirty-five (35), forty-three (43), fifty-one (51), fifty-three (53), fifty-six (56), fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58) and sixty-two (62) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910; as amended by an Act approved May 27, 1912, in force July 1, 1912; and as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912."

Non-concurred in by the House June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Magill, the foregoing message from the House of Representatives, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Magill, the Senate refused to recede from its amendments to the bill, and on his motion it was ordered that a Committee of Conference be appointed to consist of five members from each House, to consider the differences of the two Houses in regard to the amendments to the bill, and that the House be requested to accede to the Committee on Conference.

The President of the Senate, on behalf of the Executive Committee announced the following as the committee on the part of the Senate: Messrs. Magill, Hay, Piercy, Chamberlin, Gorman.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 539.

A bill for an Act entitled, "An Act to authorize the employment of convicts and prisoners in penal and reformatory institutions of the State of Illinois in the preparation of road building materials and in working on the public roads."

SENATE BILL No. 413.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 12, 18, 19, 20 and 40 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning land titles,' approved and in force May 1, 1897; as amended by Act approved May 24, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; and to further amend said Act, as amended, by adding thereto one additional section, to be known as section 108a."

SENATE BILL No. 596.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to election of county commissioners in Cook County and to fix their term of office,' approved June 15, 1893, in force July 1, 1893."

Passed the House June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 414.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,'"

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 414 in Senate by inserting after the word "amend" in the first line of the title of the printed bill the words and figures "section 2 of," and by striking out all after the word "June" in the last line of the title of the printed bill and inserting in lieu thereof the figures and words "10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 414 in Senate by striking out all after the enacting clause and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That section 2 of 'An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of State parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this Act,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, be amended so that section 2 shall read as follows:

Sec. 2. The Illinois Park Commission shall have power:

1. To have the care, charge, control, supervision and management of all public parks heretofore acquired by the State under the provisions of this Act, or which may hereafter be acquired.

2. To make such rules and regulations for the use, care and administration of State parks as may be necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby expressly granted and enforce the same.

3. To lay out and ornament any State park and govern and manage the same.

4. To lay out, construct and maintain all proper roads, walks, bridle paths, bridges in any State park.

5. To permit the use of State parks by campers and pleasure parties under such restrictions, rules and regulations as said commission may deem necessary.

6. To employ such custodians, keepers, clerks, assistants, laborers and subordinates as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

7. To lease any lands or premises situated within the limits of any State park which, in the opinion of said commission, can be leased without detriment to such park.

8. To purchase, or acquire, for and in the name of the State of Illinois, title to such tracts of land which the General Assembly may from time to time authorize to be acquired as and for State parks, *and in case the Illinois Park Commission cannot acquire title to any land necessary for such public parks at a reasonable price in the opinion of said commission, authority for the purchase of which appropriations for the payment of the same having been made by the General Assembly, then the said commission is hereby vested with power, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, to obtain title to such land, or to any part or parcel thereof, by condemnation under the eminent domain laws of this State: Provided, that all negotiations and legal proceedings provided for by this Act shall be under the direct supervision of the Attorney General of this State.*

9. To investigate and report to the Governor, on or before the first day of January next preceding the regular session of the General Assembly, regarding any proposed park, and in such report shall make recommendations respecting other regions in Illinois desirable for State park purposes, either on account of their historical interest or their natural beauty.

Concurred in by the House June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 900.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 11, 12, 16 and 17 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritances, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain Acts therein named,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to repeal section 18 of said Act."

Which amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 900 in Senate by inserting after the word "property" in line 24, section 11, the following:

"Provided, that in counties of the third class, because of the volume of general business transacted in the county courts of such counties, the county judge in such counties of the third class may in his discretion appoint appraisers in any and all cases."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section 11, line 72, by striking out the word "six" and insert in place thereof, the word "fifteen."

Concurred in by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 921.

A bill for "An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly."

Which amendment is as follows:

Strike out the word "eight" and the figure "8" in line 3 of section 1 and insert the word "ten" and the figures "10" in lieu thereof.

Concurred in by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 922.

A bill for "An Act to make an appropriation to pay the Elections Committee expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly."

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 922 by adding after line 210 on page 9 the following: "G. W. Hill, for expenses and attorney's fees, \$200.00."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In line 215 strike out the figures "\$400.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$300.00."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In line 216 strike out the figures "\$300.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$200.00," also in said line 216 strike out the figures "\$700.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$500.00."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

In line 223 strike out the figures "\$450.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$250.00;" also in said line 223 strike out the second "\$450.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$250.00."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

In line 224 strike out the figures "\$500.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$400.00."

AMENDMENT No. 6.

In line 225 strike out the figures "\$225.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$150.00;" also in said line 225 strike out the figures "\$725.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$550.00."

AMENDMENT No. 7.

In line 227 strike out the figures "\$500.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$400.00."

AMENDMENT No. 8.

In line 228 strike out the figures "\$620.82" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$520.82."

AMENDMENT No. 9.

In line 232 strike out the figures "\$400.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$300.00."

AMENDMENT No. 10.

In line 232½ amend printed House Bill No. 922 in the Senate by inserting immediately after the line 232 of the printed bill the following: "232½ Elmer A. Perry, attorney for Boulware; fees, \$500.00."

AMENDMENT No. 11.

In line 233 strike out the figures "\$800.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$700.00."

AMENDMENT No. 12.

In line 235 strike out the figures "\$300.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$200.00;" also in said line 235 strike out the figures "\$700.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$600.00."

AMENDMENT No. 13.

In line 242 strike out the figures "\$400.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$300.00;" also in said line 242 strike out the figures "\$900.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$700.00."

AMENDMENT No. 14.

In line 243 strike out the figures "\$978.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$728.00;" also in said line 243 strike out the second "\$978.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$728.00."

AMENDMENT No. 15.

Amend House printed Bill No. 922, section 1, by striking out in line 2, the following words: "Sixty-five thousand, and by striking out in line 3 the words nine hundred eighty-six dollars and six dollars and six cents;" also strike out figures "\$65,986.06" in said line, and insert in lieu thereof the words and figures "Sixty-three thousand, nine hundred and forty dollars and fifty-six cents (\$63,940.56)."

Concurred in by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 419.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of Article V of 'An Act regulating the holding of elections and declaring the result thereof in cities, villages and incorporated towns in this State,' approved June 19, 1885, in force July

1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891, in force July 1, 1891; approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899; and as subsequently amended."

SENATE BILL No. 372.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 71 and 78 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices,' approved April 3, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and as subsequently amended, and to further amend said Act by adding thereto two additional sections to be designated as sections 6a and 130a."

SENATE BILL No. 373.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 29 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910; as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912."

Passed the House June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 6:55 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the Senate went into Executive Session to consider the following:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD.

June 19, 1913.

To the Honorable, The Senate:

I have the honor to nominate and appoint the following:

D. J. Normoyle, Chicago, Cook County, member of the State Board of Arbitration, vice Charles Piez, resigned.

W. O. Edwards, Danville, Public Administrator for Vermilion County, vice H. Ernest Hutton, resigned.

And I respectfully ask your concurrence therein.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

The foregoing message was read, and the question being, "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 42.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Madigan,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	Magill,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Manny,
Brady,	Curtis,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Bailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Macleam,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,			

Yeas—42.

At 6:57 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Manny, the Executive Session arose and the Senate resumed the consideration of business.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 304.

A bill for "An Act to consolidate in the government of the city of Chicago the powers and functions now vested in the towns and park districts and other local authorities having jurisdiction within the territory of said city, to provide for the assumption by the city of Chicago of the debts and liabilities of such towns, park districts and corporate authorities, to make additional provisions concerning parks and to provide revenue for said city."

Together with the following amendments, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 304 in the House, in section 1 of Article II on pages 6 and 7 of the printed bill, by striking from lines 7 and 8 of said section the words "one and eight-tenths per cent of the assessed value (such one and eight-tenths per cent being six-tenths)" and substituting the words "one and seven-tenths per cent of the assessed value (such one and seven-tenths per cent being seventeen-thirtieths)" therefor; also by striking from lines 20 and 20½ of said section the words "one and eight-tenths per cent of such assessed value (such one and eight-tenths per cent being six-tenths)" and substituting the words "one and seven-tenths per cent of such assessed value (such one and seven-tenths per cent being seventeen-thirtieths)" therefor.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 304 in the House in section 2 of Article VI on page 23 of the printed bill by striking out the period after the word "sanitarium" in the fifth line of said section 2 and substituting a colon therefor, and by adding the following after said colon: "*Provided, however, that there shall be appropriated and levied for tuberculosis sanitarium purposes an amount of not less than one-twentieth of one per cent on the assessed value (such one-twentieth of one per cent being one-sixtieth of one per cent of the full value and) the said minimum shall not be construed as a maximum for tuberculosis sanitarium purposes, the spirit of this Act being that in any tax levy the tuberculosis sanitarium shall receive its proper share.*"

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 304 in the House in section 17 of Article 4 by striking out the word "may" in line 12 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "shall."

Strike out the word "may" in line 16 and insert in lieu thereof the word "shall."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 304 in the House in section 4 of Article IV by striking out the words "city government" in lines 3 of page 13 of the printed bill and insert in lieu thereof the words "Federal, State, county, city, town, or other local government."

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend Senate Bill No. 304 in the House in section 7 of Article IV by striking out the word "which" in line 4 on page 13 of the printed bill and insert in lieu thereof the word "and."

Passed the House, as amended, June 19, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The foregoing message was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Glackin moved that the Senate concur in the amendments (which amendments have been printed by the House and copies furnished the Senate).

After debate, the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the amendments to the bill?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; nays, 14.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Beall,	Curtis,	Hearn,	Juul,	Magill,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Carroll,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Chamberlin,	Harris,	Johnson,	Madigan,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Hay,	Jones,		

Yeas—28.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Keller,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Denvir,	Gray,	Manny,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Forst,	Haase,	Shaw,	

Nays—14.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Waage made the following report:

To the President and Members of the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly:

Your committee appointed under Senate Resolution No. 44, to investigate the subject of unclaimed deposits of money, beg, respectively, to report as follows:

Your committee held various and sundry meetings in the city of Chicago, and by subpoena brought before it officials of all the leading banks of Chicago doing business under the laws of the State, and interrogated them fully as to the subject matter contained in the resolution.

The committee decided to limit the inquiry to funds and deposits, which has remained in the banks, and where there had been no addition made thereto by a deposit of money or a chose or choses in action, or lessened by a withdrawal of any portion thereof, for a period of seven years or more.

The bank officials responded readily to the demands of the committee and furnished partial statements of such balances.

Based upon the investigation made, it would appear that one bank alone has about \$1,000,000.00 of funds where no transaction has taken place for a period of seven years, and that the total amount of such balances in all of the banks in the State under State jurisdiction would aggregate many million dollars.

The accounts designated as unclaimed balances and in which no transaction had taken place, dated back all the way from seven up to more than forty years.

It is only fair to state, however, that while the bank ledgers showed the accounts inactive, upon further inquiry, it appeared that in many instances the claimant or depositor was known to the bank officials and was an active customer of the bank in other departments than the one in which the aforementioned account was kept, and the committee is, therefore, unable by any process of reasoning to arrive at any definite conclusion as to what percentage of these funds are actually alive or dead.

The committee is of the opinion, however, that large sums of money are remaining in the bank depositories of the State of Illinois that are now and will, at all times, remain there unclaimed by the depositors or their heirs or legal representatives.

Legislation upon the subject of unclaimed deposit has been enacted in some of the states of the union and in the Dominion of Canada. In the Dominion of Canada a law is in force requiring banks to make a report to the Minister of Finance, of dividends, unclaimed balances and drafts of the bills of exchange remaining unpaid in the chartered banks in respect to which no transactions have taken place or upon which no interest has been paid for five years and upwards; whereupon a report is issued, in book form, by the Minister of Finance giving the names and last known addresses of the depositors, together with the amounts of the balances.

Your committee would further report that they gave some attention to the subject of Safety Deposit Companies and found that moneys and valuables were and are frequently left in the vaults of such depositories without being subsequently claimed.

Upon such investigation as the committee has been able to make relative to the subject matter, your committee would respectively recommend that the next General Assembly enact adequate legislation dealing with the subject of unclaimed funds and deposits remaining in banks and other depositories, and moneys or valuables remaining in Safety Deposit Companies, and in that connection, would recommend that where no transactions have taken place with reference to the deposit of moneys for a period of five or seven years, that the depositories be required to make reports, from time to time, to the Auditor of Public Accounts, giving the names and last known addresses of depositors together with the amounts remaining unclaimed, and that the Auditor thereupon issue reports, from time to time, containing the facts stated in such reports; and in addition thereto, where no claimant shall appear for such funds for a period of time, after the publication of such reports, said banks or depositories be required to pay the unclaimed deposits over to the State Treasurer to be held and disposed of in such manner as by legislation shall be directed.

The committee deem it fair to state that there was practically unanimity of opinion among the bank officials examined, that funds that were altogether unclaimed, shall, never at any time, become and remain the absolute property of the depository.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] JOHN WAAGE, *Chairman*;
A. J. OLSON,
R. J. BARR,
JOHN BRODERICK,
AL. F. GORMAN.

At 7:25 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Bailey, the Senate took a recess until 9:00 o'clock p. m.

9:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

Senate reconvened.

At the request of Senator Hearn, the following communication was spread on the Journal:

H. DOLLARHIDE,
Sales Manager.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
THE BOARD OF PRISON INDUSTRIES.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 12, 1913.

Hon. James H. Paddock,
Secretary of the Senate,
Springfield, Illinois.

DEAR SIR—Complying with Senate Resolution No. 66, directing the Clerk of the Board of Prison Industries of Illinois to send to the Senate, not later than Tuesday, May 13th, a statement showing the names of all persons em-

played as sales agents by the board, during the last three years, together with the amount paid them, and the amount of the sales made by each person, and the prison from which the articles sold were furnished.

I respectfully submit the following report taken from the records of this office:

Name.	Sales of School Furniture.	Amount Salary Received.
John C. Brooks	\$11,623 53	\$3,875 00
S. A. Miller	8,901 47	1,200 00
Thomas J. Clark	None	3,485 00
J. F. Arnold	None	883 25
Edward Hardt	None	789 61
D. B. Breed	None	450 00
L. T. Yeargin	None	400 00
J. W. Dinneen	None	300 00
J. W. Robinson	None	200 00
H. C. Auman	None	200 00
Philip Monier	None	150 00

School furniture above sold furnished by the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet.

Respectfully submitted,

H. DOLLARHIDE,

Sales Manager.

P. S.—John C. Brooks is the only one of the above persons in the employ of this board at the present time.

H. D.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE MESSAGES.

The following message was taken up for consideration:

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 395.

A bill for "An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to connect their ditches, drains, levees, or other works, and to provide for the apportionment of the cost of the construction, operation and maintenance of the work of a drainage district where lands in an adjoining district are benefited thereby, and to repeal an Act therein named."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 395 in the House, in the printed bill, by inserting after the period after the word "hearing" in line No. 9 of section 4, the following:

"Also, at least 7 days before the time fixed for said hearing, the said clerk of said court shall mail, postage prepaid, to each one of the property owners in said drainage districts, a notice of the time, place and general purpose of said hearing: *Provided*, that where the land owners are unknown or their address cannot upon diligent inquiry be found, then the service herein by posting and publication shall be sufficient service."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 395, in the House, in the printed bill by inserting after the word "posted" in line 11 of section 4, the following: "And the said notice mailed, postage prepaid, to each of said property owners."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 395 in the printed bill, in the House, by adding in line 7 of section 5 after the word "maintainence," the following:

"*Provided*, nothing contained herein shall in any way be construed to prevent or interfere with the right of said drainage districts, or either of same, or any one or more of the interested land owners in either of said districts, from having the decision or judgment of said court reviewed, either upon appeal or writ of error precisely in the same way and under the same rules of law and practice as now appertain to other matters in law or chancery."

Passed the House, as amended, June 19, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the amendments to the bill?" (which amendments have been printed by the House and copies furnished the Senate), and the yeas and nays being called, the Senate concurred by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Landee,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Brady,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Broderick,	Gray,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Haase,	Johnson,	Manny,	Waage,
Compton,	Harris,	Juul,	Meeker,	Womack,
Cornwell,	Hay,	Keller,		

Yeas—33.

House message on Senate Bill No. 22, a bill for "An Act relating to hotels, inns and public lodging houses in cities, villages and incorporated towns in the State of Illinois, having a population of not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, creating the office of State hotel inspector, and providing penalties for the violation thereof,"

Was taken up for consideration.

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the following amendments to the bill?" (which amendments have been printed by the House and copies furnished the Senate):

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 22, by striking out in the title thereof, all after the word "Illinois," in the second line.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 22, by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "Every building or structure kept, used or maintained as, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be an inn, hotel or public lodging house or place where sleeping accommodations are furnished for hire to transient guests, whether with or without meals in which ten (10) or more rooms are used for the accommodation of guests shall, for the purpose of this Act, be defined to be a hotel and whenever the word hotel shall occur in this Act it shall be construed to mean every such structure as is described in this section.

Sec. 2. All beds for the accommodation of guests in any hotel shall be provided with a sufficient supply of clean bedding and with clean sheets, each of which shall be at least eighty-one inches wide and ninety-nine inches long. All beds shall be provided with clean sheets as often as the same shall be assigned to different persons.

Sec. 3. Each and every hotel having a public washroom shall keep therein at all times a sufficient supply of individual clean towels in a place in sight of, and easy of access to guests. Also, at least two clean towels in each room, each day.

Sec. 4. Whenever any room in any hotel shall have been occupied by any person having a contagious or infectious disease, the said room shall be thoroughly fumigated and all bedding therein thoroughly disinfected before said room shall be occupied by any other person, but in any event, such room shall not be let to any person for at least forty-eight hours after such fumigation or disinfection.

Sec. 5. Every hotel shall be well drained, constructed and plumbed, according to sanitary rules to be established by the State Board of Health and shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition and free from effluvia arising from any sewer, drain, privy or other source within the control of the owner, manager, agent or other person in charge; and shall be provided with water closets or privies properly screened for the separate use of males and females, which water closets or privies shall be disinfected as often as may be necessary to keep them, at all times, in a sanitary condition.

Sec. 6. Every owner, manager, agent or person in charge of a hotel, who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00), nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days, nor more than three months, or both, and every day that such hotel is carried on in violation of this Act, shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 7. The State Board of Health shall cause to be printed and shall forward to each hotel, inn and public lodging house coming under the provisions of this Act, a sufficient number of copies of this Act, so as to enable the management of the said hotel, inn or public lodging house to post one notice in a conspicuous place in each room used for lodging purposes, and the said management shall cause the said notices so sent to be posted as provided for in this section.

Sec. 8. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

And the yeas and nays being called, it was decided by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Keller,	Olson,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Landee,	Piercy,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Waage,
Cleary,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Compton,	Harris,	Juul,		

Yeas—38.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 361.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 18 of 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905;

as amended by an Act approved April 19, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907; as amended by an Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 361 in House by inserting in line 12 of the printed bill after the word "commissioner" the following, viz: "and the chief examiner shall receive a salary of not less than \$2,500.00 nor more than \$4,000.00."

Passed the House, as amended, June 19, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Manny, the foregoing message was taken up for consideration.

The question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" (which amendments have been printed by the House and copies furnished the Senate), and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 38.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Juul,	Olson,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Hay,	Keller,	Piercy,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Madigan,	Waage,
Clark,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,	Jones,		

Yeas—38.

On motion of Mr. Juul, the following message was taken up for consideration:

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 32.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and repealing certain Acts therein named."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 1 of Senate Bill No. 32 in the House by striking out all after the word "assembly" in line 2 of section 1 in the printed bill and substituting therefor the following:

That whenever any area of contiguous territory lying wholly within one county contains one or more natural forests or parts thereof and one or more cities, towns or villages, such territory may be incorporated as a forest preserve district in the following manner, to wit:

Any five hundred legal voters residing within the limits of such proposed district may petition a circuit judge of the county in which such proposed district lies, to cause the question to be submitted to the legal voters of

such proposed district whether or not it shall be organized as a forest preserve district under this Act, such petition shall be addressed to the circuit judge or judges of the county in which such proposed forest preserve district is situated and shall contain a definite description of the territory intended to be embraced in such district, and the name of such district. Upon the filing of such petition in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which such territory is situated, it shall be the duty of such circuit judge, to whom such petition is assigned, to fix a day and hour for the public consideration thereof, which shall not be less than fifteen days after the filing of such petition. Such circuit judge shall cause a notice of the time and place of such public consideration to be published three successive days in some newspaper having a general circulation in the territory proposed to be placed in such district. The date of the last publication of such notice shall not be less than five days prior to the time set for such public hearing. At the time and place fixed for such public hearing said circuit judge shall sit and hear any person owning property in such proposed district who desires to be heard, and if said circuit judge shall find that all of the provisions of this Act have been complied with, he shall cause to be entered upon the records of the circuit court of such county, an order fixing and defining the boundaries and the name of such proposed district in accordance with the prayer of the petition. In the event that any other petition or petitions for the organization of a forest preserve district or districts in the same county shall be filed under this Act before the time fixed for the public hearing of the first petition, said circuit judge shall postpone the public consideration of the first petition so that the hearing of all said petitions shall be set for the same day and hour. In any county where there are two or more judges sitting at the time of filing such first petitions the clerk of said circuit court shall cause all petitions filed subsequent to said first petition to be assigned to the judge to whom said first petition is assigned so that all such petitions may be heard by the same judge.

Should two or more petitions be filed under this Act and come on for hearing at the same time and it shall be found by said circuit judge that any of the territory embraced in any one of said petitions is included in or contiguous with the territory embraced in any other petition or petitions, said circuit judge may include all of the territory described in such petitions in one district and shall fix the name proposed in the petition first filed as the name for said district. After the entry of the order fixing and defining the boundaries and the name of such proposed district, it shall be the duty of said circuit judge to order to be submitted to the legal voters of such proposed district at any special or general election held therein, the question of the organization of such proposed district and he shall give notice thereof by causing ten notices of such election to be posted in public places within such proposed district, and one notice thereof to be published at least five days prior to the date of such submission in some newspaper having a general circulation in the proposed district. Said notices shall contain a definite description of the territory intended to be embraced in such district, and the name of such district.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section 2 of Senate Bill No. 32 in the House so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. The ballots to be used at such election shall be substantially in the following form:

<p>"Shall there be organized a forest preserve district in accordance with the order of the judge of the circuit court of.....county, under the date of the.....day of....., 191..., to be known as (insert here the name of the proposed district as entered in the order of the judge of the circuit court) and described as follows: Insert description of proposed district as entered in the order of the judge of the circuit court)."</p>	Yes	
	No	

The returns of such election in each of the proposed districts shall be made to the clerk of the circuit court of such county and shall be canvassed by him and he shall cause a statement of the result of such election in each district to be entered upon the records of the circuit court of such county, and if a majority of the votes cast in any district upon such question is found to be in favor of the organization of such forest preserve district, such forest preserve district shall thenceforth be deemed an organized forest preserve district under this Act.

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend Senate Bill No. 32 in the House by adding after the word "please" in line 24 of section 3 of the printed bill the following:

In case the boundaries of any such district are co-extensive with the boundaries of any county, city, village, incorporated town or sanitary district, the corporate authorities of such county, city, village, incorporated town or sanitary district shall have and exercise the powers and privileges and perform the duties and functions of the commissioners provided for herein and in such case no commissioners shall be appointed for such district. Such corporate authorities shall act without any other pay than that already provided by law.

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Bill No. 32 in the House, section 3 of the printed bill, in line 7, after the word "within," by striking out the words "sixty days" and inserting the words "ninety days and not sooner than sixty days."

Passed the House, as amended, June 19, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

And the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" (which amendments have been printed by the House and copies thereof furnished the Senate), and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gorman,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Juul,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Maclean,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,	Magill,	Womack,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

On motion of Mr. Maclean, the following message was taken up for consideration:

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 283.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the preparation, manufacture, packing, storing or distributing of food intended for sale, or sale of food, under insanitary, unhealthful or unclean conditions or surroundings, to create a sanitary inspection, to declare that such conditions shall constitute a nuisance and to provide for the enforcement thereof,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 9a."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 283, in the House, by striking out all of section 1, after the word "distributed" in line 20 of the printed bill and in lieu thereof, inserting the following: "*Provided, however,* that all restaurants and bakeries maintained in any railway depot, for the purpose of furnishing and providing meals and food for the traveling public, shall be subject only to all such rules and regulations regarding lighting, draining, plumbing and ventilation and sanitary health conditions, as may be prescribed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of the State of Illinois, and such commission is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe all such necessary rules and regulations, and regulate such restaurants and bakeries."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend Senate Bill No. 283, by striking out "section 9a."
Passed the House, as amended June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" (which amendments have been printed by the House and copies thereof furnished the Senate), and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28; Nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Curtis,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Brady,	Dailey,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Landee,	Stewart,
Clark,	Franklin,	Hearn,		

Yeas—28.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday, Compton,

Nays—2.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the following message was taken up for consideration:

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 575.

A bill for "An Act for county road system of building streets, roads and boulevards, in cities, towns and villages, in the State of Illinois."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In the title, strike out the words "cities, towns and villages in the State of Illinois," and insert in lieu thereof the words "counties of 500,000 population or more."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Upon a majority vote of the members of the county board of counties with a population of 500,000 or more, said county board may adopt the county road system. On adoption of the county road system, the said county board of such county shall appoint three county road commissioners, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years and one for a term of four years.

Sec. 2. Any person appointed county road commissioner shall, within ten days after being notified in writing, by the clerk of such county, of his appointment, take and subscribe a constitutional oath of office and file the same with said clerk.

Sec. 3. Each and every county road commissioner shall be required to execute and give official bond in such amount as the county board may determine. The expense of securing such bond, if any, to be paid by the county.

Sec. 4. The terms of office of the commissioners appointed under this Act shall commence immediately upon the filing of such oath of office.

Sec. 5. No member of the county board shall be eligible to the office of county road commissioner, and such office shall not be held by the same person at the same time.

Sec. 6. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of the county road commissioner, the county board may appoint a commissioner to fill such vacancy. Each commissioner shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified.

The county board shall fix the compensation of such commissioners.

Sec. 7. A majority of the members of the board of county road commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time. The board may adopt such rules and regulations for calling and holding meetings and for the transaction of business as they may deem best. They shall annually appoint one of their number chairman to hold during the pleasure of the board. Such board shall be known as the "board of county road commissioners of the county of" and by that name, may sue and be sued. Process may be served on the chairman or clerk of the board. The clerk of the county board shall be clerk of the board of county road commissioners and shall keep records and accounts of the board and preserve its files in the manner directed by the board.

Sec. 8. No member of the board of county road commissioners shall directly or indirectly, either personally or as a member of a firm or stockholder in any corporation, be interested as contractor or employee, in any contract entered into or work carried on by or for such board or in property purchased or sold by or for such board: *Provided, however,* that this section shall not be construed to prevent purchase of land for a road from a member of the board.

Sec. 9. Said board of commissioners may employ such superintendents, engineers, servants and laborers and purchase such machinery, tools and appliances and material as shall be needed in their work.

Sec. 10. Such board of county road commissioners may lay out such new roads within the county as they may deem necessary. Such roads shall not be less than forty feet in width. No township or village road can be taken over by the county road commissioners without the consent of the authorities of such village or township.

Sec. 11. Said board may also change the width or the location or straighten the line of any road over which they take jurisdiction. If, in laying out, widening, changing, or straightening of any road, it shall become neces-

sary to take private property, the said board shall cause a survey of such proposed road to be made, together with an accurate description of the land required therefor. Thereupon they shall endeavor to agree with each owner, resident of said county, for the purpose of a right of way over his land, included within such description. If they are able to agree with the owner thereof, they may purchase the same, and pay therefor out of the funds under their control, and such lands shall then be conveyed to the county for the use and purpose of a road.

Sec. 12. Whenever said board shall be unable to agree with any person interested in any parcel of such land, or such person shall be unknown or a non-resident of the county, or a minor, or an insane or incompetent person, the board may present to the circuit court or probate court of the county a petition, describing the proposed road and each parcel of land necessary therefor which they have been unable to acquire, giving the name of each person interested in each parcel so far as known and praying for the appointment of three commissioners to determine the necessity of such proposed road, the necessity of taking each parcel therefor, and to appraise the damages to be paid as compensation for such taking of each parcel for road purposes. The court shall appoint a guardian *ad litem* for any minor, insane or incompetent person interested in the proceedings. The guardian shall be a resident of the county. Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall make an order fixing a day for the hearing on such petition, which shall not be less than three weeks thereafter. Such order shall recite the names of the persons mentioned in the petition, the description of each parcel of land, and state the purpose of petition. Such order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published and circulated in the county as near as any to the land in question, to be designated by the court, and notices thereof shall be served on each person named in the petition interested in the land who resides within the county, and upon each such guardian, at least ten days before the day of hearing. Such service may be made personally or by leaving at the place of residence of the person to be served. Proof of publication and service may be made by affidavit of such person or persons having knowledge of the facts. Such proof shall be filed with the court on the day of the hearing, and thereupon the court shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter involved in the proceedings and of the parties interested therein.

Sec. 13. On the day of hearing, the court shall hear the parties and appoint three disinterested persons commissioners, herein called court commissioners, whose duty it shall be to determine the necessity of such proposed road and the necessity for taking each such parcel of land described in the petition therefor, and if they shall decide that it is necessary, then to appraise the damages to be paid as compensation for the taking of each such parcel of land. The court commissioners shall be sworn to faithfully discharge their duty. The court shall fix the time and place for the first meeting of such court commissioners, and require their attendance; it may also authorize the court commissioners to adjourn their meetings from time to time not later than to a day to be named, and shall fix the time for filing the report of such court commissioners.

Sec. 14. The court commissioners shall meet at the time and place ordered by the court. If all do not appear, a less number may adjourn to a time certain, but no adjournment shall be made to a day later than the time allowed by the court. Such adjournment shall be publicly announced. The court or clerk thereof may issue writs of subpoena to compel the attendance of witnesses before the court or before the said court commissioners. Either one of such court commissioners may administer oaths to witnesses. The court commissioners, at the time fixed by the court or at the time fixed by adjournment shall view the premises described in the petition and hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and render their decision in the premises. They shall report such decision in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, at the time fixed for that purpose. If their decision is that the road is unnecessary or that any part of the land described in the petition is unnecessary to be taken therefor, no further proceedings for the establishment of such road shall be taken for one year

thereafter; if the decision is that the proposed road is necessary, and that such lands are necessary to be taken thereof, they shall appraise the damages to be paid as compensation to each person interested for each such parcel of land.

Sec. 15. The court may, at the time of the filing of the report, or at such other time to which it may adjourn the proceedings on cause shown, set aside the report and refer it back to such court commissioners or appoint other commissioners to retry the questions involved, whereupon such proceedings shall be held as are hereinbefore provided for. The court may permit the amendment of any petition, affidavit, order, report or proceedings filed or had in the premises in such manner as shall be just and proper; it may fill any vacancy that shall occur among the court commissioners; it may permit a defective proceeding to be set aside and other proceedings in compliance with the law to be had in place thereof; it may adjourn such proceedings or any part thereof from time to time, and may make all such reports in the premises as may be just and proper to further and accomplish the purpose thereof.

Sec. 16. After the court shall confirm the report of the court commissioners, it shall enter an order authorizing the board of county road commissioners to pay over the several sums awarded for damages, and the board shall pay the same accordingly. Such payment shall be made in money to the several persons entitled thereto, and if refused, or if there be no person properly authorized to receive same, it shall be deposited as directed by the court. Upon filing proof of payment or deposit as ordered, the court shall prepare a certificate under its seal, signed by the judge, reciting briefly the proceedings that have been had, giving the names of the parties interested, describing the lands taken for such road, the award of damages therefor and the payment or deposit of the money, and deliver the same to the board of county road commissioners, and thereupon the title to such land shall be deemed vested in the county to be used for road purposes only. Such certificate shall be recorded in the book of deeds, in the office of the register of deeds. Such certificate, certification or the record thereof or a certified copy of such record, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts recited therein, and of title to such lands in the county and of the right of the board of county road commissioners to construct and maintain a road thereon. The court shall fix the compensation of the court commissioners, not to exceed three dollars per day and determine the amount of necessary expenses incurred in connection with such proceedings which shall be paid by the county road commissioners.

Sec. 17. Any road heretofore laid out, or any part thereof, shall become a county road if the board of county road commissioners shall at any time so determine and in passing through, or on the line between townships and incorporated villages, and streets or parts of streets of such villages may be adopted as a county road, with consent of the proper authorities of such village or villages. The vote of the county road commissioners in respect to such determination shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered at large on the records of said county road commissioners. Notice of such determination shall be forthwith given by the clerk to the highway commissioner of each township and the highway authorities of each village in which said road or any part thereof is situated, and published in some newspaper printed and circulated in the county, once in each week for three successive weeks. Proof of such service and publication may be made by affidavit or record, shall be *prima facie* evidence of its contents. After service and publication of such notice, the board of county road commissioners shall have sole and exclusive jurisdiction and control of such road so embraced within such determination, and the township or municipality within which same is situated shall be relieved from all responsibility therefor. Immediately after laying out or taking control of a road, said board shall give the same a name by which it shall afterwards be known in their proceedings. The board of county road commissioners of any county which has adopted the county road system, are

hereby authorized and empowered to, at any time, abandon and discontinue any county road, or any part thereof, by a majority vote of the county road commissioners in respect to such abandonment and discontinuance, shall be taken and entered and notice thereof given, in the same manner as required in this action, in cases where roads are adopted. After proceedings to discontinue and abandon have been had, the jurisdiction and control of such road shall revert to the ownership or municipality within which same is situated, which prior to the time of its adoption as a county road had jurisdiction and control thereof, and the county shall be relieved from the responsibility therefor.

Sec. 18. Said board of county road commissioners shall have authority to grade, drain, gravel or macadamize any road under their control, or to place thereof any other form of improvement which in their judgment may be best and may extend and enlarge such improvements; they shall have authority to construct bridges and culverts on the line of such road, and to repair and maintain the said roads, bridges, and culverts; they shall have all the authority in respect to such roads, bridges and culverts which is vested in highway officers in townships. Said board of county road commissioners may maintain in their own name an action for any injury to any county road or any part of the whole width thereof, as laid out and established, or any part of the improvement thereon. All moneys recovered in such action shall be paid to the county treasurer and be credited to the county road fund. In all cases involving the expenditure of an amount greater than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for the building, rebuilding or repairing of roads or bridges, the board of county road commissioners shall advertise for sealed proposals for such work. The board shall have the right to reject any and all bids, and may do the work by day labor, purchasing the necessary tools and material and employing labor therefor: *Provided, however*, in case the board shall decide to do the work by day labor the plans and specifications, together with all bids received thereon, and the reason in writing for not letting the job by contract, shall be filed in the office of the county commissioners.

Sec. 19. On or before the first day of December of each year the board of county road commissioners shall make a report to the county board of the road improvements, which they contemplate carrying on the following year, specifying and itemizing the roads and parts of roads which they propose to improve, stating in said report the probable cost of improving each of said roads.

Sec. 20. The county board shall pass upon said report and by a majority vote they can adopt or reject all or part of said report, and substitute other roads to be improved other than those specified in said report by the county road commissioners.

Sec. 21. The county board shall appropriate at their annual meeting each year such sum or sums as they may deem necessary for building roads. In counties of 500,000 population or more, such sum or sums shall not be less, however, than \$125,000. Such money shall be paid out only on the order of the county road commissioners and said orders shall pass through the hands of the road and bridge committee, and be countersigned by the chairman of said committee and also through the hands of the finance committee, as all other bills do, in accordance with the rules of said county boards.

Sec. 22. The board of county road commissioners shall have the power to assist townships or villages in building roads, other than county roads, by the loaning of machinery and otherwise, by any equitable arrangement they may make between themselves and the township or village officials, said arrangement to be in the form of a contract or written agreement, to be approved by the road and bridge committee.

Sec. 23. It is hereby made the duty of the county to keep in reasonable repair so that they shall be reasonably safe and convenient for public travel, all county roads, bridges and culverts that are within their jurisdiction, and under their care and control, and which are open to public travel. The provisions of law shall apply to the county, respecting the

liability of townships, villages, cities and corporations for damages for injuries resulting in the performance of the same duty, respecting roads under their control. Service shall be made upon the chairman of the county board or the clerk of the county made defendant therein, which shall be named in the process as the county of.....and any judgment obtained thereon against the county shall be audited and paid, as are other claims against such county.

Sec. 24. An accurate account shall be kept under the direction of the board of county road commissioners of all moneys disbursed by it, and a final statement thereof, together with a complete statement in detail of all work done, the right of way required and the road constructed by said board shall be made to the county board at their annual meeting each year.

Sec. 25. The board of county road commissioners shall have no authority to contract indebtedness for repairing or building county roads in excess of money appropriated or available for that purpose, nor shall they have authority to contract for or build any road or piece of road not authorized by the county board under another provision of this Act.

Sec. 26. The board of county road commissioners or county board are authorized to accept absolute or conditional donations to the county funds to be used in the construction of county roads and said funds so donated shall be held as a separate fund to be used only in accordance with the terms upon which the donation was made and the same when the terms of the donation permit shall be held to be the same as if raised by taxation and appropriated by the county for the purpose of building roads on which the county pays whole or part the cost thereof.

Sec. 27. Wherever the term "county board" is used herein it shall refer to and be defined as the board of county commissioners or board of supervisors, as the case may be.

Sec. 28. The provisions of this Act shall apply to the construction of such roads only that connect with or are a continuation of State aid roads.

Passed the House, as amended, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

And the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" (which amendments have been printed by the House and copies thereof furnished the Senate) and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Jones,	Madigan,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Stewart,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hay,	Landee,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Carroll,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Womack,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—31.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, the following message was taken up for consideration:

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 515.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 1, 6, 7 and 9 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to enable cities and villages to establish and maintain public tuberculosis sanitariums,' approved March 7, 1908, in force July 1, 1908, as amended by an Act approved March 12, 1909, in force March 12, 1909."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

Amend Senate Bill No. 515 by adding after the word "regulations" in line 66 on page 4, section 7, the following:

"Provided, however, that no person so afflicted shall be compelled to enter such sanitarium or any of its branches, dispensaries or other auxiliary institutions without his consent in writing first having been obtained, or in case of a minor or one under a disability the consent in writing of the parents, guardian or conservator as the case may be."

Passed the House, as amended, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" (which amendments have been printed by the House and copies thereof furnished the Senate) and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 36.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Hurley,	Madigan,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Denvir,	Harris,	Jones,	Shaw,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Juul,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hearn,	Landee,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Clark,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Womack,
Cleary,				

Yeas—36.

On motion of Mr. Helm, the following message was taken up for consideration:

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 616.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 3 and 4 of an Act entitled, 'An Act fixing and providing for the payment of the salaries of state's attorneys and their assistants, defining their duties, providing for the appointment of assistants and to provide for the collection and disposition of the fees provided by law to be paid to the state's attorney, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith,' approved June 11, 1912, in force July 1, 1912, and to amend the title of said Act."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amend Senate Bill No. 616 in the House, by striking out after the word "treasury" being the first word in line 16 of section 3 of said bill, the following words: "And become a part of the general county fund" and by adding in lieu thereof, the following: "Which said fund shall be held as a special fund to be paid out and distributed as follows: Out of said fund the salaries of the state's attorney and all assistant state's attorneys shall be paid, or so much thereof as said fund will meet, the balance of said salaries, if any, to be paid by said county as herein otherwise provided: *And, further provided,* that on July 1st of each year, the county treasurer shall, if there remain in said fund after paying said salaries then due and lawful employees of said state's attorney's office and other legal expenses, of said state's attorney's office, and retaining a sum sufficient to pay one quarterly payment of said salaries, and balance, pay over said balance to

the County Superintendent of Schools of said county to be by him turned into and to become a part of the distributable school fund of said county, to be by said county superintendent distributed as now provided by law in relation to said distributable school fund."

Passed the House, as amended, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

And the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" (which amendments have been printed by the House and copies thereof furnished the Senate) and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32 [34].

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Gorman,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Dailey,	Gray,	Juul,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Haase,	Landee,	Waage,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hay,	Maclean,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Madigan,	

Yeas—32 [34].

On motion of Mr. Helm, the following message was taken up for consideration:

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 398.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections two (2), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), seventeen-b (17b), seventeen and one-half (17½), twenty-six and one half (26½) thirty-four and one-half (34½), thirty-seven (37), forty-four (44), forty-seven (47), fifty-one (51), fifty-nine (59), and sixty-two (62), and to repeal sections fifty-two (52), fifty-three (53), and fifty-four (54) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes, and to provide for the organization of drainage districts,' approved and in force May 29, 1879; as amended by an Act approved June 30, 1885, in force July 1, 1885; as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; as amended by an Act approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895; as amended by an Act approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901; as amended by an Act approved May 14, 1903, in force July 1, 1903; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 20, 1907; as amended by an Act approved and in force May 29, 1909."

Together with the following amendments in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend by striking out all words and figures in lines 44 to 54, inclusive.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend by striking out all words and figures in lines 96 to 115, both inclusive.

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend by striking out all words between the word "thereby" in line 154 and the word "provided" in line 159.

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend by striking out all of words and figures in lines 325 to 340, both inclusive.

AMENDMENT No. 5.

Amend by striking out all words between the word "order" in line 385 and the word "upon" in line 389.

AMENDMENT No. 6.

Also amend by striking out all words between the word "representative" in line 411 and the word "and" in line 414.

AMENDMENT No. 7.

Amend by striking out all words and figures in lines 419 to 436, both inclusive.

AMENDMENT No. 8.

Amend by striking out all words and figures in lines 437 to 469, both inclusive.

AMENDMENT No. 9.

Amend section 2 by striking out the words "of which this is an amendment", as they appear between the word "Act" and the word "be" in line 2 of said section.

AMENDMENT No. 10.

Amend the title by striking out the following words and figures, to wit: "eleven (11)," "fourteen (14)," "thirty-four and one-half (34½)," "forty-seven (47)."

AMENDMENT No. 11.

Amend Senate Bill No. 398 by inserting after the word "therefor" in line 485 of section 1 of the printed bill, the following: "*Provided*, that no sub-district organized upon the petition or report of the commissioners shall include territory embraced within the corporate limits of any city, village or incorporated town, unless, however, the proposition whether said territory shall be so embraced shall have been submitted to the legal voters residing within said territory and said proposition shall have received favorably a majority of the votes cast at an election called for that purpose by the commissioners and held within said territory."

AMENDMENT No. 12.

Amend Senate Bill No. 398 by striking out the word "imperative" in line 492 of section 1 of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 13.

Amend Senate Bill No. 398 by inserting in line 499 between the word "report" where it first appears in said line and the following word "the" the following: "*Provided*, said sum to be expended shall in no case exceed the sum of \$500.00."

Passed the House, as amended, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

And the question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of their amendments to the bill?" (which amendments have been printed by the House and copies thereof furnished the Senate) and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Harris,	Hurley,	Landee,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Johnson,	Lundberg,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Jones,	Maclean,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Juul,	Olson,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Keller,	Waage,
Clark,	Glackin,			

Yeas—27.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the following message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration:

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following preamble and joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 40.

WHEREAS, The Forty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois adopted an Act providing for a State Park Commission, and

WHEREAS, Upon the taking effect of said Act the then Governor of this State, Hon. Chas. S. Deneen, appointed the members of the first commission, one of whom was the late Rev. D. L. Crowe, of Kewanee, Illinois, and

WHEREAS, The said Rev. D. L. Crowe, upon his appointment to said commission gave much of his time, energy and ability toward carrying out the duties imposed upon said commission and toward the securing of and the establishment of the first State park owned by the State of Illinois at Starved Rock, and

WHEREAS, Upon the establishment of the said Starved Rock State Park and the completion of his duties as a State Park Commissioner, his health having become impaired, he left for Europe seeking improvement, but by reason of his arduous duties on said commission and his delaying the proposed trip until the object of the State Park Act was consummated, he failed to recover his health and died in the city of Rome, Italy, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1912, and

WHEREAS, His brother, Rev. John Crowe, of Jacksonville, Illinois, has a handsomely framed and enlarged picture of the late Rev. D. L. Crowe which he offers to present to the State of Illinois, and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the Forty-eighth General Assembly that on account of the great services rendered this State by the late Rev. D. L. Crowe as a member of the State Park Commission, and by reason of his standing as a citizen and clergyman, this kind offer should be accepted and that the most appropriate place to keep such picture is in the Administration building, at Starved Rock State Park; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That the kind offer made of the picture of the late Rev. D. L. Crowe be accepted, and that the State Park Commission is hereby directed to accept said picture and to keep and preserve it in a suitable place in the Administration building at Starved Rock State Park; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives certify a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the said State Park Commission.

Adopted by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The pending question being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the Resolution?" it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the following message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration:

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has refused to concur with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 152.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation; approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909; and to add an additional section thereto to be known as section 5, and to amend the title of said Act."'

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend section 1 by striking out the word "eight" in lines 15 and 17 thereof, and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section 1 by inserting after the word "day" in lines 16 and 18 the following: "or more than fifty-four hours in any one week."

Non-concurred in by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

Mr. Jones moved that the Senate recede from its amendments to the bill, and the yeas and nays being called, the vote resulted as follows: Yeas, 21; Nays, 20.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Curtis,	Hay,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Keller,	Shaw,
Carroll,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Madigan,	Tossey,
Cleary,	Harris,	Jones,	Magill,	Woodard,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—21.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Gray,	Landee,	Olson,
Dailey,	Compton,	Haase,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Denver,	Hamilton,	Maclean,	Waage,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Womack,

Nays—20.

Before the President of the Senate announced the result of the foregoing vote, Mr. Waage raised the point of order that under the Constitution, it required a majority of all the Senators elected to recede from the amendments.

The President of the Senate announced that his decision on the point of order would be held in abeyance until he could consult the Attorney General, and thereupon the Senate proceeded to the consideration of

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE THIRD TIME.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, House Bill No. 797, for "An Act relating to insurance brokers,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; Nays, 9.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Harris,	Hurley,	Lundberg,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Brady,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Jones,	Olson,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Juul,	Stewart,
Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Tossey,
Clark,	Gorman,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Campbell,	Carroll,	Hamilton,	Manny,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Haase,	Madigan,	Womack,	

Nays—9.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has acceded to the request of the Senate for a Committee of Conference to consider the differences between the two Houses in regard to the Senate amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 834.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections one (1), four (4), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-five (35), forty-three (43), fifty-one (51), fifty-three (53), fifty-six (56), fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58), and sixty-two (62) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910; as amended by an Act approved May 27, 1912, in force July 1, 1912; and as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912."

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker of the House has appointed as such committee on the part of the House: Messrs. H. A. Shephard, R. E. Wilson, Butts, Burns and Medill McCormick.

Action taken by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

Mr. Magill made the following report, which has been printed:

Your Conference Committee on House Bill No. 834 would respectfully recommend as follows:

First—That the House concur in the Senate amendments numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10.

Second—That Senate Amendment No. 9 be adopted by both House and Senate with the following amendments:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In line 5 of Senate Amendment No. 9 as printed, strike out the words "having a population of less than two hundred thousand."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In line 25 of Senate Amendment No. 9, as printed, insert after the word "town," within the parenthesis, the words "or township."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In line 62 of Senate Amendment No. 9, as printed, insert after the word "township" and without the parenthesis, the word "offices," and in line 60, place the parenthesis between the word "township" and the word "offices."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Amendment No. 9 by adding at the end of said amendment the following: The words "township officers" or "township offices" whenever used in this Act shall be construed to include supervisors and assistant supervisors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. MAGILL, JR.,
JOHN M. CHAMBERLIN,
LOGAN HAY,
AL. F. GORMAN,
W. DUFF PIERCY,

Committee on Behalf of the Senate.

JOHN S. BURNS,
LUCAS I. BUTTS,
MEDILL McCORMICK,
H. A. SHEPHARD,
R. E. WILSON,

Committee on Behalf of the House.

Mr. Magill moved that the report be adopted, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 20; Nays, 22.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Harris,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hay,	Jones,	Magill,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Helm,	Landee,	Olson,
Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Stewart,

Yeas—20.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Brady,	Compton,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Meeker,	Waage,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hurley,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Keller,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Carroll,	Gorman,			

Nays—22.

On motion of Mr. Magill, it was ordered that a Second Conference Committee be appointed to consider the differences of the two Houses in regard to the amendments to House Bill No. 834, and thereupon the Executive Committee, through the President of the Senate announced the re-appointment of the members of the First Conference Committee as the members of the Second Conference Committee.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 330.

A bill for "An Act to prevent the sweeping of railroad cars and taking or removing therefrom any grain or flax seed contained therein."

SENATE BILL No. 428.

A bill for "An Act to authorize insurance companies, incorporated under special charters enacted by the Legislature of Illinois, and empowered to insure against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind, rain, flood, tornado, or by any of said causes, to extend the time of their corporate existence."

SENATE BILL No. 506.

A bill for "An Act to enable cities, villages and incorporated towns subject to or threatened with overflow or inundation to construct, widen, raise, strengthen, improve, repair and maintain levees, protective embankments and structures, to levy and collect an annual tax therefor and to acquire real estate and materials for such purposes."

Passed the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 62.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 91 of an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909."

Passed the House, June 20, 1913, by a two-thirds vote.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 77.

A bill for "An Act to enable cities, towns and villages organized under any general or special law to regulate, license and control wagons and other vehicles."

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend the title to said bill by striking out the words "general or" where they appear in the title.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend section 1 of said bill as printed in the Senate by striking out the words "whether" and "general or" where they appear in the third line of said bill as printed in the Senate.

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend section 1 of said bill by adding thereto the following:

"*Provided*, that no owner of a motor vehicle, except motor trucks and motor driven commercial vehicles, or motor bicycle, who shall have obtained a certificate from the Secretary of State and paid the registration fees as hereinbefore provided, shall be required to pay any tax for vehicles carrying loads or any other tax upon the use of any such motor vehicle or motor bicycle in excess of the sum of \$10.00 per annum for motor vehicles of thirty-five horse-power or less used for the transportation of persons, or more than twenty dollars (\$20.00) per annum for motor vehicles of more than thirty-five (35) horse power used for the transportation of persons.

And, provided, further, that no person shall be required to pay any such vehicle license tax by any municipality in this State, except the municipality in which he resides; and no firm or corporation shall be required to pay any such vehicle license tax in any municipality in this State except the one on which said firm or corporation maintains and conducts its principal place of business in this State."

Concurred in by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following conference committee report:

Your Conference Committee on House Bill No. 834 would respectfully recommend as follows:

First—That the House concur in the Senate amendments numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10.

Second—That Senate Amendment No. 9 be adopted by both House and Senate with the following amendments:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

In line 5 of Senate Amendment No. 9 as printed, strike out the words "having a population of less than two hundred thousand."

AMENDMENT No. 2.

In line 25 of Senate Amendment No. 9 as printed, insert after the word "town," within the parenthesis, the words "or township."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

In line 62 of Senate Amendment No. 9 as printed, insert after the word "township" and without the parentheses, the word "offices," and in line 60 place the parenthesis between the word "township" and the word "offices."

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend Senate Amendment No. 9 by adding at the end of said amendment the following: The words "township offices" or "township offices" wherever used in this Act shall be construed to include supervisors and assistant supervisors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. MAGILL, JR.,
JOHN M. CHAMBERLIN,
LOGAN HAY,
AL. F. GORMAN,
W. DUFF PIERCY,
*Committee on Behalf
of the Senate.*

JOHN S. BURNS,
LUCAS I. BUTTS,
MEDILL McCORMICK,
H. A. SHEPHARD,
R. E. WILSON,
*Committee on Behalf
of the House.*

Adopted by the House June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 761.

A bill for "An Act to amend 'An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns,' (approved and in force March 27, 1889). An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities,

villages and towns and to establish driveways to connect parks with incorporated cities, villages and towns,"

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Strike out the title and insert the following:

"A bill for 'An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns," approved March 27, 1889.'"

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That section one (1) of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns," approved March 27, 1889, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. That the city council in cities, the president and the board of trustees in villages, or the board of trustees in incorporated towns, whether incorporated under the general law, or special charter, shall have the power to designate by ordinance the whole or any part of not to exceed two streets, roads, avenues, boulevards or highways, under their jurisdiction, as a public driveway, to be used for pleasure driving only, and to improve and maintain the same, and also to lay out, establish, open, alter, widen, extend, grade, pave or otherwise improve and maintain not more than two roads, streets, or avenues, and designate the same as pleasure driveways to be used for pleasure driving only: *Provided*, said powers shall only be exercised when the corporate authorities are petitioned thereto by the owners of more than two-thirds of the frontage of land fronting upon said proposed pleasure driveway. And the city council in cities, the president and the board of trustees in villages, or the board of trustees in incorporated towns, whether incorporated under the general law, or special charter, shall have the power to lay out, establish, open, alter, widen, extend, grade, pave or otherwise improve and maintain a driveway or driveways from the corporate limits of any incorporated city, village or town to any park or parks owned by said city, village or town outside its corporate limits, the cost of which driveway or driveways may be paid out of any fund now in the treasury of such city, village or town, acquired under authority of law for park purposes, or out of any fund hereafter acquired under authority of law for park purposes, and for that purpose may acquire the land necessary therefor by purchase, devise or gift, or in case the same cannot be so acquired, may acquire the same by condemnation in the manner provided by the Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the exercise of the right of eminent domain," approved April 10, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts.

Concurred in by the House June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 835.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections four (4), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and thirteen (13) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of senatorial committeemen,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910."

Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 835, in Senate, by striking out the words and figures "nine (9)" in the first line of the title of the printed bill.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 835, in Senate, by striking out all of lines 49 to 83, inclusive, of the printed bill.

Concurred in by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 148.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the licensing of mason contractors and employing masons and to regulate the safe and proper construction of buildings."

Which amendments are as follows:

Amend House Bill No. 148, by striking out of lines 10 and 11, in section 4 of the printed bill, the following words and figures, "two hundred dollars (\$200.00) per annum," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "fixed by the common council of such cities."

Amend House Bill No. 148, by striking out of lines 13 and 14, in section 4 of the printed bill, the following words and figures, "of one hundred dollars (\$100.00)" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "to be fixed by the common council of such cities."

Concurred in by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 474.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act in relation to corporations organized under special charters not for pecuniary profit,' approved April 4, 1901, in force from and after its passage."

SENATE BILL No. 371.

A bill for "An Act to amend section six (6) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to enable cities to establish and maintain public hospitals,' approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891, as amended by an Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

SENATE BILL No. 131.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 5 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same; for prescribing and defining the duties and limiting the powers of such corporations when so organized; and authorizing the same and all railroad companies of this State to own and hold the stock and securities of railroad companies of other states owning connecting lines, as amended by Act approved June 2, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,' by providing for the extension of the term thereof; as amended by Act approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

SENATE BILL No. 417.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor and to repeal a certain Act therein named,' approved February 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898."

SENATE BILL No. 479.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909."

Passed the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 533.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 216 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts."

SENATE BILL No. 365.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school employees' pension fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants."

SENATE BILL No. 558.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment or factory, or laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in this State, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' title as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, approved June 15, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

SENATE BILL No. 60.

A bill for "An Act to provide high school privileges for graduates of the eighth grade."

SENATE BILL No. 275.

A bill for "An Act conferring upon the State Board of Agriculture the power to condemn and take real estate through the exercise of the right of eminent domain."

Passed the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has acceded to the request of the Senate for a second Committee of Conference to consider the differences between the two Houses in regard to the Senate amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 834.

A bill for "An Act to amend sections one (1), four (4), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-five (35), forty-three (43), fifty-one (51), fifty-three (53), fifty-six (56), fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58), and sixty-two (62) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the holding of

primary elections by political parties,' approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910; as amended by an Act approved May 27, 1912, in force July 1, 1912; and as amended by an Act approved and in force March 30, 1912."

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker of the House has appointed as such committee on the part of the House Messrs. Burns, H. A. Shephard, R. E. Wilson, Shaver and Clarke.

Action taken by the House June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following Conference Committee report:

To the Honorable the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned Committee of Conference, appointed to consider the differences between the two Houses, in relation to the Senate amendments to House Bill No. 895, a bill for "An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government until the expiration of the fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly," beg leave to report that we recommend the following as the action to be taken by the Senate and the House of Representatives respectively:

We recommend that the House concur with the Senate in Amendments No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 48, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56½, 57, 57½, 58½, 59, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 76½, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.

We recommend that the Senate recede from Amendments No. 3, 11, 14, 17, 19, 20, 23, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 56, 58, 61, 62, 63, 69, 77½.

Amend Amendment No. 10 by striking out the words and figures, "and 900 respectively;" also "and 1020 respectively."

Amend Amendment No. 12 by striking out the figures "3300" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "2500."

Amend Amendment No. 22 by adding to the end the words "no part of which shall be used for the payment of salaries."

Amend Amendment No. 22½ by striking out in lines 2 and 3 the words "the interiors and" and in line 5 strike out the figures "25,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "15,000."

Amend Amendment No. 24 to read as follows:

In line 124 of House Bill 895 in the Senate, after the words, symbol and figures "\$1,000" by adding "to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of installing three modern electric elevators in the State House, the work to be let by contract to the lowest and best bidder, the sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Amend Amendment No. 27½ to read as follows:

Amend House Bill No. 895 in the Senate by striking out in line 270 of the printed bill, all after the word "office," also all of line 271, also all of line 272 up to and including the words "per annum" after the figures "\$5,600" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"In counties of the third class, one assistant Attorney General in charge of inheritance tax office, \$5,000 per annum; two other assistants, \$4,000 per annum each; one other assistant, \$3,500 per annum."

Amend Amendment No. 40 by striking out in line 3 the figures "500" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "100."

Amend Amendment No. 47½ by striking out in line 567 of the printed bill the words and figures "per annum, \$1,500" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "And assistant examiner, \$2,200 per annum."

Amend Amendment No. 60 by striking out the word "inspector" in line 4, and all of line 5, up to the word "deficiency." Strike out in line 6 the figures "1,500" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "1,000." Strike out in line 7 the words and figures "inspector, \$300; total, \$2,700" and insert in lieu thereof, "Total, \$1,900."

Amend Amendment 55½ by inserting after the word "Secretary" in lines 2 and 3 the words "And chief examiner."

Amend Amendment No. 78 by adding after the figures "\$175.00" in line 10 the following: "Thomas N. Gorman, \$175.00."

Amend the printed bill by adding at the end of line 705 the following: "For attorney for the Board of Health, \$2,500 per annum; for law clerk, \$900 per annum."

Amend the printed bill by adding after the word "annum" in line 775 the following: "For salary of superintendent, up to May 31, 1913, \$1,000."

Amend line "125" of the printed bill by striking out the figures "\$1,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$2,000."

Amend the printed bill by adding to section 1, paragraph 95, "For Miners and Mechanics Institute, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to prevent accidents in mines and other industrial plants and to conserve resources of the State by the establishment of Illinois Miners and Mechanics Institutes and for the administration and support of the same," approved May 25, 1911, the sum of \$15,000 per annum.

Amend the printed bill by striking out in line 129 of section 1 of the amended bill the figures "\$120,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$140,000."

Amend line 131 of section 1 of the printed amended bill by striking out the figures "\$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$150,000."

Amend line 132 of section 1 of the printed bill by striking out the figures "\$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$55,000."

Amend line 114 of the printed bill by adding "For telephone toll, for members of the General Assembly, the sum of \$1,500."

Amend the printed bill by adding to section 1, paragraph 96, "For witness fees and expenses, John Fitzpatrick, \$14.40; Oscar Nelson, \$14.40; E. N. Nockels, \$14.40; Fred G. Hopp, \$14.40; Thomas F. Kennedy, \$14.40; Mrs. Raymond Robins, \$14.40; F. Donahue, \$14.40; G. A. Kane, \$14.40; Charles Grassell, \$14.40; William Rossell, \$14.40; Margaret Haley, \$4.00; John O'Neil, \$4.00; Dal G. Jones, \$4.00; A. C. Anderson, \$4.00; Dennis Enright, \$4.00.

Amend line 678 by inserting the following words and figures after the word "clerk," "The sum of two hundred dollars to Elin Berg for extra services performed."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. O'CONNOR,
C. S. HEARN,
R. J. BARR,
H. S. MAGILL, JR.,
LOGAN HAY,
C. F. HURBURGH,

DAVID E. SHANAHAN,
EDWARD J. SMEJKAL,
ISRAEL DUDGEON,
BENJ. M. MITCHELL,
R. D. HUNT,
JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,
JOHN M. RAPP,

*Committee on Behalf
of the Senate.*

*Committee on Behalf
of the House.*

Adopted by the House June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following conference committee report:

Your Second Conference Committee on House Bill No. 834 would respectfully recommend as follows:

First—That the House concur in Senate Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Second—That the Senate recede from Senate Amendment No. 9.

Third—That Senate Amendment No. 10 be adopted by both House and Senate amended to read as follows:

"Amend House Bill No. 834, in Senate, by inserting after the word 'district' in line 14 of printed bill the following: 'township officers in townships co-extensive with cities, incorporated towns or villages;' and further amend by striking out all of lines 21 and 22 of printed bill and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'school elections and township elections other than in townships co-extensive with cities, incorporated towns or villages. The words 'township officers' or 'township offices' shall be construed when used in this Act to include supervisors, and assistant supervisors."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. MAGILL, JR.,
AL. F. GORMAN,
LOGAN HAY,
JOHN M. CHAMBERLIN,
W. DUFF PIERCY,

*Committee on Behalf
of the Senate.*

H. A. SHAPHARD,
R. E. WILSON,
JOHN S. BURNS,
HARRY L. SHAVER,
MAURICE J. CLARKE,

*Committee on Behalf
of the House.*

Adopted by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

Mr. Ettelson made the following report, which has been printed:

To the Honorable President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned, a Committee of Conference, appointed to consider the differences between the two houses in relation to the House amendment to Senate Bill No. 274, entitled, "An Act to establish a Joint Legislative Commission," and to define the powers and duties thereof, beg leave to report that we recommend the following as the action to be taken by the Senate and House of Representatives, respectfully:

First—We recommend that the House recede from all its amendments to said Senate Bill No. 274.

Second—We further recommend that the Senate and House adopt amendments to the said bill as the same passed the Senate, as follows: *First*, by striking out the word "Commission" where it appears in the title of the bill, and substituting in lieu thereof the words "Reference Bureau." *Second*. Further amend Senate Bill No. 274 as it passed the Senate by striking out all of said bill after the word "Legislative" in line 3 of said printed bill, and inserting in lieu of said part so stricken out the following: "Reference Bureau composed of the Governor, the Chairman of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House, the Chairman of the Committees on Judiciary of the Senate and of the House. The Governor shall be *ex officio* Chairman of said Reference Bureau.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall serve as a member of said Reference Bureau during the term of office for which he shall have been elected, and those members serving on said Reference Bureau by virtue of being chairman of committees of either House shall serve until the convening of the next General Assembly after their appointment.

Sec. 3. The said Reference Bureau shall meet during the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly and during the intervals between the regular sessions and at such times and places as it may determine. The members of the Bureau shall receive no compensation for their services as members thereof, but shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties out of any money appropriated for the use of the said Reference Bureau.

Sec. 4. The said Reference Bureau shall appoint a secretary, who shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and shall follow no other gainful profession, occupation or employment. The Reference Bureau shall also appoint such other officers, agents and employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and shall fix the compensation of each of its appointees: *Provided*, the salary of the secretary be fixed at a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of said Reference Bureau: a. To establish in the State Capitol a Reference Bureau, which shall be open daily, excepting Sundays and legal holidays, in which shall be collected and kept, in such manner as may make the same readily accessible, such laws, reports, books, periodicals, documents, catalogues, check-lists, digests, summaries of the laws of other states upon current legislation, and such other printed or written matter as may aid the members of the General Assembly in the performance of their official duties:

b. The Reference Bureau shall collect, catalogue, classify, index, completely digest, topically index, check-list and summarize all bills, memorials, resolutions and orders, as well as substitutes and amendments and changes, if any, introduced in each branch of the General Assembly, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been printed, and shall furnish copies of the digest indexed and topically indexed to each member of the General Assembly on Monday of each week during the session of the General Assembly:

c. The said Reference Bureau shall afford to any member of the General Assembly, upon his request, such legal assistance and information as may be practicable in the preparation of bills, memorials, resolutions, orders and amendments, alterations, changes thereto, and revisions and substitutes thereof, proposed to be introduced into the General Assembly by said member:

d. To cause to be prepared, printed and distributed for the use of the members of the General Assembly, a detailed budget of the appropriations which the officers of the several departments of the State Government report to it are required for their several departments for the biennium for which appropriations are to be made by the next General Assembly, together with a comparative statement of the sums appropriated by the preceding General Assembly for the same purposes.

Sec. 6. The officers of the several departments of the State Government shall make duplicate reports by the first day of November next preceding the convening of the regular session of the General Assembly of the appropriations which are required for their several departments for the biennium for which appropriations are to be made by such General Assembly. One of said duplicate reports shall be filed with the Governor, and the other with the secretary of said Reference Bureau.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of State shall provide said Reference Bureau with suitable offices in the State Capitol, convenient to the place of meeting of the General Assembly, and shall further provide said Reference Bureau with the necessary furniture, stationery and supplies.

Sec. 8. The Board of Commissioners for the management of the State Library shall coöperate with the said Reference Bureau and shall make the facilities of said library accessible, so far as practicable, for the use of said Reference Bureau, and are hereby authorized to loan to said Reference Bureau any books, periodicals, documents, reports or other printed or written matter belonging to said library.

Sec. 9. All proper expenses incurred by said Reference Bureau shall be paid out of the appropriations made for its use upon itemized vouchers, drawn by the secretary and approved by the Governor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL A. ETTELSON,
R. J. BARR,
AL. F. GORMAN,
M. H. CLEARY,
LOGAN HAY,

Committee in Senate.

CHARLES A. KARCH,
M. L. IGOE,
MORTON D. HULL,
CHARLES G. HUTCHINSON,
C. F. CLYNE,

Committee in House.

Mr. Ettelson moved that the foregoing Conference Committee report be adopted, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, 7.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Magill,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Harris,	Jones,	Manny,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hay,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Helm,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Womack,

Yeas—30.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Carroll,	Compton,	Hearn,	Keller,	Woodard,
Clark,	Haase,			

Nays—7.

The President of the Senate announced that in regard to the action taken by the Senate on House Bill No. 152, wherein, on the motion of Mr. Jones, to recede, the Senate roll call, stood 21 yeas and nays 20, that he had consulted the Attorney General, who advised him that in order for the Senate to recede from an amendment to a House bill, that it would require a majority of all the Senators elected, and therefore the President announced that on the vote taken the Senate did not recede from their amendments to the bill, 26, not having voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones moved that a committee of five be appointed to act with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to consider the differences of the two Houses in regard to the amendments to the bill.

Mr. Waage moved that Mr. Jones' motion lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 20; nays, 18.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Bailey,	Clark,	Gray,	Helm,	Meeker,
Beall,	Compton,	Haase,	Johnson,	Olson,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Womack,

Yeas—20.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Magill,	Tossey,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Dailey,	Hay,	Juul,		

Nays—18.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, House Bill No. 757, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning compensation of trustees,' approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Juul,	Olson,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Carroll,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Tossey,
Clark,	Haase,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Waage,
Compton,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Brady, House Bill No. 842, for "An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain Acts therein named,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Lundberg,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Haase,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Beall,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Juul,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Waage,
Clark,				

Yeas—26.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Canaday, Woodard,

Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Ettelson, House Bill No. 591, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, and fixing a penalty for violation of the same,' approved June 10, 1885, as amended by an Act approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and as amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Franklin,	Juul,	Shaw,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Landee,	Stewart,
Beall,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Brady,	Denvir,	Helm,	Meeker,	Waage,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Jones,	Olson,	

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Forst, House Bill No. 412, for "An Act to amend Article XII of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts and as amended by an Act approved May 18, 1905, and in force July 1, 1905,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Olson,
Bailey,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Juul,	Shaw,
Beall,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Brady,	Glackin,	Helm,	Manny,	Waage,
Broderick,	Gray,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Haase,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Jones,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Olson, House Bill No. 419, for "An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 14 and 20 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create sanitary districts and to provide for sewage disposal,' approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to further amend said Act by repealing sections 17 and 19 thereof,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 29.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Jones,	Olson,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Haase,	Landee,	Shaw,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Brady,	Forst,	Helm,	Manny,	Waage,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—29.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Olson, House Bill No. 873, for "An Act to amend section 33a of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time,

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Dailey,	Haase,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Olson,
Beall,	Forst,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Shaw,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Helm,	Manny,	Waage,
Clark,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Womack,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Olson, House Bill No. 659, for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend section 1 of article 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization,' approved and in force March 4, 1874,' approved and in force May 14, 1893,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Jones,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Dailey,	Hearn,	Juul,	Olson,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Landee,	Shaw,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,	Waage,
Clark,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Womack,
Compton,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Forst, House Bill No. 814, for "An Act to provide for the branding of articles, goods, wares and merchandise manufactured and produced in the penal and reformatory institutions.

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 3; nays, 22.

Answering present but not voting, 5.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Canaday,	Forst,	Hurley,
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Yeas—3.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Olson,
Bailey,	Franklin,	Johnson,	Maclean,	Piercy,
Compton,	Gray,	Jones,	Manny,	Stewart,
Cornwell,	Hearn,	Juul,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Dailey,	Helm,			

Nays—22.

Answering present but not voting: Messrs.

Brady,	Broderick,	Cleary,	Denver,	Harris,
				Total—5.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, House Bill No. 729, for "An Act to amend and revise section 36 of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto,' approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; title as amended by Act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and as amended by Act approved May 24, 1911, in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 35; Nays, 1.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Clark,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,
Beall,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Olson,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Haase,	Keller,	Stewart,
Canaday,	Denver,	Hamilton,	Landee,	Womack,
Carroll,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Woodard,

Yeas—35.

The following voted in the negative: Mr.

Campbell,

Nays—1.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Mr. Hurburgh called up his motion made to reconsider the vote of the Senate on June 13, 1913, concurring with the House of Representatives in their amendment to Senate Joint Resolution No. 47:

SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION

On motion of Mr. Clark, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 55.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That the Governor appoint a commission of three, one to represent the Agricultural interests, one the Labor interests, and one the Manufacturing interests of the State, to investigate the condition of the aged poor, and the social and industrial conditions relating to poverty and the unemployed, and to report the result of their investigation to the Forty-ninth General Assembly.

By unanimous consent, the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration.

On motion of Mr. Waage, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, House Bill No. 715, for "An Act to enable cities and counties in this State to contribute towards erecting, building, maintaining and supporting non-sectarian public hospitals, located within their respective limits, and to repeal a certain Act therein named."

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 33.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Clark,	Haase,	Jones,	Meeker,
Bailey,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Keller,	Piercy,
Brady,	Forst,	Hearn,	Landee,	Shaw,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Campbell,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Maclean,	Waage,
Canaday,	Gray,	Johnson,		

Yeas—33.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, House Bill No. 310, for "An Act to amend section twenty-eight (28) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Jones,	Shaw,
Bailey,	Ettelson,	Hamilton,	Keller,	Stewart,
Brady,	Forst,	Harris,	Landee,	Tossey,
Broderick,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Waage,
Campbell,	Glackin,	Helm,	Olson,	Womack,
Canaday,	Gray,	Johnson,	Piercy,	Woodard,
Compton,				

Yeas—31.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Helm, House Bill No. 443, for "An Act amending section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by Act approved June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Haase,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Clark,	Hamilton,	Jones,	Piercy,
Beall,	Compton,	Harris,	Juul,	Shaw,
Brady,	Cornwell,	Hearn,	Keller,	Waage,
Broderick,	Dailey,	Helm,	Landee,	Womack,
Campbell,	Ettelson,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Gray,	Hurley,	Meeker,	

Yeas—34.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Womack, House Bill No. 682, for "An Act making it a misdemeanor to sell, trade or give away any toy pistol so made or constructed that it can be used to shoot blank cartridges, and to fix the punishment therefor,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Harris,	Jones,	Piercy,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hay,	Juul,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, House Bill No. 204, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns, in the State of Illinois, having a population of not less than 20,000 and not more than 50,000 inhabitants,' approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to amend the title of said Act,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 31.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Jones,	Meeker,
Brady,	Franklin,	Hearn,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Clark,	Glackin,	Helm,	Keller,	Shaw,
Cleary,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Stewart,
Compton,	Haase,	Hurley,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Cornwell,				

Yeas—31.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Manny, House Bill No. 566, for "An Act to amend section 99 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 39.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Olson,
Bailey,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Brady,	Forst,	Hearn,	Landee,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Helm,	Lundberg,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Maclean,	Waage,
Chamberlin,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Manny,	Womack,
Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—39.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Manny, House Bill No. 220, for "An Act prescribing a color and label for gasoline receptacles,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 2.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Canaday,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Cleary,	Haase,	Jones,	Piercy,
Beall,	Compton,	Harris,	Keller,	Shaw,
Brady,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Manny,	Waage,
Broderick,	Forst,	Hurley,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Campbell,	Gorman,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Clark,	Cornwell,
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Nays—2.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Landee, House Bill No. 386, for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to authorize cities having a population of less than 50,000 to establish and maintain by taxation public parks,' approved May 13, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 28.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Hearn,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Bailey,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Keller,	Shaw,
Beall,	Gray,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Waage,
Canaday,	Haase,	Hurley,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Chamberlin,	Hamilton,	Johnson,	Manny,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Harris,	Jones,		

Yeas—28.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Glackin, House Bill No. 70, for "An Act to amend sections two (2), eight (8) and ten (10) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to create a board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund; to provide and distribute such fund for the pensioning of disabled firemen, and the widows and minor children of deceased firemen; to authorize the retirement from service and the pensioning of members of the fire department, and for other purposes connected therewith, in cities, villages or incorporated towns, whose population exceeds fifty thousand inhabitants, having a paid fire department,' approved May 13, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, and as amended by an Act approved March 28, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, and further amended by an Act approved June 1, 1907, in force July 1, 1907,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 32.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Gray,	Hurley,	Manny,
Bailey,	Cornwell,	Haase,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Jones,	Shaw,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hearn,	Juul,	Waage,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Helm,	Keller,	Womack,
Canaday,	Forst,	Hurburgh,	Landee,	Woodard,
Chamberlin,	Franklin,			

Yeas—32.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, House Bill No. 356, for "An Act to legalize certain elections held under and by virtue of 'An Act to provide for the organization of park districts and the transfer of submerged lands to those bordering on navigable bodies of water,' approved June 24, 1895, and in force July 1, 1895, as amended by an Act approved April 22, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, and as amended by an Act approved June 9, 1909, in force July 1, 1909,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Compton,	Haase,	Jones,	Olson,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Hamilton,	Juul,	Shaw,
Brady,	Dailey,	Harris,	Keller,	Stewart,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Lundberg,	Waage,
Canaday,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	Womack,
Clark,	Glackin,	Hurburgh,	Meeker,	Woodard,
Cleary,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,	

Yeas—34.

This bill, expressing an emergency in the body of the Act, rendered it necessary that it should go into effect immediately, and having received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Manny, House Bill No. 393, for "An Act to revise the law in relation to weights and measures,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Manny,
Bailey,	Compton,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Meeker,
Beall,	Cornwell,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Jones,	Waage,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Harris,	Lundberg,	Womack,
Carroll,	Forst,	Hearn,	Maclean,	Woodard,

Yeas—30.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Mr. Cleary, House Bill No. 587, for "An Act to prohibit discrimination or rebates for policies or contracts of insurance other than those issued by life insurance companies, fraternal beneficiary societies and assessment life associations, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with the Senate amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass, together with the Senate amendments thereto?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 12; Nays, 24.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Brady,	Clark,	Forst,	Juul,	Maclean,
Broderick,	Cornwell,	Jones,	Lundberg,	Meeker,
Carroll,	Ettelson,			

Yeas—12.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Cleary,	Haase,	Manny,	Tossey,
Bailey,	Compton,	Hamilton,	Olson,	Waage,
Beall,	Dailey,	Harris,	Piercy,	Womack,
Campbell,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Shaw,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Gray,	Keller,	Stewart,	

Nays—24.

On motion of Mr. Cornwell, House Bill No. 411, for "An Act to amend section 1 of article V of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, as amended by an Act approved and in force December 31, 1907, and as further amended by an Act approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911,"

Having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, was taken up and read at large a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Gorman,	Hurley,	Maclean,
Bailey,	Chamberlin,	Gray,	Jones,	Manny,
Brady,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	Juul,	O'Connor,
Broderick,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Keller,	Olson,
Campbell,	Forst,	Helm,	Landee,	Tossey,
Canaday,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Lundberg,	Waage,

Yeas—30.

Ordered that the title be as aforesaid, and that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following Conference Committee report:

We, the undersigned, a Committee of Conference, appointed to consider the differences between the two Houses in relation to the House Amendment to Senate Bill No. 274, entitled, "An Act to establish a Joint Legislative Commission and to define the powers and duties thereof," beg leave to report that we recommend the following as the action to be taken by the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively:

First—We recommend that the House recede from all its amendments to said Senate Bill No. 274.

Second—We further recommend that the Senate and House adopt amendments to the said bill as the same passed the Senate, as follows: First, by striking out the word "Commission" where it appears in the title of the bill, and substituting in lieu thereof the words "Reference Bureau." Second, further amend Senate Bill No. 274 as it passed the Senate by striking out all of said bill after the word "Legislative" in line 3 of said printed bill, and inserting in lieu of said part so stricken out the following: "Reference Bureau composed of the Governor, the chairman of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House, the chairman of the Committees on Judiciary of the Senate and of the House. The Governor shall be *ex officio* chairman of said Reference Bureau.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall serve as a member of said Reference Bureau during the term of office for which he shall have been elected, and those members serving on said Reference Bureau by virtue of being chairmen of committees of either House shall serve until the convening of the next General Assembly after their appointment.

Sec. 3. The said Reference Bureau shall meet during the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly and during the intervals between the regular sessions, and at such times and places as it may determine. The members of the bureau shall receive no compensation for their services as members thereof, but shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties out of any money appropriated for the use of the said Reference Bureau.

Sec. 4. The said Reference Bureau shall appoint a secretary, who shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and shall follow no other gainful profession, occupation or employment. The Reference Bureau shall also appoint such other officers, agents and employees as may be necessary

to carry out the provisions of this Act, and shall fix the compensation of each of its appointees: *Provided*, the salary of the secretary be fixed at a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of said Reference Bureau: (a) To establish in the State Capitol a Reference Bureau, which shall be open daily, excepting Sundays and legal holidays, in which shall be collected and kept, in such manner as may make the same readily accessible, such laws, reports, books, periodicals, documents, catalogues, check lists, digests, summaries of the laws of other states upon current legislation, and such other printed or written matter as may aid the members of the General Assembly in the performance of their official duties;

(b) The Reference Bureau shall collect, catalogue, classify, index, completely digest, topically index, check list and summarize all bills, memorials, resolutions and orders, as well as substitutes and amendments and changes, if any, introduced in each branch of the General Assembly, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been printed, and shall furnish copies of the digest indexed and topically indexed to each member of the General Assembly on Monday of each week during the session of the General Assembly;

(c) The said Reference Bureau shall afford to any member of the General Assembly, upon his request, such legal assistance and information as may be practicable in the preparation of bills, memorials, resolutions, orders and amendments, alterations, changes thereto, and revisions and substitutes thereof, proposed to be introduced into the General Assembly by said member;

(d) To cause to be prepared, printed and distributed for the use of the members of the General Assembly, a detailed budget of the appropriations which the officers of the several departments of the State Government report to it are required for their several departments for the biennium for which appropriations are to be made by the next General Assembly, together with a comparative statement of the sums appropriated by the preceding General Assembly for the same purposes.

Sec. 6. The officers of the several departments of the State Government shall make duplicate reports by the first day of November next preceding the convening of the regular session of the General Assembly of the appropriations which are required for their several departments for the biennium for which appropriations are to be made by such General Assembly. One of said duplicate reports shall be filed with the Governor, and the other with the secretary of said Reference Bureau.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of State shall provide said Reference Bureau with suitable offices in the State Capitol, convenient to the place of meeting of the General Assembly, and shall further provide said Reference Bureau with the necessary furniture, stationery and supplies.

Sec. 8. The Board of Commissioners for the management of the State Library shall coöperate with the said Reference Bureau and shall make the facilities of said library accessible, so far as practicable, for the use of said Reference Bureau, and are hereby authorized to loan to said Reference Bureau any books, periodicals, documents, reports or other printed or written matter belonging to said library.

Sec. 9. All proper expenses incurred by said Reference Bureau shall be paid out of the appropriations made for its use upon itemized vouchers, drawn by the secretary and approved by the Governor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL A. ETTELSON,
R. J. BARR,
AL. F. GORMAN,
M. H. CLEARY,
LOGAN HAY,

Committee in Senate.

CHARLES A. KARCH,
M. L. IGOE,
MORTON D. HULL,
CHARLES G. HUTCHINSON,
C. F. CLYNE,

Committee in House.

Adopted by the House June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has refused to concur with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 907.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the regulation of public utilities."
Which amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1.

Amend House Bill No. 907, in Senate, by inserting after section 80, on page 66 of the printed bill, the following article:

ARTICLE VI.

LOCAL UTILITIES.

Sec. 81. POWERS OF CITIES.] Each city shall have power and authority, subject to the provisions of this article:

(1) To prescribe terms and conditions, subject to the provisions of existing law, upon which any public utility may be permitted to occupy the streets, highways or other public property within such city; but no city may by ordinance, franchise, license, permit, or otherwise, contract with any public utility so as to divest itself of or limit its power of regulating any such public utility, or so as to divest itself of any right or power to acquire, own or operate any public utility which may now or hereafter be authorized by law;

(2) To regulate the quality, adequacy and safety of any service, product or commodity rendered or furnished within such city by any public utility, except railroads which do a general freight and passenger service, now commonly known as steam railroads, but not excepting elevated, interurban or street railroads or other common carriers; and to require any such public utility to make such additions and extensions to its plant, equipment and property within said city as shall be reasonable and necessary in the interest of the public;

(3) To determine and prescribe just and reasonable rates or other charges for any service, product or commodity rendered or furnished within such city by any public utility, and to prevent unjust and unreasonable discriminations in rates or other charges and in services within such city by any such public utility, except railroads which do a general freight and passenger service, now commonly known as steam railroads and excepting also interurban railroads, but not excepting elevated and street railroads or other common carriers: *Provided, however,* that the term "interurban railroads" as here used shall not mean or include any elevated or street railroads which operate mainly or primarily within a city, but which also operates any track or tracks, extension or extensions of such railroad beyond the corporate limits of such city.

(4) To examine such public utilities and keep informed as to their general condition, the manner and method of conducting their business, and their compliance with the provisions of law, with the requirements of their charters, franchises, licenses or permits, and with any orders issued under the provisions of this Act.

(5) To adopt reasonable and proper rules and regulations relative to the exercise of its powers, and to regulate the mode and manner of all investigations and hearings, and to alter and amend the same.

Provided, that such power and authority of any city over the rates or other charges, and services of any public utility for the transportation of persons or property or the transmission of messages shall extend only to the control of such transportation and transmission between points in the same city.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or restrict the powers granted to cities by this article, nor to extend the jurisdiction of the State public utilities commission over such terms and conditions, additions and extensions, quality, adequacy and safety of service, and over such rates or other charges, or discriminations in rates or other charges, and in services of public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of cities, except as provided in this article; and nothing in this Act shall be construed to require a public utility operating or proposing to operate mainly or primarily within the limits of a city to secure a certificate of convenience and necessity from the State public utilities commission before beginning the construction of any new plant, equipment or other property or facility within such city; but in all other respects such public utilities shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 82. UTILITIES TO COMPLY WITH REQUESTS AND OBEY ORDERS OF CITIES.] Every public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city shall furnish to the city all information required by it to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and shall make specific answers to all questions submitted by the city council or by an authorized agent of the city, and cause to be properly filled out and verified any blanks received from the city or from an authorized agent of the city, with directions to fill the same, so as to answer fully and correctly each question therein propounded.

Whenever required by any city council or by any authorized agent of the city, every public utility subject to the jurisdiction of the city, shall deliver to the city council or to such authorized agent of the city, any or all maps, profiles, contracts, reports, documents, books, accounts, papers and records in its possession, or in any way relating to its property or affecting its business within such city, and inventories of its property in such form as the city may direct, or verified copies of any or all of the same.

Every public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city shall obey and comply with each and every requirement of every order, decision, direction, rule or regulation, made or prescribed by the city in any way relating to its business as a public utility, and shall do everything necessary or proper to secure compliance with and observance of every such order, decision, direction, rule or regulation by all of its officers, agents and employees.

Sec. 83. OTHER THAN PUBLIC UTILITY BUSINESS.] In case any public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city is engaged in carrying on any business other than that of a public utility, the city council or an authorized agent of the city may examine and inspect the books, accounts, papers and records of such other business, in so far as may be necessary to exercise the power and jurisdiction of the city over such public utility. The city shall have power to inquire as to and determine the proper proportion of earnings, debts and expenses, fairly or justly to be awarded or borne by the ownership, operation, management or control of such public utility as distinguished from such other business, in so far as may be necessary to exercise its power and jurisdiction over such public utility.

Sec. 84. COPIES OF REPORTS.] Every public utility operating mainly or primarily within a city shall file with the city copies of all reports made by such public utility to the State Public Utilities Commission. The city shall have authority to require any such public utility to file monthly reports of earnings and expenses of such public utility and to file other periodical or special, or both periodical and special reports concerning any matter about which the city is authorized by law to keep itself informed. All reports shall be under oath.

When any report is erroneous or defective, or appears to the city council, or an authorized agent of the city to be erroneous or defective, the city council or such agent of the city may notify the public utility to amend its report within thirty (30) days, and before or after the termination of such period the city council or such agent of the city may examine the officers, agents or employees, and books, records, accounts, vouchers, plant, equipment and property of such public utility and correct such items in the report as upon such examination the city council or agent of the city may find defective or erroneous.

Any public utility which fails to make and file any report called for by the city council or an authorized officer of the city within the time specified; or to make specific answer to any question propounded by the city council or such agent of the city within thirty (30) days from the time it is lawfully required to do so, or within such further time, not to exceed ninety (90) days, as may, in its discretion, be allowed by the city, shall forfeit one hundred dollars (\$100) for each and every day it may be so in default.

Any person who wilfully makes any false return or report to the city council or an authorized agent of the city, and any person who aids or abets such person, shall, upon conviction, be subject to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 85. NOTICE TO CITY ON APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF SECURITIES.] Whenever any public utility operating or proposing to operate, mainly or primarily within a city shall make application to the State Public Utilities Commission for the approval of any issue, purchase or acquisition of stocks, stock certificates, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, or for the approval of the capitalization of any merger or consolidation of such public utilities, a notice of such application shall be given to the city by the State Public Utilities Commission, and the city shall receive notice and be entitled to appear and to present evidence at the hearing held by the State Public Utilities Commission on any such application.

Sec. 86. INTERCORPORATE RELATIONS.] Unless the consent and approval of the city is first obtained:

(a) No two or more public utilities, one of which operates or proposes to operate mainly or primarily within such city, may enter into contracts with each other that will enable such public utilities to operate their lines or plants in connection with each other;

(b) No public utility may purchase, lease or in any other manner acquire control, direct or indirect, over the franchises, licenses, permits, plant, equipment, business, or other property of any other public utility operating or proposing to operate mainly or primarily within such city;

(c) No public utility subject to the jurisdiction of the city may assign, transfer, lease, mortgage, sell, or otherwise dispose of or encumber the whole or any part of its franchises, licenses, permits, plant, equipment, business or other property within such city, or make any contract or agreement with reference to or affecting any such franchise, license or permit; but this shall not be construed to prevent the sale, lease, assignment or transfer of any tangible personal property, which is not necessary or useful, in the performance of its duties to the public;

(d) No public utility subject to the jurisdiction of the city may by any means, direct or indirect, merge or consolidate its franchises, licenses, permits, plant, equipment, business or property within such city with that of any other public utility.

Such consent and approval shall not be construed to revive or validate any lapsed or invalid franchise, license, permit or right, or to enlarge or add to the powers and privileges contained in the grant of any franchise, license, permit or right, or to waive any forfeiture.

Any transaction referred to in this section requiring the consent and approval of the city, made without such consent and approval, shall be void.

Sec. 87. VALUATION.] Each city shall have power to ascertain the value of the property of every public utility subject to its jurisdiction, and every fact which may or does have any bearing on such value. In making such valuation, the city may avail itself of any information, books, documents or records in the possession of any office, department or board of the State or of any subdivision thereof. Each city shall have power to make revaluations from time to time and also to ascertain the value of all new construction, extensions and additions to the property of every such public utility.

SEC. 88. SCHEDULES OF RATES—COPIES OF CONTRACTS—REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS.] Every public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city shall publish, post and file with the city copies of all schedules of rates or other charges, commodities, products or service furnished or rendered within such city, as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of sections 33 and 34 of this Act. Every such public utility shall file with the city copies of all contracts, agreements or arrangements with other public utilities in relation to any service, product or commodity rendered or furnished within said city.

Every public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city shall promptly file with the city a report of every accident to or on its plant, equipment or other property affecting its service within the city which results in loss of life or injury to any person or is of such a nature as to endanger the safety, health or property of any person: *Provided*, that no such report filed with the city shall be admitted in evidence in any action for damage based on or arising out of the loss of life, or injury to person or property, in this section referred to.

Copies of all official documents and orders filed or deposited with the city and certified by the city clerk or other authorized agent of the city to be true copies of the originals, shall be evidence in like manner as the originals.

Sec. 89. JOINT RATES—TRANSFERS.] Whenever a city, after a hearing, shall find that the rates or other charges, or classifications in force over two or more public utilities subject to its jurisdiction are unjust, unreasonable or excessive, or that no satisfactory through route or joint rate or other charge, or classification exists, and that the public convenience and necessity demand the establishment of a through route or joint rate, the city may order such public utilities to establish such through route, or may fix a joint rate or other charge, or classification which will be just and reasonable, and the terms and conditions under which such through route or joint rate shall be operated.

Whenever a city, after a hearing, shall find that the rules, regulations and practices of any common carrier subject to its jurisdiction, as to the use of transfer tickets for the transportation of persons over two or more lines of such carrier on payment of a single fare, are unjust and unreasonable, the city shall have power to determine and prescribe just and reasonable regulations for the issuance and use of such transfer tickets, and may, in its discretion, prescribe the number of successive transfer tickets to be given to a passenger paying a single fare, and provide for the prompt use and place of use by each passenger of such transfer tickets issued for a single fare for a continuous trip over the lines of such common carrier.

No public utility subject to the jurisdiction of a city shall, without the consent of the city, charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for a lesser commodity, product or service than for a greater commodity, product or service of like character.

Sec. 90. TRACK CONNECTIONS.] Whenever a city shall find, after a hearing made upon complaint or upon its own motion, that the public convenience and necessity would be subserved by having track connections made between any two or more railroads or street railroads subject to the jurisdiction of the city, the city shall have authority to order any such railroads or street railroads of the same gauge to make physical connections at any and all crossings, and at all points where a railroad or street railroad subject to the jurisdiction of the city shall begin or terminate at or near any other railroad or street railroad, so that the cars of any such railroad or street railroad company may be speedily transferred from one railroad or street railroad to another, and shall have power to order whether the expense thereof shall be borne jointly or otherwise.

Sec. 91. STANDARDS OF SERVICE—INSPECTIONS.] Each city shall have power to ascertain, determine and fix for each kind of public utility suitable and convenient standard commercial units of service, product of commodity, and adequate and serviceable standards for the measurement of quantity, quality,

pressure, initial voltage or other condition pertaining to the performing of its service or the furnishing of its product or commodity by any public utility subject to the jurisdiction of the city: *Provided*, that such standards shall not be inconsistent with the standards determined by the State Public Utilities Commission.

Each city shall also have power to prescribe reasonable regulations for examining, measuring and testing such service, product or commodity, and to provide for the inspection of the manner in which each public utility subject to its jurisdiction conforms to the reasonable regulations provided by the city for examining, measuring and testing its service, product or commodity; and the city may supplement such inspection by examining, measuring and testing the service, product or commodity of any such public utility.

Each city may provide for testing any appliance for examining, measuring or testing any service, product or commodity, and may fix and establish reasonable fees for testing such appliances, and may make regulations as to the payment of such fees.

Any officer, agent or employee of any city, duly authorized by the city, shall have power to enter upon any premises occupied by any public utility for the purpose of making the examinations and tests provided in this article, and to set up on such premises any apparatus and appliances and occupy reasonable space therefor.

Sec. 92. CITIES RIGHT TO APPEAR BEFORE STATE COMMISSION IN STEAM RAILROAD CASES.] Any city is authorized and empowered to appear as a complainant or to make application before the State Public Utilities Commission for an inquiry, investigation or hearing relating to the rates or other charges, or service within such city, on railroads doing a general freight and passenger service now commonly known as steam railroads, or to any other matter within the jurisdiction of the State Public Utilities Commission relating to such railroads; and in case of any hearing by or before the State Public Utilities Commission on any matter relating to the rates or other charges or service, within any city, on such railroads, the city shall receive notice and shall be entitled to appear and present evidence relating to the subject matter of such hearing.

Sec. 93. COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.] On complaint to the city by any public utility furnishing services, products or commodities within the city, or by any person or corporation of anything done or omitted to be done in violation of this Act or of any order or regulation made under the authority thereof, the city council, or an authorized agent of the city, shall cause a statement of the complaint to be forwarded to the public utility complained of, which shall be called on to satisfy the complaint or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable time, to be specified by the city council or such agent of the city. The city council shall provide for the investigation of such complaints in all cases where there shall appear to be reasonable ground for such investigation.

Sec. 94. WITNESSES—IMMUNITY—INSPECTION OF BOOKS, ACCOUNTS AND PHYSICAL PROPERTY.] In the exercise of its powers over public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the city, any city council or any officer of the city authorized by ordinance or resolution, shall have authority to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths or affirmations, and to inspect and require the production of the books, papers, accounts, documents, and to enter and inspect the plant, equipment and other property, of any such public utility. Information so obtained shall not be admitted in evidence or used in any proceedings except in proceedings provided for in this Act. A subpoena issued as aforesaid shall be served in the same manner as a subpoena issued out of a court of record.

The deposition of witnesses residing within or without the State may be taken in the manner prescribed by law for like depositions in civil actions in the courts of this State.

Fees for the service of subpoenas and for the attendance of witnesses shall be the same as in the circuit court, and shall be paid by the city, if the

subpœna is issued at the instance of the city, and by the public utility if issued at the instance of the public utility.

No person shall be excused from testifying or from producing any papers, books, accounts or documents in any investigation or inquiry or upon any hearing ordered by any city, when ordered to do so by the city council, or by an authorized officer of the city, upon the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before the city council or such officer of the city: *Provided*, that such immunity shall extend only to a natural person, who, in obedience to a subpœna, gives testimony under oath or produces evidence, documentary or otherwise, under oath. No person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

Any witness duly subpœnaed under this section, who shall refuse or neglect to appear, to produce books, papers, accounts, or documents, to make oath or affirmation, or to testify; or any officer, agent or employee of a public utility under the jurisdiction of the city who shall refuse to permit the inspection of the books, papers, accounts, documents, or records, or the plant, equipment or other property of such public utility, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any circuit court of this State, or any court of concurrent jurisdiction, or any judge thereof, either in term time or vacation, upon application of any city council, or of any authorized officer of the city, may, in his discretion, compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers, accounts and documents, and the giving of testimony before such city council, or officer of the city, by an attachment for contempt, or otherwise, in the same manner as the production of evidence may be compelled before said court.

Sec. 95. JOINT JURISDICTION.] Whenever any complaint or case arising under this Act shall relate to rates or other charges or services which are in part under the jurisdiction of the State Public Utilities Commission, and in part under the jurisdiction of one or more cities, a joint inquiry, investigation or hearing shall be undertaken, by one or more authorized agents of the State Public Utilities Commission and the city or cities concerned. A report of such joint inquiry, investigation or hearing shall be made to the State Public Utilities Commission and to the city or cities concerned; and in such cases an order, decision, rule or regulation may be issued jointly by the State Public Utilities Commission and the city or cities concerned. In any such case, the proceedings may be instituted by or before the State Public Utilities Commission or any city concerned, and the entry and service of preliminary orders may be made by such commission or city.

Any city or village, by ordinance or resolution of the city council or board of trustees, may apply to the State Public Utilities Commission and to the city council of any adjoining city for a joint inquiry, investigation or hearing relating to any existing or proposed through or joint service or to any product or commodity of any public utility or public utilities operating in such municipalities, or as to the rates or other charges for such service, product or commodity of any public utility or public utilities operating in such municipalities, or as to the rates or other charges for such service, product or commodity; and the State Public Utilities Commission and any such cities are authorized to provide for such joint inquiry, investigation or hearing, and to enter a joint order, decision, rule or regulation, in the same manner and form as in cases of joint jurisdiction hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 96. CITY ORDINANCES PRIMA FACIE REASONABLE—COURT PROCEEDINGS.] Any ordinance of city council passed after an investigation or hearing by the council or by an authorized agent of the city, establishing rates or other charges or regulations as to additions or extensions, or as to the quantity,

quality or safety of service, product or commodity within the limits of the city for any public utility shall be *prima facie* reasonable; and no rates or other charges or regulations so established shall be restrained except by the circuit court or other court of concurrent jurisdiction of the county in which the city, or the greater part thereof, is located, after notice to the city and a hearing.

Proceedings to contest the lawfulness or reasonableness of such rates or other charges or regulations may be instituted in the circuit court or other court of concurrent jurisdiction of the county in which the city, or the greater part thereof, is located, on application made not more than thirty days after the passage of such ordinance. Appeals from the order or judgment of the circuit court or other court in such cases may be made directly to the Supreme Court by either party to the action within sixty days after service of a copy of the order or judgment of said court. Such proceedings in any court shall have priority in hearing and determination over all other civil proceedings pending before such court, except proceedings brought under sections 68 and 69 of this Act, and election contests.

Sec. 97. PENALTIES.] Any public utility under the jurisdiction of a city or any corporation which shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of this article or with any ordinance, resolution, order or requirement of a city council, or of an authorized agent of the city, made or issued under authority of this Act, in a case in which a penalty is not otherwise provided for in this Act, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500), nor more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), for each and every offense.

Any person who, either individually or acting as an officer, agent or employee of a public utility, or of a corporation other than a public utility, violates or fails to comply with any provision of this article or with any ordinance, resolution, order or requirement of a city council, or of an authorized agent of the city, made or issued under authority of this Act, in a case in which a penalty is not otherwise provided for in this Act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Every violation of any such provision, ordinance, resolution, order or requirement, or any part or portion thereof, by any corporation or person, is a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation each day's continuance thereof shall be and be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense.

All penalties under this article shall be cumulative of each other, and suit for the recovery of one penalty shall not be a bar to or affect the recovery of any other penalty or be a bar to any criminal prosecution against any public utility, or any officer, director, agent or employee thereof or any other corporation or person.

Sec. 98. ACTIONS TO RECOVER PENALTIES.] All actions to recover fines and penalties under this article shall be brought in the name of the city under whose jurisdiction the cause of action arose, and the amount recovered shall be paid into the city treasury to the credit of the general fund.

Sec. 99. APPLICATION BY CITY TO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.] Any city may by order or resolution of the city council apply to the State Public Utilities Commission for any information or data necessary or useful in the exercise of its powers over public utilities within the city, for the assistance of experts and other agents of the commission in the investigation of a public utility by the city, or for an investigation by the commission as to the rates or other charges or the quality, adequacy or safety of service or product furnished by any public utility within said city. Upon such application, it shall be the duty of the commission to furnish such information or data, or the assistance of experts and other agents, or to conduct the investigation, as the case may be, within a reasonable time, not to

exceed six months after receipt of such application; and for the purpose of securing such information or data or conducting such investigation, the commission shall be vested with all the powers and such public utility shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities as in the case of public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the commission.

Sec. 100. REVIEW BY COMMISSION ON AGREEMENT.] Any public utility being dissatisfied with any ordinance, resolution or order of a city council or any officer or agent thereof, may, by agreement with the city, in lieu of proceedings in the courts, apply for a final and conclusive review of the action of the city before the State Public Utilities Commission. Such application shall be made within the time for commencing proceedings in the courts, shall set forth the action of the city and the grounds on which it is contested, and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the agreement on the part of the city to the review by the said commission. Upon such application it shall be the duty of the said commission to review the action of the city; and for the purposes of such review the commission shall be vested with all the powers and such public utility shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities as in the case of public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the commission. On such review the commission shall make such determination as seems to it just and reasonable in view of all the facts in the case; and the decision and order of the commission in such cases shall be final and conclusive and not subject to review in any court whatever.

Sec. 101. GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES—SAVING CLAUSE.] To the extent and in so far as may be necessary and appropriate to enable the city fully and completely to exercise the powers and perform the duties imposed by this article, every city shall have all the authority and jurisdiction provided for the State Public Utilities Commission, and all public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of cities shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities imposed by this Act.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or restrict the powers of cities to pass ordinances for the protection of the public health, safety, comfort and general welfare, or governing the regulation, control or occupation of streets, highways and public property within the city.

Sec. 102. REFERENDUM IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 20,000.] No city of less than 20,000 population by the last preceding United States census shall proceed to exercise the additional powers conferred on cities by this article unless and until an ordinance providing for the adoption of this article shall have been passed by the city council and submitted to a vote of the electors of such city at a general, municipal or special election, and have been approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon. Until such an ordinance has been adopted and approved by the electors of such city, the State Public Utilities Commission shall be vested with all the powers and jurisdiction conferred by this Act as to all public utilities within such city, and all public utilities within such city shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities as in the case of other public utilities under the jurisdiction of said State commission.

Sec. 103. SURRENDER AND RESUMPTION OF MUNICIPAL POWERS.] Any city may, by ordinance, adopted in accordance with the provisions of this article, surrender any of the powers herein conferred upon it over the service or products, or over rates or other charges of any public utility or utilities within the limits of said city. On such surrender of any of its powers by any city, such city shall cease to exercise any such power over said public utility service or product, or rates or other charges, until and unless such power has been resumed by said city as provided by this article; and the State Public Utilities Commission shall be vested with all the jurisdiction, powers and duties as to such public utility service, product, rates or other charges, and such public utility shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities as in the case of other public utilities under the jurisdiction of said State commission.

Such ordinance shall be and remain in force, and the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the commission and the duties, obligations and liabilities of such public utility or utilities shall continue for a period of not less than three years, and thereafter until such time as an ordinance shall be adopted by said city, in accordance with the provisions of this article, resuming its powers over such public utility or utilities. On the adoption of such resumption ordinance, the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the commission over such public utility service, product, or rates and other charges, and the duties, obligations and liabilities of such public utility or utilities resulting therefrom shall cease; and the city shall exercise the jurisdiction, powers and duties in regard to such utility or utilities, as if no ordinance to surrender its powers had been passed.

Sec. 104. INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.] Whenever any ordinance for the surrender or resumption of municipal powers over the service or products or over rates or other charges of public utilities has been passed by the city council, its operation shall be suspended for a period of thirty days; and if during said thirty days a petition signed by the electors of the city equal in number to at least ten per centum of the entire vote cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general municipal election at which a mayor was elected, protesting against the passage of said ordinance, be filed with the city clerk, then such ordinance shall be submitted at a general or special election within ninety days after the filing of said petition, and shall not go into effect or become operative unless approved by a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon. If no such petition is filed within thirty days, such ordinance shall be deemed adopted and in full force and effect.

A proposed ordinance for the surrender or resumption of municipal powers over the service or products or over rates and other charges of public utilities, under the provisions of this article, may be submitted to the city council by petition filed with the city clerk and signed by the electors of the city equal in number to at least ten per centum of the entire vote cast for mayor at the last general municipal election at which a mayor was elected. If such proposed ordinance is not passed by the city council within forty days after the filing of the petition therefor, the council shall submit said ordinance at a general or special election held within ninety days after the filing of such petition.

Sec. 105. PETITIONS.] (a) Petitions of protest against such ordinances passed by the city council shall be substantially in the following form:
To the Clerk of the City of.....:

We, the undersigned qualified electors of the city of....., protest against the passage of the ordinance to surrender (or resume) the powers of the city over [here state the powers sought to be surrendered (or resumed) by ordinance] within said city.

Name	House Number (if any)	Street	Date of Signing
.....
.....

(b) Petitions proposing for passage or submission an ordinance to surrender or resume the powers of the city over public utilities shall be substantially in the following form:

To the Clerk of the City of.....:

We, the undersigned qualified electors of the city of....., propose the following ordinance, to surrender (or resume) the powers of the city over [here state the powers sought to be surrendered (or resumed), followed by a draft in full of the proposed ordinance]:

Name	House Number (if any)	Street	Date of Signing
.....
.....

(c) Such petitions shall consist of sheets having such form printed or written at the top thereof and shall be signed by qualified electors of such

city in their own proper person only, and opposite the signatures of each petitioner shall be written by such person his residence address (stating the street and number if there be such) and the date of signing the same. No signature shall be valid or be counted in considering such petition unless these requirements are complied with.

At the bottom of each sheet shall be added a statement, signed by a resident of the city, in which the signers thereof reside, with his residence address as aforesaid, stating that the signatures on the sheet were signed in his presence, on the dates set opposite the respective names, and that the same are genuine and to the best of his knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing said sheet qualified electors of such city, and that their respective residences are correctly stated as set forth on such sheet; and in cities in which the voters are or may be required to be registered, that they were at the time of signing such petition duly registered voters.

Such statement shall be sworn to before an officer residing in the county in which such city is located, who is qualified to administer oaths therein. Such petition, so verified, or a copy thereof duly certified by the proper persons, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the signatures, statement of residence, and dates upon such are genuine and true.

(d) Such sheets shall be fastened together in one document, filed as a whole, and when filed shall not be withdrawn or added to or altered in any manner by any person. No signatures shall be revoked except by a revocation filed in writing with the clerk with whom the petition is required to be filed and before the filing of such petition. Upon request of any person, the clerk shall furnish a certified copy of such petition and names thereon, upon the payment by such person to the clerk of a fee of one dollar for each 100 names thereon.

(e) Whoever, in making the sworn statement above prescribed, shall knowingly, wilfully and corruptly swear falsely shall be deemed guilty of perjury and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. Whoever forges the signature of any person upon any petition or statement, or residence address, street or number or date of signing, shall be deemed guilty of forgery and on conviction thereof punished accordingly.

(f) All objections to such petition shall be filed with the city clerk with whom such petition is filed, within five days after the filing of the same. Within ten days after the filing of such petition, the said clerk shall examine the petition and ascertain whether it is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and shall certify as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the petition.

Any person dissatisfied with the determination of the city clerk as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of such petition may, within five days thereafter, apply to the county court or the circuit court of the county in which such city or the greater part thereof is situated, or to any judge of such courts in vacation, for a summary proceeding to review the determination of the city clerk.

Authority and jurisdiction are hereby conferred on such court or judge to conduct such summary proceeding, to be held not less than five nor more than ten days after application is made. The court or judge shall ascertain and declare by a decree as in chancery to be entered of record in the proper court, the sufficiency or insufficiency of such petition; and the decree of such court or judge shall become immediately effective, and no appeal or writ of error shall in any manner stay or prevent the immediate operation of such decree. The clerk of the court shall, immediately upon such decree being entered, transmit to the city clerk with whom the petition was originally filed a certified copy of the decree and order of the court or judge.

Sec. 106. ELECTIONS.] (a) If the petition is held to be sufficient, the city council shall forthwith order and fix the date for the election at which such ordinance shall be submitted, unless in case of a petition proposing an ordinance to surrender or resume any power of the city over public utilities, the council shall pass the proposed ordinance within forty days from the date such petition was filed with the city clerk.

Such ordinance shall be submitted at the next election held in such city, if one be held within ninety days after such petition has been filed; and if no election is held within said ninety days, the council shall order a special election within said ninety days, at which such ordinance shall be submitted: *Provided, however,* there shall not be more than one special election in any period of six months for such purposes alone.

Notices of such election shall be the same, and such election shall be conducted, returned and the result thereof declared, in all respects as a general municipal election.

(b) At such election, the proposition shall be submitted on a distinct and separate ballot, which shall contain these words: "Shall the ordinance (stating the nature of the proposed ordinance) be adopted?"; and shall otherwise comply with section 16 and the amendments thereto, of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at public expense, and for the nomination of candidates for public office, to regulate the manner of holding elections, and to enforce the secrecy of the ballot," approved June 22, 1891, in force July 1, 1891.

Any number of proposed ordinances may be voted upon at the same election, in accordance with the provisions of this section; and two or more proposed ordinances may be submitted separately on the same ballot.

(c) If a majority of the qualified electors voting on any such ordinance shall vote in favor thereof, said ordinance shall be deemed adopted and shall be in full force and effect.

AMENDMENT No. 2.

Amend House Bill No. 907 in the Senate by striking out, in line 18 of section 107, the words "November 1st, 1913," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "February 1st, 1914."

AMENDMENT No. 3.

Amend House Bill No. 907 in the Senate by striking out sections 20 to 26, inclusive, and section 31, and by renumbering the remaining sections accordingly.

AMENDMENT No. 4.

Amend House Bill No. 907 in the Senate by changing Article VI to read Article VII, and renumbering the sections to correspond with the sections already adopted.

Non-concurred in by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Dailey, the foregoing message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Dailey moved that the Senate recede from its amendments to the bill, and after debate, on motion of Mr. Gray, the previous question was ordered.

And the question then being, "Shall the Senate recede from its amendments to the bill?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 27; nays, 20.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Carroll,	Gorman,	Johnson,	Shaw,
Bailey,	Compton,	Gray,	Manny,	Stewart,
Beall,	Dailey,	Haase,	Meeker,	Waage,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hamilton,	O'Connor,	Womack,
Campbell,	Forst,	Hearn,	Olson,	Woodard,
Canaday,	Franklin,			

Yeas—27.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Brady,
Chamberlin,
Cleary,
Cornwell,

Ettelson,
Glackin,
Harris,
Hay,

Helm,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,
Jones,

Juul,
Keller,
Landee,
Lundberg,

Maclean,
Magill,
Piercy,
Tossey,

Nays—20.

Mr. Dailey moved to reconsider the foregoing vote.

Mr. Gray moved that the motion to reconsider lie on the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 23; nays, 19.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Bailey,
Beall,
Campbell,
Carroll,

Compton,
Dailey,
Denvir,
Forst,
Franklin,

Gray,
Haase,
Hamilton,
Hearn,
Johnson,

Manny,
Meeker,
O'Connor,
Olson,

Shaw,
Waage,
Womack,
Woodard,

Yeas—23.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs.

Brady,
Chamberlin,
Cleary,
Cornwell,

Ettelson,
Glackin,
Harris,
Hay,

Helm,
Hurburgh,
Hurley,
Jones,

Juul,
Keller,
Lundberg,
Maclean,

Magill,
Piercy,
Tossey,

Nays—19.

Mr. Magill made the following report, which had been printed, and moved its adoption:

Your second Conference Committee on House Bill No. 834 would respectfully recommend as follows:

First—That the House concur in Senate Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Second—That the Senate recede from Senate Amendment No. 9.

Third—That Senate Amendment No. 10 be adopted by both House and Senate amended to read as follows:

"Amend House Bill No. 834 in Senate by inserting after the word 'district' in line 14 of printed bill the following: 'township officers in townships co-extensive with cities, incorporated towns or villages,'; and further amend by striking out all of lines 21 and 22 of printed bill and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'school elections and township elections other than in townships co-extensive with cities, incorporated towns or villages.' The words 'township officers' or 'township offices' shall be construed when used in this Act to include supervisors, and assistant supervisors."

H. S. MAGILL, JR.,

AL. F. GORMAN,

LOGAN HAY,

JOHN M. CHAMBERLIN,

W. DUFF PIERCY,

Committee of Senate.

H. A. SHEPARD,

R. E. WILSON,

JOHN S. BURNS,

HARRY L. SHAVER,

MAURICE J. CLARKE,

Committee of House.

The question then being, "Shall the report of the committee be adopted?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 30; nays, none.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,
Bailey,
Beall,
Brady,
Broderick,
Canaday,

Carroll,
Cleary,
Compton,
Cornwell,
Denvir,
Ettelson,

Glackin,
Gorman,
Haase,
Harris,
Hay,
Hearn,

Helm,
Hurburgh,
Jones,
Landee,
Lundberg,
Maclean,

Magill,
Manny,
Meeker,
Piercy,
Shaw,
Waage,

Yeas—30.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 77.

Resolved, That the use of Senate Chamber or any of the rooms connected therewith shall not be granted, when the Legislature is not in session, for any purpose without the approval and consent of the Senate. And, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate shall be allowed the use of his office until the meeting of the Forty-ninth General Assembly, and he is requested to answer and respond to all requests made upon him for any information.

By unanimous consent, the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate consideration, and on motion of Mr. Hurburgh, was adopted.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Waage rose to a question of personal privilege and upon being recognized, made the following statement:

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Senate—For many years past and during my term as a member of this Honorable Body, I have been an ardent advocate of the principle of the initiative and referendum, and you will all accord me, whether in committee or upon the floor of the Senate, I have consistently spoken and voted in favor of this great principle. Unfortunately for me, I was unavoidably prevented from being present in the Senate upon the day the vote was taken upon the resolution to submit an amendment to the Constitution upon the proposition of the initiative and referendum, and by unanimous consent of the Senate I now ask leave to have the Journal show that had I been here present upon the day of this vote upon the initiative and referendum resolution, I would have voted "aye" upon the proposition."

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 633.

A bill for "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts."

SENATE BILL No. 272.

A bill for "An Act to create the 'Kaskaskia Island Sanitary and Levee District,' to comprise the Island of Kaskaskia in Randolph County, and to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees for sanitary and agricultural purposes therein, and to punish anyone impairing any of the work done by the said district."

SENATE BILL No. 534.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to establish and regulate the maximum rate of charges for transportation of passengers by corporations or companies operating or controlling railroads in part or in whole in this State, and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith,' approved May 27, 1907, in force July 1, 1907."

SENATE BILL No. 359.

A bill for "An Act to amend section 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act relating to the civil service in park systems,' approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

SENATE BILL No. 673.

A bill for "An Act to amend section ninety-eight (98) of an Act entitled, 'An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an Act therein named,' approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an Act approved June 18, 1891."

Passed the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to wit:

HOUSE BILL No. 442.

A bill for "An Act to fix the compensation of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury."

Which amendment is as follows:

Amend House Bill No. 442, by striking out of line 6, section 1 of the original bill the words and figures, to wit: "ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "seventy-five hundred dollars (\$7,500)."

Concurred in by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following resolution:

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 117.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that the House is ready to adjourn as soon as all bills are enrolled and laid before the Governor, and to inquire if the Senate has anything further to communicate to the House.

Adopted by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

Mr. Glackin filed the following protest:

"We hereby protest against the action taken by the Senate in receding from Senate amendments to House Bill No. 907 as the time of adjournment fixed by the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives had passed, as indicated by the Senate clock, which showed the time to be 1:15 o'clock a. m., June 21, 1913, at the time such action was taken."

[Signed] EDMUND J. GLACKIN, Senator 17th Dist.

[Signed] KENT E. KELLER, Senator 44th Dist.

Mr. Forst moved that the vote whereby House Bill No. 241 failed to pass be reconsidered.

At 2:00 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Piercy, the Senate took a recess until called to order by the President of the Senate.

4:25 O'CLOCK A. M.

Senate called to order.

The following message from the House of Representatives was taken up for consideration:

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

SENATE BILL No. 355.

A bill for "An Act to provide for the certification of teachers."

Together with the following amendments, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

Amend Senate Bill No. 355, in House, by inserting after the word "city" in line nine, section 1 of the printed bill, the following: *Provided*, that nothing in this Act relating to county teachers' certificates shall be applicable to counties having a population of five hundred thousand or over."

Passed the House, as amended, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The question then being, "Shall the Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the adoption of the amendment to the bill (which amendment has been printed by the House and copies furnished the Senate)?" and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 34.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs.

Andrus,	Chamberlin,	Franklin,	Hurburgh,	Magill,
Bailey,	Clark,	Glackin,	Hurley,	Manny,
Beall,	Compton,	Gray,	Johnson,	O'Connor,
Brady,	Dailey,	Haase,	Juul,	Olson,
Broderick,	Denvir,	Hay,	Keller,	Piercy,
Canaday,	Ettelson,	Hearn,	Landee,	Waage,
Carroll,	Forst,	Helm,	Maclean,	

Yeas—34.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hurburgh offered the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 78.

Resolved, That the service of the following officers and employees be dispensed with after June 21, 1913:

All policemen.

Superintendent of ventilation.

Law secretary.

Senate messenger.

All floor janitors.

Cloak room janitors.

All pages.

All committee clerks, except the Budget Clerk of the Committee on Appropriations.

All Senate stenographers, except the one assigned to the Enrolling and Engrossing Department and the one assigned to the President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate.

Resolved, That as authorized by law, that twenty days extra time, after the *sine die* adjournment, be allowed to the Secretary of the Senate, First Assistant Secretary of the Senate, the Secretary's stenographers, and the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate, at the same per diem now

allowed them by law and the Auditor is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants therefor upon the filing with him of a certified copy of this resolution.

Resolved, further,

First—That Catherine McCarthy, stenographer, who has been performing duties in the Engrossing and Enrolling Department, be placed on the pay roll from May 1st, to June 30th, inclusive, at \$1.00 extra per day.

Second—That Miller Carson be placed on the pay roll as janitor from March 1st to June 20th, inclusive.

Third—To George W. Scott, for extra services as elevator attendant, at night, \$25.00.

Fourth—That Ferroll McCollum and Benjamin H. Lucas be paid the sum of \$50.00 each for extra services during the session.

Fifth—That Thomas Dolan, telephone messenger for the Senate, from January 8th to June 20th, inclusive, be paid the sum of \$1.50 per day, being the same amount as paid by the House of Representatives, he having received no pay whatever, from the Senate.

Sixth—To each page of the Senate, \$10.00 extra for night service.

Seventh—To Ben Savage, President of the Senate's janitor, \$3.00 per day from January 8th to June 30th, inclusive, less the amount already received by him.

Eighth—To Charles Schuppe for services rendered the Joint Committee on Appropriations at night, on the Omnibus Bill, \$100.00.

Ninth—To H. L. Williamson, Printer Expert, for extra night work, the sum of \$100.00.

Tenth—To A. R. Livingston, stenographic and type writer work for Secretary of Senate and on Digest, \$50.00.

By unanimous consent, the foregoing resolution was taken up for immediate resolution [consideration]. Mr. Dailey offered the following amendment to the resolution, which was adopted:

Strike from the first resolution the words "Senate messenger."

The question then being, "Shall the resolution as amended be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Magill a committee of three was ordered appointed to wait upon the Governor and ascertain whether he had any further communication to make to the Senate.

The committee immediately retired and in a few minutes reported that the Governor instructed them to notify the Senate that he had no further communication to make and that he desired to extend to each member of the Senate his best wishes.

The President of the Senate, upon behalf of the Executive Committee, made the following announcement:

"The Executive Committee have selected as members of the committee on the part of the Senate provided for by Senate Joint Resolution No. 52: Messrs. Barr, Meeker, Franklin, Hurley and Dailey."

Senator Piercy having resigned from the Committee to Arrange for the Illinois Centennial, Senator Kent E. Keller was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Senator Magill was also appointed a member of the same committee, vice Senator Maclean, resigned.

Members of the committee provided for by House Joint Resolution No. 23: Messrs. Canaday, Shaw, Campbell, Landee, Chamberlin and Barr.

The committee provided for by House Joint Resolution No. 36: Messrs. Womack, Johnson, Maclean, Denvir and Clark.

The committee provided for by Senate Joint Resolution No. 22: Messrs. Piercy, Manny, Hurburgh and Hay.

Mr. Keller offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 79.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Senate are hereby extended to our esteemed Post Mistress, Mrs. Adele H. Smith, and her worthy assistant, Miss Gladys Womack, for so generously remembering us with such beautiful carnations this day. And we further express to them our most cordial appreciation for their many other courtesies so kindly extended us throughout this entire session.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 80.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby extended to its stenographers for the faithful and intelligent service rendered by them.

Mr. Chamberlin offered the following resolution, which was lost:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 81.

WHEREAS, Jacob Teinowitz, a page, has been doing committee work as well as acting as such page; therefore be it

Resolved, That said page be allowed a compensation of \$3.00 per diem, from January 8, 1913, to the present adjournment, less amount already paid him.

On motion of Mr. Keller the thanks of the Senate were extended to the President of the Senate, the President *Pro Tempore*, the Secretary of the Senate and his assistants, and to all the other officers and employees for the manner in which they have discharged the duties of their offices.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 19.

WHEREAS, For many years past, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, from Lockport, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois, has been used but very little, and in its present condition is of no commercial value to the people of the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, On account of the shallow water in the canal it has become a public nuisance, and a menace to the health of the people in the vicinity of the canal; and

WHEREAS, Locks could be built at Lockport, Illinois, connecting the Illinois and Michigan Canal with the Sanitary District Canal; and

WHEREAS, The canal could be filled in at very little cost, if any, to the State of Illinois, and a State road could be built thereon two hundred and forty (240) feet in width and thirty-five (35) miles long; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the Governor of the State of Illinois and three citizens to be appointed by the Governor to act in conjunction with the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners, and the Trustees of the Sanitary District, to investigate the feasibility of locking the Illinois and Michigan Canal with the Sanitary District Canal, at Lockport, Illinois; the filling in of the canal

from Lockport, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois, and also the drafting of a bill to be presented to Congress authorizing the State of Illinois to fill in the canal from Lockport, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois, and using the same for a public highway; and that the committee be authorized to employ such assistance as is necessary; and shall report to the Forty-ninth General Assembly, and make such recommendations as they deem advisable.

Concurred in by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

A message from the House, by Mr. Eden, Assistant Clerk:

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following preamble and joint resolution, to wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 52.

WHEREAS, The Sanitary District of Chicago, in the construction of its channel erected retaining walls at and near and in the vicinity of the city of Lockport, and the city of Joliet, in Will County; and

WHEREAS, Some of the walls thus constructed bear and exhibit marked evidences of weakness; and

WHEREAS, There is contained within said walls, a large volume of water, which, if liberated by the giving way of the walls, would undoubtedly result in the destruction of life and property in and about the cities of Joliet and Lockport; and

WHEREAS, The Sanitary District of Chicago, in the construction of the channel erected retaining walls at and near and in the vicinity of Lockport and city of Joliet, in Will County; and

WHEREAS, Some of the walls thus constructed exhibit marked evidences of weakness; and

WHEREAS, In the construction of said channel the course of the Chicago River was changed so that flood waters that formerly went to Lake Michigan through the Chicago River are now sent down the DesPlaines River through said city of Joliet, which said flood waters together with the waters from the main channel of said Sanitary District increases greatly the flow of water in DesPlaines River through said city of Joliet; and

WHEREAS, Eminent engineers have given warning that there is an impending danger which menaces the safety of life and property in said city; and

WHEREAS, Because of the recent floods in the various parts of the country, and in the State of Illinois, the people of the vicinities herein mentioned, have become very much exercised and alarmed on account of the obvious dangers from the breaking of any of said retaining walls; and

WHEREAS, A preliminary investigation has been made by a committee of Senators, who made a tentative report in respect to the subject matter herein contained; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a committee of five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, be appointed from the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the State of Illinois, to investigate the condition of the said retaining walls, and the probable dangers from said flood waters and report their findings to the General Assembly with all convenient speed; and, be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall have the power to administer oaths, take evidence, subpoena witnesses and compel them to testify, compel the production of books, papers and documents, and to do any and all other lawful acts to carry out the foregoing purposes; and, be it further

Resolved, That said committee may appoint and employ such engineers and other assistants in the premises as it may deem necessary; and, be it further

Resolved, That such expenses connected with this investigation as shall be necessary, shall be certified to by the chairman of said committee, and shall be payable out of the fund for committee expenses, or out of an appropriation to be made therefor.

Concurred in by the House, June 20, 1913.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

At 4:40 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Waage, the Senate adjourned and the President of the Senate declared that the Senate stood adjourned until Monday, June 30, at 12:00 o'clock M.

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1913, 12:00 O'CLOCK M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, presiding.

The President of the Senate announced that he had examined the Journal of Friday, June 20, 1913, and found no corrections or changes to be made, and if the Senate had no changes or corrections to offer, the Journal would be ordered to stand approved. No corrections being offered the Journal would be ordered to stand approved.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

The following messages were received, read and ordered spread on the Journal of the Senate for today:

A message from the Governor, by William L. Sullivan, Secretary to the Governor:

Mr. President—I am directed by the Governor to lay before the Senate the following communications:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, June 28, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of Illinois:

I hereby veto and return herewith, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 304, for the reasons set forth in the opinion of the Attorney General, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Respectfully submitted,
E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.
SPRINGFIELD, June 28, 1913.

Senate Bill No. 304—Park Consolidation Bill.

His Excellency, Edward F. Dunne, Governor, Springfield, Ill.:

SIR—You have transmitted to me Senate Bill No. 304, the same being a bill for "An Act to consolidate in the government of the city of Chicago the powers and functions now vested in the towns and park districts and other local authorities having jurisdiction within the territory of said city, to provide for the assumption by the city of Chicago of the debts and liabilities of such towns, park districts and corporate authorities, to make additional provisions concerning parks and to provide revenue for said city," with a request for an opinion as to its form and constitutionality.

This bill is divided into seven articles, designated respectively, "Consolidation," "Revenue," "Indebtedness," "Parks," "The Public Library," "The Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium," "General Provisions" and "Submission of Act to Popular Vote."

Article I, entitled "Consolidation," provides in substance that all powers not specifically abrogated by the Act, which are now vested in the city, township, park and other legal governments and authorities, having jurisdiction confined to or within the territory of the city of Chicago, or any part thereof, shall be consolidated in the municipal government of the city of Chicago. It also provides for a like consolidation, with the city of Chicago, of any municipal corporation wholly within the boundaries of territory hereafter annexed to the city.

Article II, entitled "Revenue," regulates the levy, by the city council of the city of Chicago, of taxes for corporate purposes, including general city, park, library and municipal tuberculosis sanitarium purposes, to meet the requirements of the annual appropriation bill for each year.

Article III, entitled "Indebtedness," limits the amount of the indebtedness which the city may contract for municipal, educational and school building purposes.

Article IV, entitled "Parks," deals with parks, provides for the appointment of park commissioners, defines their powers and duties, as well as the powers of the city council with respect to parks.

Article V, entitled "The Public Library," deals with the public library of the city of Chicago, its management and appropriations, tax levies and bond issues therefor.

Article VI, entitled "The Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium," deals with the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium of the city of Chicago, provides for its management and for appropriations, tax levies and bond issues.

Article VII, entitled "General Provisions," purports to limit the operation of general laws of the General Assembly relating to municipal affairs, so that they may not be treated as applicable to the city of Chicago in the absence of an express declaration to that effect, and it contains some other general provisions.

Article VIII, entitled "Submission of Act to Popular Vote," provides a method by which the Act may be submitted to the legal voters of the city of Chicago for adoption. It provides two methods for such submission. One is, by an ordinance of the city council, directing the question to be submitted, and the other is by petition signed by at least 5 per cent of the legal voters of the city. It also provides that if at any election at which the question has been submitted, the Act fails to be adopted, it may be re-submitted if such re-submission is directed by an ordinance of the city council or demanded by a petition of 10 per cent of the legal voters of the city.

The validity of the bill depends upon the determination of several questions.

The first question is, whether the bill violates that provision of Article XIII of section 4 of the Constitution which provides that:

"No Act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title."

Whether this be so, depends upon whether the consolidation in the government of the city of Chicago of the powers and functions now vested in the towns and park districts and other local authorities, having jurisdiction within the territory of the city, and the providing of revenue for the city, constitute two distinct subjects, and if so, whether both these subjects are dealt with in the body of the Act.

After a careful consideration of this question, it seems to me to be one of such doubt and difficulty that I would hesitate to express an opinion that the Act should be condemned as obnoxious to the constitutional provision in question and inasmuch as I am clearly of the opinion that the Act is invalid upon the ground hereinafter stated, I do not deem it necessary to pass definitely upon the question.

The second question is whether that provision of the Act is valid which provides that, in case of the submission of the question of the adoption of the Act to the legal voters of Chicago, "if a majority of those electors voting thereon shall vote for the adoption of this Act it shall thereby and thereupon be adopted and be in force in the city of Chicago."

Section 34 of Article IV declares that:

"The General Assembly shall have power, subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter contained to pass any law (local, special or general) providing a scheme or charter of local municipal government for the territory now or hereafter embraced within the limits of the city of Chicago."

And after specifying what may be provided for in any law so passed, it declares that:

"No law based upon this amendment to the Constitution, affecting the municipal government of the city of Chicago, shall take effect until such law shall be consented to by a majority of the legal voters of said city voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special; *and no local or special law based upon this amendment affecting specially any part of the city of Chicago shall take effect until consented to by a majority of the legal voters of such part of said city voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special.*"

It is a matter of common knowledge, of which the courts will take judicial notice, that the park districts in the city of Chicago are not severally co-extensive with the limits of the city of Chicago. There are, for instance, the West Chicago Park District, the Lincoln Park District, and the South Park District. The question whether these districts shall be consolidated is one which is of especial concern to the people of the several districts. Thus, the Act, if adopted, would be one "affecting specially" that part of the city of Chicago lying within the South Park District, it would be one "affecting specially" that part of the city of Chicago lying within the Lincoln Park District, and it would be one "affecting specially" that part of the city of Chicago lying within the West Park District.

As will be seen, the above quoted provision of the Act is so framed as to make the Act effective if it receives the votes of the majority of the electors voting thereon of the entire city, although it may not receive the votes of a majority of the electors voting thereon of the Lincoln Park District, or of the West Park District, or of the South Park District.

This, in my opinion, is manifestly fatal to the validity of the bill. I am, therefore, of the opinion the bill is unconstitutional.

On the other hand it has been urged that it is unnecessary that the Act specify that it is only to take effect when consented to by a majority of the electors of each district "specially affected" voting on the question and a majority of the electors of the entire city voting thereon, but that, whether it is so consented to, may be determined by a canvass of the votes cast in each district "specially affected."

It has been suggested to me by the representatives of the city of Chicago, that the Act should be submitted to a vote of the people of the city of Chicago and that the question of its constitutionality should be left to be determined by the Supreme Court. This, however, is hardly a rule of policy for this department to adopt; my sole duty is to express my opinion as to the validity of the Act.

Senate Bill No. 304 is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] P. J. LUCEY.

Attorney General.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, June 28, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of Illinois:

I hereby veto and return herewith without my approval, Senate Bill 498, being "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act concerning corporations, etc.," for the following reasons:

While purporting to be an Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, the sole object attained by this bill is to permit corporations under the Act concerning corporations, to be incorporated for the purpose of doing a real estate brokerage business.

This is accomplished by striking out in section 1 from the addition comprising corporations, the words "real estate brokerage."

It is true that in the proposed bill there is a proviso which recites, "that no corporation formed or organized under this Act shall have the right, power, or authority to own, acquire, or hold as owner, or hold either directly or indirectly in any manner, any real estate in this State or any interest therein, except as may be permitted by other sections in this Act."

In section 5 of the present law, which it purports to amend, corporations are permitted "to own, possess, and enjoy so much real estate and personal estate as may be necessary for the transaction of their business, and may sell and dispose of same when not required by the uses of the corporation."

This Act if permitted to become a law, would thus enable corporations to be organized under the general corporation Act for the purpose of buying and selling real estate.

The policy of this State for forty years and upwards has been opposed to the granting of such rights to corporations.

Whether the policy is a wise one or an unwise one, the Legislature may itself determine, but, if the policy must be changed, it should be by an Act which clearly and openly grants this right in plain and unmistakable language.

I veto this bill because the power thus given is done in covert and hidden language.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, June 28, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of Illinois:

I herewith veto and return without my approval, Senate Bill 575, for the reason that the same is unconstitutional, as shown in the opinion of the Attorney General hereto attached, and made part of this message.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

[COPY.]

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.
SPRINGFIELD, June 27, 1913.

To His Excellency, Edward F. Dunne, Governor of the State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois:

SIR—You have transmitted to me Senate Bill No. 575, with the request that I give you an opinion as to its form and constitutionality.

The bill is entitled:

"An Act for county road system of building streets, roads and boulevards, in counties of 500,000 population or more."

The bill consists of twenty-eight sections and in form would seem to be unobjectionable.

I am of the opinion, however, that the bill is not free from constitutional objection.

Section 1 of the bill provides that by a majority vote of the members of the county board, in counties with a population of 500,000 or more, the county board may adopt the county road system and appoint three county road commissioners.

Section 10 empowers such board of road commissioners to lay out new roads within the county as they may deem necessary.

Section 11, among other things, authorizes such board to change the width or location or straighten the line of any road over which they take jurisdiction, and provides that if it shall become necessary to take private property, the board shall cause a survey of such proposed road, together with an accurate description of the land required, and provides that the board shall endeavor to agree with the owner for a right of way over the land.

Section 12 provides that when the board is unable to agree with the person interested in such land, or such person is unknown, a non-resident of the county, a minor, insane or incompetent, such board may present to the circuit or probate court of the county a petition, describing such road and each parcel of land which they were unable to acquire, giving the names of the persons interested in such lands, asking for the appointment of three commissioners to determine the necessity of such road, the necessity of taking the lands and to appraise the damages to be paid as compensation for such taking.

Said section further provides for an order of court fixing a day for a hearing on such petition and service of process, etc.

Section 13 provides for a hearing on such petition, and authorizes the court to appoint three disinterested persons as commissioners, designated court commissioners, to determine the necessity of such proposed road, the necessity of taking the land described in the petition and to appraise the damages to be paid as compensation for the land described in the petition.

Section 14 vests such court commissioners with the power of determining whether the taking of the land is necessary and authorizes such commissioners to appraise the damages to be assessed as compensation to each person interested in such land, which decision of the commissioners is to be reported to the court in writing.

Section 15 provides, among other things, that the court may set aside such report and refer it back to the commission, or appoint other commissioners to retry the questions involved.

Section 16 provides that on a confirmation of the report of the commissioners, by the court, the court shall enter an order authorizing the board of county road commissioners to pay the several sums awarded for damages and in case of refusal to accept payment, or in case there is no person authorized to receive payment, that the amounts shall be deposited as directed by the court. And further provides that upon the filing of proof of payment or deposit, the court shall prepare a certificate under seal, reciting briefly the proceedings had, and deliver the same to the board of county road commissioners, and thereupon the title to such land shall be deemed vested in the county to be used for road purposes only.

The bill, in effect, authorized the taking of private property for public use without just compensation, ascertained in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

I am of the opinion that the bill violates the plain provisions of section 13 of article 2 of the Constitution.

Senate Bill 575 is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] P. J. LUCEY,
Attorney General.

June 28, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

I hereby veto and return herewith without my approval, Senate Bill No. 471, for the reason set forth in the opinion of the Attorney General, a copy of which is attached hereto, and made a part hereof.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DUNNE.
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.
SPRINGFIELD, June 27, 1913.

Senate Bill No. 471.

His Excellency, Edward F. Dunne, Governor, Springfield, Ill.:

SIR—I herewith return Senate Bill No. 471, being "An Act to amend section 10 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois,' approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by Act approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911."

This Act amends the section which it purports to amend, by adding the soldiers and marines of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection, to the soldiers of the war of 1861-1862-1863-1864-1865, being the class of persons who were preferred for civil appointments by the section 10 amended, over and above all other citizens possessing the necessary qualifications to hold office, provided they are found to possess the *business capacity* necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the office, and by adding to the said section amended, a requirement that the preferred class above mentioned shall have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States in such wars. The section as it was before this amendment, and as it remains, amended, arbitrarily requires that such preferred class of citizens shall be placed first or at the head of the eligible list, irrespective of whether or not their qualifications are equal or superior to the qualifications of other qualified citizens. It does not include the soldiers and marines of other wars, and is, in my opinion, class legislation, and repugnant to clause 23 of paragraph 22 of Article IV of the Constitution, which provides that:

"The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law * * * granting to any corporation, association or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever."

The wording of this Act, as amended, exempts such persons as are by it preferred, from any physical test, which may be provided for others possessing equal qualifications by the other sections of this law, and thereby grants to this preferred class of persons, qualified to hold office or employment, a special privilege or exemption from a burden imposed on others equal or superior in qualifications. It places this preferred class arbitrarily at the head of the eligible list, without requiring that their qualifications shall be equal or superior to other eligibles by examinations, thereby granting to this class of persons another special privilege and immunity not granted to all qualified citizens alike.

I am mindful of the fact that other states, which have constitutions providing for special civil service laws, and not containing the provision above quoted, as the same is written in the Constitution of Illinois, have held laws giving preference to soldiers and sailors, to be valid, but, in these states, where such preference is given, where the statute did not require equal or superior qualifications on the part of such preferred persons, they have been held invalid. See *People v. Saratoga Springs*, 54 Hun. (N. Y.), 16; *Matter of Keymer*, 89 Hun. (N. Y.), 219.

These opinions were rendered under a constitution authorizing a preference to veterans, in the civil service. See Article V, paragraph 9, of the New York constitution. *Brown v. Russell*, 166 Mass., 14; *Matter of Sweeley*, 12 Misc. Rep. (N. Y. Sup. Ct.), 174, affirmed in 146 N. Y., 401.

In the Massachusetts case above cited, the court declares the right to obtain office to be a privilege, and holds that a statute which absolutely gives to veterans privileges distinct from the community, in obtaining public office, unconstitutional. See Am. & Eng. Law, Vol. VI, pp. 93-94, and notes thereto.

So far as I have been able to find, our Supreme Court has never directly passed upon the question here involved, but, in the case of *People v. Loeffler*, 175 Ill., 585, the court in substance hold that the right to an office is a privilege of citizenship, and, at the bottom of page 607 and top of page 608, the court say:

"It is a mistake to suppose that every citizen has the right to hold office. It is only every citizen having the proper qualifications for the office, who has the right to hold such office."

This section of the State Civil Service Law, as by this Act amended, and as the same previously existed, does not only discriminate between other qualified citizens and citizens who have been honorably discharged from the military and naval service, but goes one step farther, and discriminates, in particularity, between qualified citizens who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service in different wars, and also those so discharged who have been in no war.

For these reasons, and until the Supreme Court of this State holds differently, I am of the opinion that this Act, and the section which it amends, are not in compliance with the Constitution, and are invalid.

I do not approve of this bill as to its constitutionality.

There is another objection to the bill as to its form:

The enacting clause purports to amend an independent Act approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1911, and is entirely out of harmony with the title of the Act, and if this error is aided by reference to the title, it cannot aid the substantive provisions of the Act.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] P. J. LUCEY,
Attorney General.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, June 28, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of Illinois:

I return herewith, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 558, being "An Act to amend section 1 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females, etc.'"

I am constrained to veto the same on the ground that this bill contains a proviso exempting from the provisions of the working women's ten hour law, women employed in harvesting, canning, curing or drying of any variety of perishable fruit or vegetables during the period of harvesting of said fruit or vegetables, which would probably make the law so discriminating in its character as to render it unconstitutional, as heretofore decided in the case of the People v. Butler Street Foundry and Iron Company, 201 Ill.

This bill would also permit an individual day's work by a female of 15, 18 or 20 hours, which is against the tendency of modern legislation.

Respectfully submitted,
E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, June 28, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of Illinois:

I herewith return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 677.

This seeks to make an appropriation of \$17,500.00 for conducting an investigation by a special committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed under Senate Joint Resolution No. 52, of the entire subject matter of floods in the valley of the DesPlaines River at and near the vicinity of the cities of Joliet and Lockport, including the walls, dams, levees and structures of the Sanitary District of Chicago and others along the DesPlaines River, together with the means of prevention of such floods, and for the inspection by said committee of plans, methods and work which may be undertaken to cure defects or remedy conditions.

I do not believe the situation is sufficiently urgent to warrant the expenditure of the above amount and the bill is accordingly vetoed.

Respectfully submitted,
E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, June 28, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of Illinois:

I return herewith without my approval Senate Bill No. 610.

The bill contains an appropriation of \$280.00 to Bailey D. Dawson for services performed by him as one of the assistant clerks of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly.

It is 28 years ago since the Thirty-fourth General Assembly was in session.

I do not regard it as being in the public interest to approve a bill which allows a claim for services so far in the past. If there is any merit in the claim, it should have been presented many years ago. No information has been presented to me which would warrant me in permitting this bill to become a law, and the same is accordingly vetoed.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, June 28, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of Illinois:

I return herewith, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 330, being "An Act to prevent the sweeping of railroad cars and taking or removing therefrom any grain or flaxseed contained therein."

I am constrained to veto the same for the reason that I believe the provisions of the present Criminal Code sufficiently cover this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, June 28, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of Illinois:

I return to you herewith, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 283, being "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to prevent the preparation, manufacture, packing or distributing of food for sale,' etc."

I veto this bill on the ground that it deprives partially all the cities and villages of the State of the right of police power in relation to the preparation and distribution of food, and that it is an unwarranted interference with the police powers of the cities.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

June 25, 1913.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of Illinois:

I return you herewith Senate Bill 694, being "An Act making appropriations for the five State Normal Schools of Illinois."

I withhold my approval of the following items therein appropriated:

From the appropriation for the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Illinois, item in section 3: "For Woman's dormitory and furnishings, \$100,000."

From the appropriation for the Western Illinois Normal School at Macomb, Illinois, item in section 6: "For the erection and completion of a training school at the Western Illinois State Normal School, at Macomb, the sum of \$100,000."

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor.

On motion of Mr. Clark, it was ordered that sufficient number of the Journal of today's session be printed to furnish each member of the Senate with at least fifteen copies.

On motion of Mr. Canaday, the thanks of the Senate were extended to Mrs. Logan Hay, wife of Senator Hay, for her kindness in furnishing to the members of the Senate, Friday night, June 13, 1913, a delicious lunch.

The following communication was read and ordered spread upon the Journal:

SPRINGFIELD, June 30, 1913.

Hon. Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois:

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that all bills which have come to the Enrolling and Engrossing Department of the Senate, Forty-eighth General Assembly, have been properly enrolled and presented to the proper officers for signature, and that no bills are now in my possession.

Respectfully yours,

FRED W. RINCK,

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Hurburgh, the Journal for today's session was ordered to stand approved.

At 12:50 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate adjourned and the President of the Senate announced that the Senate stood adjourned *sine die*.

J. H. PADDOCK,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, HARRY WOODS, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing published Journal of the regular session of the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois is a true and correct copy of the original of said Journal, filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 29th day of November, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

HARRY WOODS,
Secretary of State.

INDEX TO SENATE JOURNAL.

	PAGE
ABSTRACTS:	
See "Conveyances."	
ACCOUNTING:	
Governor's message	134
State Examiner, office created, S. B.'s 38, 279.	
ADJOURNMENT:	
January 30-February 3.....	137, 382
February 4-11	409
February 13-18	473, 474
February 20-26	513
February 26-March 12.....	539
March 13-18	562, 578
March 20-25	639
March 27-April 2	686, 694
April 4-8	713
April 11-16	748, 758
April 18-22	979, 980
April 25-29	1085
May 2-6	1149, 1156
May 9-13	1260, 1261
May 16-20	1346, 1349
May 23-27	1415, 1426
May 29-June 3.....	1485
June 28-November 11.....	1573, 1640
June 20	2284
<i>Sine die</i>	1466, 1484, 1689, 1731, 2263
ADJUTANT GENERAL:	
Report, flood relief.....	1181
See "National Guard."	
ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES:	
Administrator, <i>ad litem</i> , S. B. 383.	
Notice of final settlement, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 523.	
ADMINISTRATORS, PUBLIC:	
Appointments	34, 35,
422, 423, 820, 1092, 1180, 1203, 1229, 1230, 1473, 1495, 2129, 2157, 2185, 228	
ADVERTISING:	
Legal executions, etc., S. B. 639.	
Untrue and misleading, S. B. 340.	
See, also, "Drugs and Medicines."	
AGRICULTURE:	
Canada thistles, removed, expenses, S. B. 224.	
Communication, International Institute.....	8
County consulting agriculturist, S. B. 154.	
County funds for soil and crop improvement, S. B. 84.	
Department of Agriculture, Act revised, S. B. 367.	
Farmers' institutes, S. B. 338.	
managed by Board of Directors, S. B. 348.	
Funds paid to State board, S. B. 346.	
Governor's message	73, 117
Infectious diseases among domestic animals, S. B. 336.	
Race meeting under State board, S. B. 444.	
State board, right of eminent domain, S. B. 275 (a law).	
State Fair, free admission of veterans, S. B. 487.	
See, also, "Appropriations"	

AKHURST, JAMES H.:	
Appropriation for relief, S. B. 119.	
AHRENS, CHARLES:	
Humane agent	34, 422
ALSCHULER, BENJAMIN P.:	
Member Court of Claims.....	1007, 1074
ALSCHULER, SAMUEL:	
Nominated for United States Senator.....	432, 461
ALTGELD, JOHN P.:	
Appropriation for monument at Chicago, S. B. 54 (a law).	
AMENDMENTS, CONSTITUTIONAL:	
See "Resolutions and Constitution."	
AMSLER, JOHN J.:	
Member Board of Education.....	1158, 1230
ANDERSON, F. O.:	
Vote for Auditor canvassed.....	389
ANDERSONVILLE MONUMENT COMMISSION:	
Printing report, appropriation, S. B. 333 (a law).	
ANDRUS, HENRY, Winnebago County, 10th district:	
Present and oath.....	3
Absence	620, 678
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, County and Township Organization.....	28
Banks and Banking.....	28
Elections	28
Farm Drainage	28
Live Stock and Dairying.....	29
Railroads	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges.....	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Warehouse and Cold Storage.....	30
Committees, special	564
Death of wife.....	708
Petitions presented	1107
Resolutions offered	6
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 75; cities and villages, 155; revenue, 53.	
ANIMALS AND BIRDS:	
Calves, age for slaughter, S. B. 427.	
Governor's message	120
Humane agents, appointment, S. B. 282.	
appointments.....	34, 422, 1092, 1159, 1203, 1230, 1563, 1743
Live stock trains, passenger car, S. B. 99.	
Plume birds, protection, S. B. 442.	
ANNIVERSARIES:	
Douglas, Stephen A.....	733, 758, 1036
Illinois Centennial	412, 441, 495, 504, 740
Lincoln, annual celebration.....	24, 416, 467
APIARIES:	
Bee-keepers' Association, appropriation, S.B. 181 (a law).	
APOLLO QUARTETTE:	
Music, Douglas centennial anniversary.....	1038, 1045, 1071
APPOINTMENTS:	
Administrators public	34, 35, 422, 423, 760,
820, 1092, 1180, 1203, 1229, 1230, 1327, 1390, 1473, 1495, 2129, 2157, 2185, 2228	
BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS—	
Administration	34, 35, 422, 423, 696
Barber examiners	35, 423
Board of Education.....	35, 423, 1158, 1159, 1180, 1229, 1230, 1327, 1362, 1390
Board of Managers, State Reformatory.....	34, 422, 1092, 1203
Board of Pardons	697
Charities	35, 423
Civil Service Commission.....	521, 2157
Dental examiners	35, 423

APPOINTMENTS—*Concluded.*BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS—*Concluded.*

Examiners of architects.....	1326, 1390, 2129, 2157
Free employment office.....	34, 422, 1007, 1074, 1092, 1203, 1229, 1563, 1743
Geological Commission.....	35, 423
Illinois Park Commission.....	34, 422
Live Stock Commission.....	1007, 1074
Mine rescue, State Commission.....	34, 422
Penitentiaries.....	34, 422, 761, 820, 981, 1073
Pharmacy.....	34, 422
Rivers and Lakes Commission.....	34, 422, 696
Southern Illinois Normal University.....	1179, 1180, 1230
State Board of Arbitration.....	2185, 2228
State Mining Board.....	34, 422
Trustees, Normal Schools.....	34, 422, 1362, 1390, 1474, 1496, 2129, 2157
West Chicago Park Commission.....	34, 422, 1092, 1203
Chief Grain Inspector.....	697
Court of Claims.....	981, 1007, 1073, 1074, 1495, 1554
Guardians, public.....	34, 422, 423, 1327, 1390, 2129, 2157
Humane agents.....	34, 422, 1092, 1159, 1203, 1230, 1563, 1743
Notaries public.....	162, 392, 1333
State Architect.....	696
State Fire Marshal.....	2157

APPORTIONMENT:

Senatorial districts, separate for representatives.....	45
---	----

APPROPRIATIONS:

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS—

Agriculture, county fairs, S. B.'s 344, 477.
county fairs and societies, S. B. 344.
deficiency, S. B. 278.
ordinary, S. B. 276.
State Fair buildings, S. B. 277.
Barbers Board of Examiners, deficiency, S. B. 692.
Building laws, S. B. 269.
Canal, maintenance and improvement, S. B. 231.
Centennial celebration, anniversary of State, S. B. 159 (a law).
Contracts, printing, binding, deficiency, etc., S. B. 219 (a law).
Fish, culture station on Rock River, S. B. 240.
Farmers' Institute, S. B.'s 338, 347.
Health, ordinary and contingent, S. B. 196 (a law).
Housing commissions, S. B. 195.
Illinois-Andersonville Monument Commission, S. B. 333 (a law).
Immigration, investigation, S. B. 239.
Investigation, walls in Will County, S. B. 455 (a law).
white slave traffic, S. B. 156 (a law).
Labor, deficiency in office expenses, S. B. 48.
Legislative and Administrative Reference Bureau, S. B. 432.
Mine Investigation Commission, S. B. 578.
Negro emancipation, 50th anniversary celebration, S. B. 461.
Panama-Pacific Exposition, State exhibit, S. B. 518.
Parks, Cahokia mound builders, S. B. 226.
Starved Rock extension, S. B. 369.
Perry's victory centennial celebration, S. B. 516.
State Public Utilities Commission, S. B. 435.
State Tax Commission, salary and expenses, S. B.'s 434, 573.
Starved Rock Park, maintenance and extension, S. B. 281.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—

Alton State Hospital, erection, etc., S. B. 125.
Boys' Training School, S. B. 144.
Blind, colony for, S. B. 222.
Epileptic Colony, S. B. 174.
Girls' Training School, Eastern, S. B. 11.
Home for dependent juvenile females, S. B. 223.
State institutions, ordinary, S. B. 175.
State institutions, special, S. B. 172.
Schools for crippled children, S. B. 384.
delinquent children, S. B. 391.
dependent girls, Act creating, S. B. 591.
deaf and blind, S. B. 385.
subnormal, anaemic children, S. B. 390.
Tuberculosis sanitarium, erection, S. B. 18.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—

Eastern Normal, ordinary and special, S. B.'s 139, 138.
Northern Normal, ordinary and special, S. B.'s 82, 81.
Southern Normal, ordinary and special, S. B.'s 176, 177.
State Normal, building, S. B. 334.
State Normal, ordinary and special, S. B.'s 135, 136.
State Normal Schools, ordinary and special, S. B. 694 (a law).

APPROPRIATIONS—*Continued.*EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—*Concluded.*

- Western Normal, ordinary and special, S. B. 230.
- Western Normal School building, S. B. 440.
- University of Illinois, buildings, S. B. 285.
- endowment, proceeds of public lands, S. B. 686 (a law).
- interest on endowment funds, S. B. 378.
- maintenance and equipment, S. B. 675 (a law).
- public lands for endowment, S. B. 379.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—

- Committee expenses, S. B. 350 (a law).
- Employees, Forty-eighth, S. B.'s 16 (a law), 674 (a law).
- Incidentals, Forty-eighth, S. B.'s 17 (a law), 45 (a law).

MISCELLANEOUS—

- Akhurst, James H., relief, S. B. 119.
- Appellate Court, second district, S. B. 408.
- Awards by Court of Claims, S. B. 244.
- Baker, William, occupational disease, S. B. 503 (a law).
- Balsley, Charles, injuries, S. B. 661.
- Bee-keepers' Association, S. B. 181 (a law).
- Bounties on garfish heads, S. B. 254.
- Cherry miners relief, unexpended part, S. B. 457.
- Citizens of Crogin, relief, tornado, S. B. 590.
- Dayton, Ohio, flood sufferers, S. B. 303.
- Dawson, Bailey, services clerk Thirty-fourth General Assembly, S. B. 610.
- Flood sufferers, relief, S. B.'s 394, 452.
- Flood relief, indebtedness, S. B. 571.
- protection, life and property, S. B. 572.
- Fort Chartres, restoration, S. B. 525.
- Fugitives from justice, S. B. 192 (a law).
- G. A. R. Reunion, Alton, S. B. 331.
- Gest, Judge W. H., salary to widow, S. B. 39 (a law).
- Gettysburg celebration, S. B. 157.
- Giroux, Ben M., relief, S. B. 114.
- Hotel Inspector, S. B. 186.
- Horticultural Society, S. B. 310.
- Illinois and Michigan Canal, creditors of State trustee, S. B. 119.
- Inspector, private employment agency, S. B. 47 (a law).
- Investigate the unemployed of State, S. B. 423.
- Investigation, floods, valley of Desplaines, etc., S. B. 677.
- voting machines in Chicago, S. B. 488.
- International Road Congress, delegates expenses, S. B. 609.
- Inventory of State property, S. B. 630 (a law).
- Jorgensen, Berthrol, C. B., S. B. 691 (a law).
- Legislative Reference Bureau, S. B. 25.
- Levee, city of Brookport, S. B. 608.
- Levees at Cairo, S. B.'s 507, 615.
- Mound City, S. B.'s 508, 614.
- village of Naples, S. B. 607 (a law).
- Roseclair, building, S. B. 625.
- repairing and improving, Shawneetown, S. B. 624.
- Cairo, Mound City, Shawneetown, S. B. 666 (a law).
- Mt. Vernon Appellate Court building, pavement, S. B. 142 (a law).
- Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, S. B. 320 (a law).
- Panama-Pacific International Exposition, S. B.'s 115, 252, 682 (a law).
- Portrait of ex-Governor Deneen, S. B. 86 (a law).
- Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby, S. B. 1 (a law).
- Printing, binding and stationery, deficiency, S. B. 219 (a law).
- Purchase Old Capitol grounds at Vandalia, S. B. 424.
- Public utilities investigation, committee expenses, S. B. 584.
- Repair of lavatories, Senate and House, S. B. 689.
- Retaining walls, sidewalk and pavement, city of Ottawa, S. B. 565.
- Rupert, Jesse, injuries, S. B. 660.
- Secretary of State, deficiency to February 1, 1913, S. B. 263 (a law).
- incidentals, deficiency, S. B. 173 (a law).
- Sewer, city of Ottawa, S. B. 566.
- State Educational building, S. B. 620.
- State Treasurer, deficiency, S. B. 179 (a law).
- State Water Survey, S. B. 407.
- Street pavement, city of Ottawa, S. B. 567.
- Veterans transportation, Vicksburg celebration, S. B. 638.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS—

- Altgeld, John P., at Chicago, S. B. 54 (a law).
- Carlin, Thomas, at Carrollton, S. B. 683 (a law).
- Douglas, Stephen A., on Capitol grounds, S. B. 654 (a law).
- Fort Edwards, commemorating establishment, S. B. 439 (a law).
- Governor's at Belleville, S. B. 228.
- Lincoln statue on Capitol grounds, S. B. 249 (a law).
- Lincoln, Abraham, and Stephen A. Douglas, S. B. 366.
- Lovejoy Memorial, Princeton, Ill., S. B. 317.
- Statue of officers of Illinois at Vicksburg, S. B. 318.

APPROPRIATIONS—*Concluded.*

PAGE

NATIONAL GUARD AND NAVAL RESERVE—

Armory buildings and sites, S. B.'s 199, 200, 418.

Decatur, S. B. 112.

Galesburg, S. B. 77.

Kewanee, S. B. 248.

Moline, S. B. 85.

Monmouth, S. B. 229.

Ottawa, S. B. 212.

Woodstock, S. B. 44.

site at Chicago, proceeds of sale, S. B. 392.

Illinois Naval Reserve, training ship, S. B. 665.

Ordinary and contingent, S. B. 201.

Uniforms, equipment, etc., S. B. 202.

PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—

Joliet Penitentiary, S. B. 456.

New penitentiary and asylum, reappropriation, S. B. 695 (a law).

State Reformatory, ordinary and other, S. B. 234.

laundry, S. B. 235.

ARBITRATION:

Appointments, State Board.....2185, 2228

ARCHITECTS:

Examiners, State Board, appointments.....1326, 1390, 2129, 2157

Governor's message 123

ARMORIES:

See "Appropriations" and "National Guard."

ARMSTRONG, FRANK E.:

Press committeeman 5

ATTORNEYS:

Fees in election contests for seats in General Assembly.....45, 530, 1028

ATHLETICS:

Exhibitions, "Seat Act," S. B. 412.

State commission, created, S. B. 70.

ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Opinion, civil service (S. B. 471).....2295

Chicago Park consolidation bill (S. B. 304).....2290

contempt, false charges 761

concerning introduction of bills 40

county road system of building streets, roads and boulevards (S. B. 575).....2293

election of officers 11

United States Senator..... 418

railroad corporations (S. B. 131)1598

submerged and shore lands, East St. Louis river front..... 138

request for opinion 748

See "Resolutions."

AUTOMOBILES:

See "Roads and Bridges."

AYERS, JASON C.:

Trustee Northern Illinois State Normal School.....34, 422

BACHELORS:

Taxation, S. B. 80.

BAICHLEY, JOHN:

Messenger 25

BAILEY, HON. JOSEPH W.:

Addresses General Assembly..... 467

Arrangements for address, Joint Assembly..... 416

Invitation to address Joint Assembly..... 24

Vote of thanks..... 470

BAILEY, MARTIN B., Vermilion County, 22d district:

Present and oath..... 3

Absence498, 1303

Committees, standing—

Chairman, Railroads 29

County and Township Organization..... 28

	PAGE
BAILEY, MARTIN B.—Concluded.	
COMMITTEES, STANDING—Concluded.	
Finance	28
Fish and Game.....	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Labor	29
Mines and Mining.....	29
Committees, special	32
Remarks	1658
Seat contested	42, 563, 584
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 252, 310, 660, 661; cities and villages, 478; courts, 101; criminal code, 246; delinquent girls, 11; employment, 558; fees and salaries, 616, (a law); insurance, 14; investment companies, 12, 122; liens, 454; railroads, 69, 178; revenue, 13; schools, 253.	
BAKER, WILLIAM:	
Appropriation, relief, S. B. 503 (a law).	
BALDI, MRS. THERESA:	
Enrolling and engrossing clerk.....	379
BALLOTS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR:	
Ballot in Senate	431
List of ballots and candidates	2366
BALSLEY, CHARLES:	
Appropriation, injuries, S. B. 661.	
BANKS AND BANKING:	
Circulating false statements, prohibited, S. B. 414.	
Governor's message	134
Liabilities, limit, capital stock, S. B. 643.	
Private business, State license, S. B.'s 9, 51.	
Private banks, reports, S. B.'s 517, 520.	
Transfer of title to stock, S. B. 642.	
Unclaimed deposits, S. B. 267.	
investigation	2230
BARBERS:	
Appropriation, examining board, deficiency, S. B. 692.	
Regulation, Act of 1909 repealed, S. B. 684.	
Sanitary appliances, Act 1909 amended, S. B. 153.	
See "Appointments."	
BARR, RICHARD JAMES, Will County, 41st district:	
Present	2
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Elections	28
Agriculture	27
Appropriations	27
Canals and Rivers	28
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.....	28
Chicago Charter	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Cook County Affairs.....	28
Education	28
Executive	28
Farm Drainage	28
Fees and Salaries.....	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Department and Practice.....	29
Labor	29
Live Stock and Dairying.....	29
Mines and Mining.....	29
Primary Elections	29
Public Utilities	29
Railroads	29
Sanitary District Affairs.....	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
University of Illinois.....	30
Warehouses and Cold Storage.....	30
Waterways	30
Committee, conference	2126, 2162
Committees, joint	27
Committees, special	666, 713, 2286
Nominates Hon. Albert J. Hopkins for United States Senator.....	432
Resolutions offered	5, 18, 562, 707, 1117, 1617

BARR, RICHARD JAMES—Concluded.

Bills introduced—Appeals from justices of the peace, 49; appropriations, 223, 350 (a law), 407, 408, 455 (a law), 456, 677, 691 (a law), 695 (a law); Canada thistles, 224; cities and villages, 329; criminal code, 602; drainage, 409; fees, 42, 109, 171; housing commission, 195; larceny, 50; pension funds, 410; probate judges, 220, 221; revenue, 225; sanitary districts, 685; schools, vocational, 411; schools, 485, 655.

BARR, W. W.:

Trustee Southern Illinois Normal University.....1179, 1230

BARTELL, GEORGE:

Death1633

BARTON, FRANCIS M.:

Member State Board of Examiners of Architects.....1326, 1390

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE:

Centennial Anniversary Commission611, 636, 1156

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG:

Semi-Centennial1579, 1633

BEALL, EDMOND, Madison County, 47th district:

Present2

Absence1136

Acting President, *pro tempore*.....1735

Committees, standing—

Chairman, Fish and Game.....28

Appropriations27

Education28

Elections28

Insurance28

Manufactures29

Military and Naval Affairs.....29

Public Utilities29

Senatorial Apportionment29

To Visit State Charitable Institutions.....29

Waterways30

Committees, special437, 1579, 1633

Resolutions offered15, 16, 411, 694, 1035, 1239, 1726

Bills introduced—Appropriations, 125, 226, 254, 320 (a law), 331; bachelors,

80; courts, 78 (a law); criminal code, 100, 412; divorce, 513; dramshops,

43, 311; fees and salaries, 319, 494; fines and costs, 106, 107; fish, 5, 255;

inebriates, 3, 4; railroads, 57, 79, 169, 482; revenue, 521.

BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, STATE:

Appropriation, S. B. 181 (a law).

BELOW, WILLIAM:

Page25

BELOT, JOHN E.:

Witness, investigation, charges of corruption.....863

BENJAMIN, F. W.:

Assistant sergeant-at-arms25

BEVIER, FRANK:

Committee clerk25

BENTALL, D. J.:

Vote for Attorney General canvassed.....389

BERLYN, BARNEY:

Nominated for United States Senator.....461

BERNSTORFF, COUNT I. VON:

Addresses General Assembly.....466

Arrangements for address.....416

Communication409

Invitation to address Joint Assembly.....24

Vote of thanks.....470

BILLINGS, FRANK:

Member Charities Commission.....35, 423

BINES, WILLIAM M.:	
Contests seat of Senator Bailey.....	42, 563, 584
BIRKETT, GRACE E.:	
Stenographer	27, 565
BIRTHS AND DEATHS:	
Vital statistics acts, S. B.'s 66, 313.	
BISHOP, JAMES F.:	
Public Administrator, Cook County.....	760, 820
BLACK, JESSE:	
Member Board of Education.....	1158, 1230
Appointment withdrawn	1181, 1230
BLOEMSMA, H.:	
Vote for Treasurer canvassed.....	389
BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS:	
Battle Lake Erie, centennial celebration.....	611, 636, 1156
Illinois Centennial Celebration.....	412, 441, 495, 507
Insurance Commission perpetuated.....	1168, 1235, 1329
Joint Legislative Reference Bureau, S. B. 274 (a law).	
Mining investigation report	1008
Minimum wage investigation	1572
The Illinois Efficiency Commission.....	515, 536, 671
To investigate causes relating to unemployed....	517, 537, 609, 669, 671, 1073, 2264
To make inquiry into old age pensions.....	1724, 2131, 2194
See "Appointments," "Appropriations" and "Resolutions."	
BOARD OF EDUCATION:	
Appointments	35, 423, 1158, 1159, 1180, 1229, 1230, 1327, 1362, 1390
BOARD OF TRADE:	
Options in grain, stocks, etc., S. B. 126 (a law).	
BOESCHENSTEIN, CHARLES:	
Nominated for United States Senator.....	431, 459
BOOS, JOSEPH A.:	
Public administrator, Jasper County.....	2129, 2157
BOULWARE, JEFFERSON R.:	
Contest for seat Senator Dailey.....	42, 688
BOXING:	
State Athletic Commission Act, S. B. 70.	
BRADY, FRANCIS P., Cook County, 1st district:	
Present	2
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Manufactures	29
Appropriations	27
Chicago Charter	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Corporations	28
Elections	28
Finance	28
Insurance	28
License and Miscellany.....	29
Military and Naval Affairs.....	29
Municipal Courts	29
Railroads	29
Revenue	29
Sanitary District Affairs.....	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage.....	30
Waterways	30
Committees, joint	27
Remarks	1526
Resolutions offered	2, 2187, 2188
Bills introduced—Courts, 31; eminent domain, 495; practice, 358.	
BRADY, JAMES J.:	
Auditor, declared elected.....	389

	PAGE
BRENNAN, MARTIN A.:	
Member Court of Claims.....	981, 1073
BRESMAN, HAROLD:	
Page, compensation	507
BRIDGES:	
See "Roads and Bridges."	
BRODERICK, JOHN, Cook County, 27th district:	
Absent, illness	2, 488, 498
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Building and Loan Associations.....	28
Appropriations	27
Cook County Affairs.....	28
Corporations	28
Education	28
Elections	28
Insurance	28
Manufactures	29
Municipalities	29
Municipal Courts	29
Railroads	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges.....	29
Sanitary District Affairs.....	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage.....	30
Waterways	30
Protest filed	1597
Thanks to Senate for silver set.....	570
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 457; criminal code, 603; jails and jailors, 514.	
BROKERS:	
Insurance, license, S. B. 649.	
Loan business regulated, S. B. 323.	
License, cities and villages, S. B. 587.	
BROOKPORT:	
Levee, appropriation, S. B. 608.	
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN:	
Communication	1513
BROWN, ROBERT:	
Death	1493
BROWN, WILLIAM M.:	
Contests seat of Senator Harris.....	42, 821
BRUMMERSTEDT, JOHN L.:	
Member Board of Education.....	1327, 1390
BRYAN, W. J.:	
Addresses Joint Assembly.....	586
Committee to receive and entertain.....	564
Invitation to address Joint Assembly.....	548, 578
BUILDINGS:	
Commission to revise laws, extension and appropriation, S. B. 269.	
Masons, licensing contractors, S. B. 188.	
BUNN, JOHN W.:	
Thanks to General Assembly.....	470
BURDETTE, JAMES H.:	
Member Civil Service Commission.....	521
BURROUGHS, B. R.:	
Member Board of Administration.....	35, 423
BURTIS, JOHN F.:	
Public administrator, Gallatin County	35, 423
CAHOKIA MOUND:	
Purchase	1726

CAIRO:

Levee appropriation, S. B.'s 615, 666 (a law).

CALDWELL, BENJAMIN F.:

Nominated for United States Senator.....432, 461

CALIFF, JOHN A.:

Member Board of Managers, Illinois State Reformatory.....1092, 1203

CALL, S. L.:

Private Secretary to President of Senate..... 1

CALVES:

See "Animals."

CAMPBELL, F. C., Clay County, 42d district:

Present and oath..... 3

Committees, standing—

Chairman, Mines and Mining..... 27

Agriculture 27

Appropriations 27

Banks and Banking..... 28

Congressional Apportionment 28

Education 28

Farm Drainage 28

Labor 29

License and Miscellany..... 29

Roads, Highways and Bridges..... 29

State Normal Schools..... 29

To Visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions..... 29

Committee, special1006, 2286

Protest555, 1597

Resolutions offered 618

Bills introduced—Appropriations, 432, 578; barbers, 153; courts, 483, 559; elections, primary, 532; General Assembly, 431; hat pins, 302; inn-keepers, 190; marriages, 191; mines and mining, 576, 577, 579, 580, 581, 582; railroads, 110; schools, 321; tipping, 189.

CAMPBELL, CHARLES B.:

Report as Circuit Judge.....1404

CANADA THISTLES:

Expenses for removing paid by land owner, S. B. 224.

CANADAY, STEPHEN D., Montgomery County, 38th district:

Present and oath..... 3

Committees, standing—

Chairman, Corporations 28

Appropriations 27

Banks and Banking..... 28

Canals and Rivers..... 28

Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions..... 28

Congressional Apportionment 28

Farm Drainage 28

Fees and Salaries..... 28

Mines and Mining..... 29

Primary Elections 29

Public Utilities 29

Railroads 29

University of Illinois..... 30

Warehouses and Cold Storage..... 30

Committee, special408, 625, 2286

Explanation 31

Protest555, 1597

Seconds nomination of Hon. Charles Boeschstein, for United States

Senator 432

Resolutions offered507, 2187

Bills introduced—Agriculture, 487; appropriations, 683 (a law); banks and banking, 643; corporations, 438; criminal code, 688, 693; fees and salaries, 541, 650; fish and game, 522; mines and mining, 332 (a law); officers, 632; pharmacy, 437; railroads, 496.

CANALS, LAKES AND RIVERS:

Governor's message 92

Illinois and Michigan Canal, creditors of State trustee, S. B. 119.

Lease, water power rights to Sanitary District of Chicago, S. B. 685.

River and Lakes Commission, duties, Act of 1911 amended, S. B. 404 (a law).

Submerged and shore lands, East St. Louis river front..... 138

See "Resolutions," "Committees," "Drainage" and "Investigations."

CARLIN, NELLIE:	
Public guardian	1327, 1390
CARLIN, THOMAS:	
Appropriation for monument, S. B. 683 (a law).	
CARPENTER, GEORGE L.:	
Assistant Secretary of Senate.....	1, 24
CARROLL, PATRICK J., Cook County, 9th district:	
Present	2
Absent	488, 498, 625
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Fees and Salaries.....	28
Appropriations	27
Chicago Charter	28
Civil Service	28
Cook County Affairs.....	28
Elections	28
Insurance	28
License and Miscellany.....	29
Live Stock and Dairying.....	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges.....	29
Sanitary District Affairs.....	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage.....	30
Protests	555, 1597
Bills introduced—Athletic Commission, 70; employment, 207 (a law).	
CARROLL, R. J.;	
Death	1609, 1610
CARSON, MILLER:	
Janitor appointment and compensation.....	711, 2187, 2286
CARTER, CAL:	
Policeman	25
CELEBRATIONS:	
See "Anniversaries" and "Appropriations."	
CEMETERIES:	
Mausoleums, construction above ground, S. B. 489.	
Oak Wood Cemetery, Chicago, S. B. 320 (a law).	
Trust funds, S. B.'s 307, 308.	
See, also, "Civil Rights."	
CHAMBERLIN, JOHN M. JR., St. Clair County, 49th district:	
Present	2
Absent	620, 678
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Executive	28
Appropriations	27
Chicago Charter	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Education	28
Elections	28
Fish and Game	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Live Stock and Dairying.....	29
Municipalities	29
Public Utilities	29
Railroads	29
Revenue	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges.....	29
Rules	29
University of Illinois.....	30
Warehouses and Cold Storage.....	30
Committee, conference	2224, 2250
Committee, special	2, 2286
Congratulations, extended	701
Sympathy extended, death of daughter.....	580
Resolutions offered	19, 32, 431, 2287
Bills introduced—Administrator of estates, 383, 523; appropriations, 228, 488, 525; cemeteries, 489; charities, 143, 144; cities and villages, 524; criminal code, 639; elections, 111; railroads, 83, 227; revenue, 671; wages, 133 (a law).	

	PAGE
CHAMBERLIN, T. C.:	
Member State Geological Commission.....	35, 423
CHAPLAIN:	
Appointment	5, 473, 742, 1074, 1410, 1571
CHARITIES:	
Boys' Training School, S. B.'s 143, 144.	
Children, delinquent, disposition, Act of 1907 amended, S. B.'s 509, 592.	
dependent, juvenile courts, S. B. 493.	
placed in institutions, etc., Board of Visitors, S. B. 61.	
Earnings of prisoners to dependents, S. B. 91.	
Epileptics, State Colony, S. B. 132 (a law).	
Girls' Training School established, S. B. 11.	
Governor's message	59, 131
Governor's Inaugural Address.....	404
Inebriates, State Hospital and Industrial Colony, S. B.'s 3, 4.	
Insane, removed from county almshouses, Act of 1912 amended, S. B. 606.	
temporary detention, Act of 1893 amended, S. B. 621.	
Juvenile and maternity homes and baby farms investigation....	1580, 1634, 1690
Mothers' Pension Act, S. B. 300 (a law).	
Probation of adults and juveniles, State Commission, S. B. 167.	
Public hospitals, additional buildings, S. B. 371 (a law).	
School for Dependent Girls, creating, S. B. 591.	
Sterilization of habitual criminals, S. B. 245.	
Tuberculosis Sanitariums in cities, S. B. 515 (a law).	
State, created, S. B. 18.	
Visitation of children, salary of State Agent, S. B. 233.	
Women's Reformatory Commission, Act creating, S. B.'s 560, 668.	
See "Appointments," "Appropriations," "Pensions" and "Resolutions."	
CHARLES, ARTHUR W.:	
Member Rivers and Lakes Commission	34, 422, 696
CHERRY MINERS:	
See "Appropriations."	
CHICAGO BUREAU PUBLIC EFFICIENCY:	
Report, voting machines.....	799
CHILDREN:	
Juvenile and maternity homes, investigation.....	1580, 1634, 1690
See "Appropriations," "Charities," "Courts" and "Schools."	
CHRISTENSEN, H. C.:	
Member State Board of Pharmacy	34, 422
CIGARETTES:	
Manufacturer and sale, S. B.'s 163, 688, 693.	
CITIES AND VILLAGES:	
Annexation of territory, Act 1872 amended, S. B.'s 268, 426.	
Assessments, special, prior liens, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 647.	
Automatic gas cocks, public buildings, S. B. 542.	
Bond issues to pay employees, S. B. 301.	
Broker's license, S. B. 487.	
Chicago, consolidation of powers, S. B.'s 149, 304.	
hours of labor of city employees, S. B. 207.	
organization and powers, S. B. 211.	
power to fix rates for telephone service, S. B. 292.	
power to fix rates for gas, etc., S. B. 294.	
power to fix maximum rates for electricity, S. B. 293.	
Civil service commissioners, salary, S. B. 486.	
City council, powers, dramshops, S. B. 501.	
right to acquire real estate, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 628.	
proceeding, publication, S. B. 563.	
City Election Act, how abolished, S. B. 339.	
Elections, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 478.	
non-partisan primary, S. B. 551.	
Explosives, use of, in corporate limits, S. B. 462.	
Fire apparatus, protection, etc., S. B. 603.	
Fortune telling, Act to prohibit, S. B. 120.	
Gas and electricity, power to fix maximum rates, S. B.'s 290, 291.	
Harbors, docks, etc., revision, S. B. 15 (a law).	
docks, levees, etc., S. B. 56.	
Hospitals, taxes for additional buildings, S. B. 371 (a law).	
Housing, Investigation Committee, S. B. 195.	
House of Correction, S. B. 465.	
Governor's Inaugural Address	406
Inspection of coal oil, petroleum, etc., in cities of 100,000 or over, S. B.	
349 (a law).	

CITIES AND VILLAGES—*Concluded.*

Local improvements, Act of 1897 amended, S. B. 672.	
boards, cities 100,000 or over, S. B. 633 (a law).	
boards, superintendent of assessments, S. B. 623.	
judgments, Act of 1897 amended, S. B. 459.	
review assessment roll, S. B. 458.	
use of patented materials, S. B. 524.	
Officers, nomination by petition, S. B. 111.	
Parks, tax to establish and maintain, S. B. 401.	
Pleasure driveways, S. B. 519.	
Police pension funds, S. B. 380.	
Powers, city council, dramshops, S. B. 491.	
gas and electric plants, S. B.'s 137, 290.	
Eminent Domain Act, S. B. 306 (a law).	
public utility service, S. B. 155.	
telephones, etc., Act, S. B. 289.	
to fix building lines, S. B. 612.	
to license, tax, etc., S. B. 346.	
Public Municipal Coliseum Act, S. B. 329.	
Public tuberculosis sanitariums, Act of 1908 amended, S. B. 515 (a law).	
Public utilities, Acts concerning, S. B.'s 315, 422.	
municipal ownership, S. B.'s 430, 538 (a law).	
communication from city clerk of Chicago	1129
report of commission	830, 954
Reformatory institutions outside limits, S. B. 465.	
Revenue, tax on insurance companies, S. B. 484.	
to construct levees, S. B. 506 (a law).	
Special assessments, board of local improvements, S. B. 324.	
Vehicles, license and control, S. B. 102.	
Warrants, issued in anticipation of taxes levied, S. B. 680.	
See "Appropriations," "Elections" and "Resolutions."	

CIVIL RIGHTS:

Cemeteries, racial discrimination prohibited, Act of 1885 amended, S. B. 663.	
---	--

CIVIL SERVICE:

Chicago, Municipal Court, employees, S. B. 204.	
Sanitary district employees, S. B. 215.	
Cities, salaries, commissioners, S. B. 486.	
Commissioners, salaries, 361 (a law).	
County Act revised, S. B. 162.	
Exemptions, Act of 1905 amended, S. B. 533.	
Governor's message	62
Governor's Inaugural Address	402
Park systems, Act concerning, S. B. 359 (a law).	
Preference, honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, S. B. 471.	
Stenographers of ten years' service relieved from examination.....	486
See "Appointments" and "Resolutions."	

CLAIMS:

Adjustment for unliquidated damages, S. B. 358.	
---	--

CLAMPETT, REV. FREDERICK W.:

Presents claims, Panama-Pacific Exposition	1117
--	------

CLARK, ALBERT CHARLES, Cook County, 13th district:

Present	2
Absent	476
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Parks and Boulevards	29
Parks and Banking	28
Building and Loan Associations	28
Chicago Charter	28
Civil Service	28
Cook County Affairs	28
Corporations	28
Education	28
Elections	28
Insurance	28
License and Miscellany	28
Manufactures	29
Municipalities	29
Municipal Courts	29
Railroads	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
Senatorial Apportionment	30
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30

	PAGE
CLARK, ALBERT CHARLES— <i>Concluded.</i>	
Committees, special	32, 2286
Remarks	390
Resolutions offered	31, 137, 748, 763, 1573, 2287
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 1, 269, 689, 692; automobiles, 145, 322; board of trade, 126 (a law); civil service, 359 (a law); corporations, 644; nurses, 312; park police, 2; pension fund, 146 (a law); roads and bridges, 351, 575; revenue, 583 (a law); schools, 497.	
CLEARY, MICHAEL H., JoDaviess County, 12th district:	
Present and oath	3
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Committee on Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Appropriations	27
Banks and Banking	28
Civil Service	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Corporations	28
Elections	28
Fees and Salaries	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
Primary Elections	29
Public Buildings and Grounds	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
State Normal Schools	29
Committees, conference	2162
Committees, special	32, 408
Appeals from decision of chair	17
Protest	555, 1597
Resolutions offered	1131
Bills introduced—Dramshops, 194, 629.	
CLERKS:	
Appointment	565, 566
Committee	483
See "Employees of Senate."	
CLOAK ROOM ATTENDANT:	
See "Employees of Senate."	
COAN, M. BLAIR:	
Special sergeant-at-arms	694
COLEMAN, C. F.:	
Commissioner Southern Illinois Penitentiary	761, 820
COLLECTOR:	
See "Revenue."	
COMBS, REV. E. S.:	
Chaplain of Senate	473, 1410
COMMISSIONS:	
See "Boards and Commissions" and "Resolutions."	
COMMITTEES, CONFERENCE:	
H. B. 834—Primary elections.....	2223, 2249, 2252, 2255, 2257, 2282
H. B. 895—State government	2126, 2143, 2217, 2256
S. B. 274—Joint Legislative Commission.....	2162, 2258, 2269
COMMITTEES, JOINT:	
Douglas, Stephen A., 100th anniversary.....	733
Gorman, Al. F., death of son.....	503
Illinois Centennial Anniversary Celebration, additional members.....	504
Inauguration of State officers, report.....	565
Jefferson Monument, dedication.....	805, 999
Lincoln Memorial Highway.....	1115, 1154
Report, roads, highways and bridges, revision of laws.....	1773
To investigate walls of sanitary district in Will County.....	707, 1618, 2286, 2288
To examine expenditures, public institutions.....	963, 999
To investigate all departments of State government.....	516, 535, 669, 723, 2286
To investigate acts of voting machine commissioners.....	793, 966, 982, 2286
To investigate game department	1035
To make arrangements for inauguration of State officers.....	27
To make arrangements for joint session for speeches of Count von Bernstorff and Hon. Joseph W. Bailey.....	437

COMMITTEES, JOINT—*Concluded.*

PAGE

To make inquiries into expenditures of State government.....	1115
To wait on United States Senators-elect	682
Visit University of Illinois	531

COMMITTEES, SPECIAL:

Canvass of returns of election.....	138
Illinois and Michigan Canal, to investigate report of United States govern- ment suit	483, 496
Illinois Centennial Anniversary	740
Investigation, members General Assembly, payment for other services....	764, 1204
Jefferson Monument dedication	724
Juvenile and maternity homes, to continue investigation....	1580, 1634, 1690, 2286
National Drainage Congress	733
Press gallery	5
Question parliamentary law	6
To examine manner of keeping Journals.....	46, 442
To investigate allegations in certain affidavits.....	1195, 1252, 1380
To investigate books of curator of State Museum.....	610, 657
To investigate charitable, penal and reformatory institutions.....	514, 535, 670
To investigate charges of John Hill, Jr.....	717, 755
To investigate feasibility of locking Illinois and Michigan and Sanitary District canals	482, 496, 1734, 2287
To investigate unclaimed deposits of money	2230
To investigate unclaimed deposits in possession of corporations.....	608, 637
.....	707, 713, 1452, 1618, 2286, 2288
To investigate walls of sanitary canal in Will County.....	437
To investigate white slave traffic.....	564
To receive and entertain William J. Bryan	1579, 1633
To represent State at semi-centennial battle of Gettysburg.....	408
To select chaplain	2
To wait on Judges Supreme Court	32, 2286
To wait on Governor	

COMMITTEES, STANDING:

Appointment	27
Clerks, assignment	531
Grouping and rooms	516
Report, elections	563, 584, 617, 638, 688, 821, 1475
Report, penal and reformatory institutions	2186

BILLS INTRODUCED—

Appropriations, levees, 666 (a law).	
Panama-Pacific Exposition, 682 (a law).	
State normal schools, 694 (a law).	
General Assembly, tenure of office, 670; employees, 674 (a law).	
Corporations, 664.	
Elections, 667.	
Fish and game, 617 (a law).	
Liens, 635.	
Parks and Boulevards, 309.	
Practice, 636.	
Railroads, 382.	
BILLS, RECALL OF—	
S. B. 194—County option	1132
H. B. 854—Revenue	1727, 2139

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:

Investigation, charges of corruption.....	962, 1079, 1125, 1195, 1252
---	-----------------------------

COMMON CARRIERS:

Claims for lost or damaged freight, S. B. 55.	
Free transportation, Act prohibiting, S. B.'s 382, 399.	
"Seat Act," S. B. 412.	
See "Railroads" and "Public Utilities."	

COMMUNICATIONS:

See "Messages and Communications."	
------------------------------------	--

COMPTON, WILLIAM A., McDonough County, 32d district:

Present and oath	3
Absent	137, 1136
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Committee on Banks and Banking	28
Agriculture	27
Appropriations	27
Building and Loan Associations	28
Chicago Charter	28
Civil Service	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Corporations	28
Education	28

	PAGE
COMPTON, WILLIAM A.— <i>Concluded.</i>	
COMMITTEES, STANDING— <i>Concluded.</i>	
Fish and Game	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Manufactures	29
Public Utilities	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
State Normal Schools	29
To Visit State Charitable Institutions	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30
Committees, joint	682
Committees, special	564
Protest	555, 1597
Resolutions offered	682
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 181 (a law), 229, 230, 333 (a law), 334, 440, 439 (a law); conveyances, 413 (a law); corporations, 641; elections, primary, 256, 511, 526; pension funds, 433; schools, 270; soldiers and sailors, 180.	
COMPTON, WILLIAM A. JR.:	
Assistant Secretary of Senate	24
CONSTITUTION, STATE:	
AMENDMENTS PROPOSED—	
Amendments, how proposed	48, 610, 2187
Apportionment, separate representative districts	45
Initiative and referendum	43, 47, 397, 417, 729, 730, 731, 815, 817, 2198
Judicial decisions	548
Referendum	517
Revenue	397, 398, 399, 1666, 1770, 2129
Taxation, personal property	45
Constitutional convention	380, 1594, 1639, 2198
Governor's message	132
Governor's Inaugural Address	397
CONSTITUTION, UNITED STATES:	
AMENDMENTS—	
Election United States Senators by popular vote	43, 383, 439, 475
Regulating marriage and divorce	46, 486, 1583
Polygamy	378, 415, 530, 577
CONNERY, FRANCIS D.:	
Communication concerning public utilities	416
CONTRACTS:	
See "Insurance."	
CONVEYANCES:	
Abstracts of title, Act 1897 amended, S. B. 413 (a law).	
Armory site, city of Chicago, S. B. 631.	
COOK, MABEL:	
Stenographer	27
COONEY, W. B.:	
Public administrator, Tazewell County	1473, 1496
CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE LEAGUE:	
Communication	41
CORNWELL, J. M.:	
Committee clerk	25
CORNWELL, WILLETT H., Cook County, 31st district:	
Present	2
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Municipalities	29
Chicago Charter	28
Civil Service	28
Congressional Apportionment	28

CONWELL, WILLIAM H.—*Concluded.*

PAGE

COMMITTEES, STANDING—*Concluded.*

Cook County Affairs	28
Corporations	28
Finance	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
Municipal Courts	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Primary Elections	29
Public Utilities	29
Railroads	29
Revenue	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30
Committees, joint	27
Committees, special	27
Resolutions offered	18, 48
Bills introduced—Actions in equity, 37; births and deaths, 66; cities and villages, 458, 459; corporations, 604; elections, 35; insurance, 67, 158; investments, 123; marriage, 208; motor vehicles, 168; parks and boulevards, 605; police pension funds, 288 (a law); practice, 36, 453; primary elections, 34; railroads, 209; vital statistics, 313.	

CORONERS:

Removal of dead in emergency, S. B. 124.

CORPORATIONS:

Books open to inspection by stockholders, S. B. 653.	
Burial structures, Regulation Act, S. B. 489.	
Business Corporations Act, S. B. 664.	
Discrimination in prices, S. B. 588.	
Dummy railroads, real estate, etc., Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 498.	
Employees, days of rest, S. B. 555.	
Foreign, penalty, Act of 1905 amended, S. B. 500.	
liability, stockholders, S. B. 547.	
Governor's message	133
Insurance companies, extension of corporate existence, S. B. 428 (a law).	
Investment companies, permit by Auditor, S. B. 12.	
securities, sales regulated, S. B. 73.	
permit by Secretary of State, S. B. 123.	
State license, S. B.'s 122, 164, 480.	
Legalizing, certain, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 641.	
Organization, conduct and regulation, S. B. 438.	
Public service, S. B. 443.	
Public Utilities, Act concerning, S. B. 422.	
Railroads, Attorney General, opinion, S. B. 131.....	1593
Street railways, purchase, lease, sale or consolidation, S. B. 644.	
Transfer of title to shares of stock, S. B. 642.	
Trust funds, cemeteries, S. B. 308.	
Trustees, election, right of consent waived, S. B. 474 (a law).	
powers and functions restricted, S. B. 604.	
Trusts and combines, Act of 1891 amended, S. B. 586.	
Unclaimed deposits of money, S. B. 267.	
Union Stations Act, S. B. 357 (a law).	
Wage Loan Companies' Act, S. B. 218.	
See "Banks and Banking" and "Public Utilities."	

CORRUPT PRACTICES:

See "Elections."

COSTS:

Recovery of attorney fees, etc., S. B. 205.

COUNTIES:

Accounting system, State examiner, S. B.'s 38, 279.	
Board of Assessors, counties over 125,000, S. B. 418.	
Consulting agriculturist, S. B. 154.	
County commissioners, Cook County, election, S. B. 597.	
Election precincts, division, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 634.	
Fees and compensation, town officers, S. B. 541.	
Fees, fines, forfeitures, penalties, State's attorney to report, S. B. 616 (a law).	
Fees, constables, S. B. 669.	
Funds for soil and crop improvement, S. B. 84.	
Insane, removal from almshouses, S. B. 606.	

COUNTIES—Concluded.

- Local option, Act of 1907 amended, S. B. 629.
- Officers, sheriffs, attorneys, Act of 1874 amended, S. B.'s 598, 599.
- Salary State's attorney, disposition of fees, S. B. 463.
- Superintendent of Schools, election, S. B. 490.
- Warrants issued in anticipation of taxes levied, S. B. 680.
- See, also, "Roads and Bridges" and "Resolutions."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT:

See "Schools."

COURTS:

- Actions in equity, S. B. 37.
- for injury in foreign state or territory, S. B. 679.
- Clerks, per diem, for attendance, S. B. 109.
- fees in third class counties, S. B. 121.
- Costs, recovery of attorneys' fees, etc., S. B. 205.
- paid by defendants, S. B. 335.
- Criminal cases, extending terms, S. B. 197 (a law).
- continuances, S. B. 198.
- Cause for continuance, attendance General Assembly, S. B. 356.
- Discovery in actions, S. B. 94.
- Files, Records and Entries Act, S. B. 28.
- Handwriting, proof of, S. B. 87.
- Homicide Act, S. B. 91.
- Judges, non-partisan ballot, S. B. 76.
- nomination, S. B. 450.
- Election, names on separate ballots, S. B. 667.
- Judgments set aside, new trials, S. B. 31.
- decrees, what sold on execution, S. B. 510.
- liens on real estate, S. B. 690.
- Judicial officers, nomination and election, S. B. 352.
- Jury in criminal cases, judges of facts, S. B. 90.
- Jury Commissioners, Act 1887 revised, S. B. 210.
- Mesne process, S. B. 95.
- Masters in Chancery Act, S. B. 105.
- Pardons and parole, Act of 1899 amended, S. B. 676.
- Practice Act, revised, S. B. 193.
- Practice and procedure, Act of 1907 amended, S. B. 636.
- Probation, State Commission Act, S. B. 167.
- Procedure in, see "Practice," S. B. 325.
- Reporters, License Act, S. B. 530.
- Reports of Proceedings Act, S. B. 96.
- Stenography and typewriting, S. B. 266.
- Supreme and Appellate districts, S. B. 326.
- Testimony, husband or wife, statements to third parties, S. B. 386.
- Trial by jury, S. B. 93.
- See "Practice."

COURTS, APPELLATE:

- Appeals or writs of error, opinions on reversal, S. B. 552.
- Clerks' salary, S. B. 468.
- Reports, publication and distribution, S. B. 657.
- Second district, books and general expenses, appropriation, S. B. 408.

COURTS, CIRCUIT:

- Appeals from justices or transfer to county, S. B. 49.
- Report of judge, 12th circuit705, 1404
- State's attorney, report of fees, fines, penalties, S. B. 616 (a law).
- Terms in Bond and Randolph, S. B. 78 (a law).
- fourth district, S. B. 483.
- fifth circuit, S. B. 101.
- sixth circuit, S. B. 376.

COURTS, CITY:

- Chicago Municipal Act revised, S. B. 185.
- municipal civil service provisions, S. B. 204.
- Jurisdiction, Act of 1901 amended, S. B. 559.

COURTS, COUNTY:

- Appeals from justices, transfer by circuit, S. B. 49.
- Extend jurisdiction in testamentary trusts, S. B. 342.
- Terms fixed, Union County, S. B. 673 (a law).

COURTS, JUVENILE:

- Governor's Inaugural Address 406
- See "Charities."

COURTS, PROBATE:

- Counties over 60,000, Act of 1877 amended, S. B. 561.
- Judges, salary, S. B. 221.
- appointment of assistants, S. B. 220.
- in Cook County, salary, S. B. 171.

COURTS, SUPREME:

- Appeals or writs of error, opinions on reversals, S. B. 552.
- Clerk, salary fixed, S. B. 550.
- Governor's message 134
- Opinion, voting machines 802
- Record of opinions, S. B. 464.
- See "Resolutions."

COURT OF CLAIMS:

- See "Appointments."

CRAWFORD, MONROE C.:

- Nominated for United States Senator 432

CROWLEY, JAMES P.:

- Member State Board of Pharmacy 34, 422

CREDITORS:

- See "Debtor and Creditor."

CREIGHTON, JAMES:

- Page 25

CRIMINAL CODE:

- Abandonment, wife or children, S. B. 388.
- Abortive medicine, etc., sale regulated, S. B. 100.
- Adequate service, "Seat Act," S. B. 412.
- Advertising legal executions, etc., S. B. 639.
- Advertisement, name or sign, wrong use, S. B. 499.
- untrue and misleading, S. B. 340.
- Agents, corruption of, S. B. 602.
- Auto stealing, S. B. 19.
- Begging under false pretenses, S. B. 243.
- Burials, racial discrimination prohibited, Act of 1885 amended, S. B. 663.
- Cigarettes, manufacture and sale, S. B.'s 163, 688, 693.
- Continuance of trials to succeeding terms of court, S. B. 197 (a law).
- of causes, S. B. 198.
- Deadly weapons, sale and carrying, S. B.'s 98, 250.
- Disorderly houses, penalty, etc., S. B. 151.
- Explosives upon public highway, S. B. 246.
- use of, in cities, S. B. 462.
- untruthfully branded, selling, S. B. 579.
- False statements, circulation concerning financial institutions, S. B. 414.
- Fines and costs, working out, S. B.'s 106, 107.
- Fire arms, possession, use and sale, S. B. 425.
- Fire apparatus, theft or injury, S. B. 603.
- Footwear, leather, substitutes marked, S. B. 40.
- Fortune telling, power of cities and villages, S. B. 120.
- Hat pins, use regulated, S. B. 302.
- Homicide Act, earnings to dependents, S. B. 91.
- Indictment or information, curing defects, S. B. 36.
- Jury, judge of facts, S. B. 90.
- Larceny by agents, etc., S. B. 50.
- insurance agents, etc., S. B. 88.
- Motion pictures, State license, S. B. 152.
- Options in grain, stock, etc., S. B. 126 (a law).
- Petit larceny, S. B. 184.
- Practice Act, S. B. 296.
- Resisting officers, S. B. 451.
- Sterilization of habitual criminals, S. B. 245.
- Surgery practice without license, S. B. 368.
- Switching crews, S. B. 295.
- Trespassing upon railroad property, S. B. 209.

CROOK, DR. A. R.:

- Investigation of books 610, 657

CROWE, REV. D. L.:

- Member Illinois Park Commission 34, 422
- Picture 2247

	PAGE
CROWELL, S. W.:	
Public administrator, Ogle County	35, 423
CULHANE, A. B.:	
Civil service commissioner	2157
CULLOM, HON. SHELBY M.:	
Communication	1045
CURATOR:	
Investigation of books	610, 657
CURTICE, GRACE M.:	
Stenographer for secretary	1, 19
CURTIS, EDWARD C., Kankakee County, 20th district:	
Present and oath	3
Absent	476, 498
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Congressional Apportionment	28
Appropriations	27
Banks and Banking	28
Building and Loan Associations	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Education	28
Farm Drainage	28
Insurance	28
License and Miscellany	29
Primary Elections	29
Railroads	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30
Resolutions offered	380
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 477; cities and villages, 672; corporations, 642; county funds, 84; elections, 130; employment, 97; primary elections, 127, 128; text books, 52, 129.	
DAILEY, JOHN, Peoria County, 18th district:	
Present and oath	3
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Enrolled and Engrossed Bills	28
Appropriations	27
Canals and Rivers	28
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions	28
Chicago Charter	28
Civil Service	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Corporations	28
Education	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Apportionment	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
License and Miscellany	29
Manufactures	29
Primary Elections	29
Public Utilities	29
Revenue	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Waterways	30
Committees, special	713, 1195, 1252, 2286
Resolutions offered	733, 2188
Seat contested	42, 688
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 231, 461, 584; automobiles, 247; charities, 233; cities and villages, 324; hand writing, 87; larceny, 88; loans, 323; public utilities, 441; railroads, 232, 330; reformatories, 460; teachers' pension fund, 89 (a law).	
DALLMAN, VINCENT Y.:	
Press Committeeman	5
DARNELL, CHARLES A.:	
Public guardian, Kendall County	35, 423

	PAGE
DAVIDSON, HON. WILLIAM L.:	
Address	1045
Thanks extended	1097
DAWSON, MISS AVIS:	
Stenographer	27, 42
DAWSON, BAILEY D.:	
Appropriation, clerk Thirty-fourth General Assembly, S. B. 610.	
DEADLY WEAPONS:	
See "Criminal Code."	
DEBTOR AND CREDITOR:	
Practice Act, S. B. 92.	
DECKER, PHILIP:	
Vote for treasurer canvassed	389
DEE, WILLIAM:	
Page	25
DEEP WATERWAY:	
See "Canals, Lakes and Rivers."	
DELANEY, ARTHUR G.:	
Witness, investigation, charges of corruption	963, 1023
DENEEN, CHARLES S.:	
Address of introduction	395
Appropriation for portrait, S. B. 86 (a law).	
Biennial message	56
Vote for Governor canvassed	388
DENTISTRY:	
See "Appointments."	
DENVIR, JOHN T., Cook County, 19th district:	
Present	2
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.....	23
Appropriations	27
Banks and Banking	28
Building and Loan Associations	28
Canals and Rivers	28
Chicago Charter	28
Cook County Affairs	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Corporations	28
Education	28
Elections	28
Farm Drainage	28
Finance	28
Insurance	28
Judicial Apportionment	28
Labor	29
License and Miscellany	29
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Manufactures	29
Military and Naval Affairs	29
Municipalities	29
Municipal Courts	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Public Buildings and Grounds	29
Public Utilities	29
Railroads	29
Revenue	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
University of Illinois	30
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30
Committees, joint	503
Committees, special	1006, 2286

	PAGE
DENVIR, JOHN P.—<i>Concluded.</i>	
Nominates Hon. James Hamilton Lewis for United States Senator.....	428
Protest	555, 1597
Remarks	390
Resolutions offered	502, 514, 538, 711, 724, 1072
Bills introduced—Animals and birds, 442; banks and banking, 414; charities, 300 (a law), 493, 509, 606, 668; cities and villages, 301, 484; courts—supreme, 464; criminal code, 151, 462; employment, 257; fees and salaries, 463; medicine and surgery, 681; motion pictures, 152; pawn brokers, 360; racing, 415; reformatories, 560; roads and bridges, 416; schools, 314, 646.	
DIBELKA, JAMES B.:	
State Architect, appointment	696
DIBBELL, DORRANCE:	
Report as circuit judge	705
DICKSON, F. S.:	
Communication	439
Report, flood relief	1181
DIGESTS:	
Vote of thanks for	1000
DISORDERLY HOUSES:	
See "Criminal Code," S. B. 151.	
DIVORCE:	
Amendment proposed to United States Constitution.....	46, 486, 1583
Causes, Act of 1874 amended, S. B.'s 531, 545.	
Insanity, cause for dissolution of contract, S. B. 627.	
Notice to State's attorney, S. B.'s 6 (a law), 134, 170.	
Remarriage regulated	513
Resumption of former name	512
See "Resolutions."	
DIX, FOREST W.:	
Committee clerk	25, 483
DOBYNS, FLETCHER:	
Vote for Attorney General canvassed	389
DOLAN, THOMAS:	
Messenger, compensation	2286
DOLLARHIDE, H.:	
Communication	2231
DOMESTIC ANIMALS:	
Infectious diseases, S. B. 336.	
DOOLIN, ADRIAN M.:	
Member Board of Education	1159, 1230
DOUGLAS, HON. ROBERT DICK:	
Address	1038
Remarks	1072
Thanks extended	1072, 1097
DOUGLAS, STEPHEN A.:	
Centennial anniversary celebration	733, 758, 1036, 1097
Monument, appropriation, S. B.'s 366, 654 (a law).	
DOUGLAS CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION:	
Thanks extended to participants	1097
DOYLE, CORNELIUS J.:	
Vote for Secretary of State canvassed	388
DRACH, BESSIE:	
Stenographer	27, 137

DRAINAGE:

PAGE

- Act of 1879 amended, S. B. 398 (a law).
- Adjoining districts, connection and benefits, S. B.'s 395 (a law), 597.
- Benefits from contiguous or other districts, S. B.'s 160, 409, 472.
- Commissioners, election, S. B. 564.
- County ditches, Act of 1883 amended, S. B. 406.
- Districts, approval by Rivers and Lakes Commission, S. B. 405.
- Extension of outlets, Act of 1885 amended, S. B. 397.
- Kaskaskia Sanitary and Levee Act, S. B. 272 (a law).
- National Congress 733
- Obstructions in drain ditches, etc., removal, S. B. 287.
- Pumping plants, legalizing former proceedings, S. B. 396.
- stations, adjoining districts, S. B. 640.
- See, also, "Sanitary Districts."

DRAMSHOPS:

- Anti-saloon districts, creating, S. B. 658.
- County option, S. B.'s 194, 629.
- Free lunches prohibited, S. B. 311.
- Liquor, sale near any state university, S. B. 377.
- License for less than one year, Act concerning, S. B. 476.
- Prohibition territory defined, S. B. 659.
- Treating prohibited, S. B. 43.
- See, also, "Cities and Villages."

DRUGS:

- Act concerning adulteration and sale, S. B. 242.
- Certain advertisements prohibited, S. B. 481.
- See "Medicine and Surgery" and "Pharmacy."

DRUNKARDS:

- See "Charities."

DUGGAN, SAMUEL M.:

- Member State Mining Board34, 422

DUNLOP, REV. GEORGE C.:

- Chaplain of Senate1074

DUNN, JUDGE FRANK K.:

- Administrators' oath to Senators 3
- to State officers 395

DUNNE, EDWARD F.:

- Address, joint assembly 685
- Douglas centennial anniversary celebration, chairman1036
- Governor declared elected 388
- oath of office 395
- Inaugural address 397
- See "Governor."

ECHOLS, SILAS:

- Member Board of Education1180, 1230

EDUCATION:

- See "Schools and Appointments."

EDWARDS, W. O.:

- Public administrator, Vermilion County2185, 2228

EGLETON, L. O.:

- Public administrator, Peoria County1092, 1203

ELECTIONS:

- Canvass of returns of election of State officers380, 384, 385, 386
- Canvass of returns, Act of 1885 amended, S. B. 419 (a law).
- Chicago Municipal Act, S. B. 305.
- City judges, clerks, inspectors, registration, etc., S. B. 35.
- Chicago, form of ballot, S. B. 238.
- Chicago, submission of proposition, Act, S. B. 262.
- Elections Act, how abolished, S. B. 339.
- Cities, including towns, date, S. B. 478.
- Compulsory voting, S. B. 469.
- Constitutional amendment, election of United States Senator by popular vote43, 383, 439, 475

ELECTIONS—Concluded.

Contests, attorney fees	45, 530, 1028
for office of Senator	42, 563, 584
Bines vs. Bailey	42, 584
Bouleware vs. Dailey	43, 688
Brown vs. Harris	42, 821
Ervin vs. Hamilton	43, 617, 638
Harwood vs. Keller	43, 1475
Stapleton vs. Harris	42, 821
Corrupt practices, Acts concerning, S. B.'s 29, 30, 505.	
County commissioners, Cook County, Act of 1893 amended, S. B. 596 (a law).	
Governor's inaugural address, corrupt practices	402
short ballot	403
United States Senators	399
Governor's message	135
Judges, non-partisan ballot, S. B.'s 76, 527.	
Judicial Officer Act, S. B. 352.	
separate ballot, S. B. 667.	
Municipal nominations by petition, S. B. 111.	
Nomination of candidates, Act of 1891 amended, S. B. 445.	
Pamphlets of information, publication, S. B. 26.	
Precincts, division, S. B. 634.	
United States Senator, S. B. 372 (a law).	
Voters absent from voting precinct, S. B. 130.	
Withdrawals, S. B. 446.	
Women, right of suffrage, S. B.'s 63 (a law), 68.	

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY:

Challengers, registration, bribery, etc., S. B. 34.	
Cities and villages, Act of 1910 amended, S. B. 511.	
Compulsory voting, S. B. 470.	
Delegates to National convention, S. B. 27.	
General Act, time of holding, S. B. 127.	
General Assembly and Senatorial committeemen, rotation of names, S. B. 526.	
Judges, nomination, Act of 1910 amended, S. B. 450.	
Judicial Officers' Act, S. B. 352.	
Legislative Act, time of holding, S. B. 128.	
Municipal, non-partisan, S. B. 551.	
Non-partisan and judicial, S. B. 286.	
Petitions, rotation of names, S. B. 532.	
President and United States Senator, advisory vote, S. B. 373 (a law).	
Rotation of names on ballot, amends Act of 1910, S. B. 436.	
Senatorial committeemen, Act of 1910 amended, S. B. 429.	
United States Senator, statement by legislative candidates, S. B. 23.	
United States Senator, pledge by legislative candidates, S. B. 256.	

ELECTRICITY:

See "Public Utilities."

ELEVATORS:

New, in State House	1526
---------------------------	------

ELWOOD, WILLIAM L.:

Trustee Northern Illinois State Normal School	34, 422
---	---------

EMINENT DOMAIN:

Board of Agriculture, given power, S. B. 275 (a law).	
Cities and villages, levee purposes, S. B. 506 (a law).	
powers, S. B. 306 (a law).	
City council, right of, S. B. 628.	
Illinois Park Commission given power, S. B.'s 400, 502.	
Municipal authorities, power, S. B. 465.	
School boards, given power, S. B. 655.	
Stage and omnibus companies, right of, S. B. 495.	

EMPLOYEES OF SENATE:

Appointments	1, 4,
5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 27, 42, 137, 379, 408, 549, 565, 566	
Chaplain appointment	742, 1074, 1571
Clerks	25, 379, 483, 531
Compensation	2187, 2286, 2287
Cloak room attendants, compensation	2187
Janitors	1, 25, 42, 137, 549, 711
assignment	42
Messengers	1, 5, 25, 408
Pages	11, 25, 566
compensation	482, 507, 2188, 2286
Policeman	25
Proofreader, compensation	963
Services terminated	2285
Stenographers	11, 23, 27, 42, 137, 408, 565, 566, 1132
See "Resolutions"	

EMPLOYMENT:

Children, school attendance certificate, S. B. 148.	
Convicts on public roads, S. B. 539 (a law).	
Convict labor, "See Penitentiaries."	
Day of rest in week, S. B.'s 97, 555.	
Females, hours of work, S. B.'s 182, 558.	
Free agencies, number, S. B. 165 (a law).	
Free employment office, Act of 1903 amended, S. B. 652.	
Garnishment of salaried employees, S. B. 166.	
of wages, exemption, S. B. 251.	
Governor's inaugural address	404
message	104, 122
Hours of service in continuous industries, S. B. 183.	
city employees in cities over 100,000, S. B. 207 (a law).	
street railway trainmen, S. B. 257.	
work, females, S. B. 182.	
Illinois Industrial Commission, S. B. 637.	
Industrial Welfare Commission, Act creating, S. B. 619.	
Injuries, actions for, S. B. 556.	
Investigation of unemployed, S. B. 423.	
Larceny by agent, etc., S. B. 50.	
Masons, license and regulation, S. B. 188.	
Mechanic's lien for repairs, personal property, S. B. 328.	
Miners' Examining Board, certificate of competency, S. B. 332 (a law).	
Minimum wages for women and minors, State commission, S. B. 237.	
Pension funds, school employees, Act of 1893 amended, S. B. 646.	
Private agencies, see, also, "Appropriations."	
Protection for switchmen, S. B. 449.	
Soldiers and sailors, preference, S. B. 471.	
Tipping Act, S. B. 189.	
Train crews, interurban railways, S. B. 496.	
Wages, payment, semi-monthly, S. B.'s 117, 133 (a law), 140, 529.	
Wage loans, Corporation Act, S. B. 218.	
See "Boards and Commissions," "Petitions" and "Resolutions."	

ENGINES:

See "Railroads" and "Roads and Bridges."

ENGINEERS:

License Act, S. B. 370.

ENTOMOLOGIST:

Governor's message	79
Inspection, etc., S. B. 337.	

ERVIN, JOHN:

Contests seat of Senator Hamilton	43, 617, 638
-----------------------------------	--------------

ETTLESON, SAMUEL A., Cook County, 3d district:

Present	2
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, License and Miscellany	29
Appropriations	27
Banks and Banking	28
Chicago Charter	28
Civil Service	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Cook County Affairs	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Corporations	28
Education	28
Elections	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Manufactures	29
Municipalities	29
Municipal Courts	29
Primary Elections	29
Public Utilities	29
Revenue	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
Committees, conference	2162
Committees, special	408, 1195, 1252
Resolutions offered	8, 521, 611, 1115, 1252
Seconds nomination of Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman for United States Senator	453
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 384, 385, 390, 391; cities and villages, 315, 542; civil rights, 663; civil service, 361 (a law); corporations, 498, 500; courts, 386, 676; criminal code, 387, 388, 499; elections, 352, 527; food, 528; insurance, 362; jury commissioners, 210; practice, 8; private banking, 9; public service corporations, 7; revenue, 417 (a law); text books, 10.	

EXPLOSIVES:

- Blasting in cities, S. B. 462.
- Specifications for use in mines, S. B. 579.
- Use upon public highway, S. B. 246.

EXPOSITIONS:

- Appropriation, Panama-Pacific, S. B. 682 (a law).

FACTORIES:

- Governor's message 106

FAIRS:

- See "Appropriation" and "Agriculture."

FALTZ, CHARLES W.:

- Penitentiary Commissioner 981, 1073

FARMERS' INSTITUTE:

- Organization and management, etc., S. B. 348.
- State and county, S. B. 347.

FEES AND SALARIES:

- Attorneys' fees, election contests General Assembly..... 45, 530, 1028
- Clerks of Senate and House, S. B. 319.
- courts, per diem for attending court, S. B. 109.
- courts, fees in third class counties, S. B. 121.
- Appellate Court, S. B. 468.
- Supreme Court, S. B. 550.
- Civil service commissioners, S. B.'s 361 (a law), 486.
- Constables, counties first and second class, S. B. 669.
- Depositions, where stenographers are employed, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 662.
- Fees, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 494.
- General Assembly, compensation of members, S. B. 273.
- Justices and constables, S. B. 650.
- Probate courts, population over 70,000, S. B. 42.
- judges, salary in counties exceeding 250,000, S. B. 171.
- judges' salary, S. B. 221.
- State agent salary, S. B. 234.
- State's attorney, salary, disposition of fees, S. B.'s 463, 616 (a law).
- Town officers, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 541.

FILE, VICTOR:

- Committee clerk 25

FINNIE, LOUIS F.:

- Janitor 25

FIRE MARSHAL, STATE:

- Appointment 2157

FIRE ARMS:

- Act concerning, possession and sale, S. B. 425.

FISH AND GAME:

- Conservation Act, S. B.'s 522, 617 (a law).
- Fish license fees, S. B. 5.
- Act of 1911 amended, S. B. 255.
- Game Act of 1903 revised, S. B. 280.
- Governor's message 111, 112
- Investigation 1035
- See "Investigations."

FITHIAN, GEORGE W.:

- Nominated for United States Senator 432

FLACK, CHARLES W.:

- Trustee Western Illinois Normal 1362, 1390

FLAXBREAD, F. C.:

- Public administrator, Washington County 2129, 2157

FLOODS:

- Memorial to President and Congress 1227
- See "Appropriations," "Reports," "Governor" and "Adjutant General."

FOODS:

PAGE

Act of 1907 revised, S. B. 528.	
Bakeries in basement, S. B. 421.	
Bills of fare, placards, S. B. 645.	
Cold storage, warehouses, license and regulation, S. B. 20.	
Governor's message	106
State inspector, S. B. 284.	

FOOTWEAR:

Leather substitutes marked or stamped, S. B.'s 40, 141.

FORESTRY:

Forest preserve districts, see "Parks."

FORST, EDWARD J., Cook County, 15th district:

Present	2
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Civil Service	28
Appropriations	27
Banks and Banking	28
Building and Loan Associations	28
Canals and Rivers	28
Chicago Charter	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Cook County Affairs	28
Corporations	28
Elections	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Railroads	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
<i>Committees, special</i>	<i>32</i>
Protest filed	555, 1597
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 114; civil service, 204; claims, 335; costs, 205; courts, 690; employment, 652; General Assembly, 273; railroads, 206, 258, 259, 543, 544, 594.	

FORT CHARTRES:

Site for State park, S. B. 525.

FORT EDWARDS:

Monument appropriation, S. B. 439 (a law).

FORTUNE TELLING:

See "Criminal Code."

FRANCHISES:

See "Public Utilities."

FRANCIS, JOHN M.:

Vote for Governor canvassed	338
-----------------------------------	-----

FRANKLIN, DEAN:

Vote for Lieutenant Governor canvassed	338
--	-----

FRANKLIN, NOAH ELMO, McLean County, 26th district:

Present and oath	3
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Farm Drainage	28
Agriculture	27
Appropriations	27
Congressional Apportionment	28
Contingent Expenses	28
County and Township Organization	28
Education	28
Finance	28
Fish and Game	28
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Primary Elections	29
Public Buildings and Grounds	29
Public Utilities	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29

FRANKLIN, NOAH ELMO—*Concluded.*COMMITTEES, STANDING—*Concluded.*

State Normal Schools	29
To Visit Educational Institutions	1117
University of Illinois	30
Committees, special	713, 2286
Resolutions offered	16, 787
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 135, 136; common carriers, 99; courts, probate, 561; national guard, 260; Panama-Pacific exposition, 115, 116; schools, 490.	

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES:

See "Insurance."

FREEMAN, FRED:

Vote for Secretary of State canvassed	388
---	-----

FREEMAN, WALLACE:

Page, compensation	483
--------------------------	-----

FUNK, FRANK H.:

Nominated for United States Senator	429, 452
Vote for Governor canvassed	388

GAME:

See "Fish and Game" and "Investigations."

GARAGES AND LIVERIES:

See "Liens."

GARNISHMENT:

Act 1872, exemption of wages, S. B. 251.
Salaried employees, S. B. 166.

GARNER, J. W.:

Member Illinois Centennial Anniversary Committee	504, 740
--	----------

GAS AND ELECTRICITY:

Gas cocks, manual or automatic in public buildings, S. B. 542.
Power of municipalities, S. B. 137.
See, also, "Cities and Villages."

GAUER, H. T.:

Death	1609, 1610
-------------	------------

GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

Appropriations, estimated by Auditor, S. B. 504, payment of employees of 48th, S. B. 16 (a law), 674 (a law).	
Business, last day limited	537
Clerks, Senate and House, tenure of office, salary, S. B. 670.	
Election contests, attorney fees	45, 530, 1028
of members, rotation on ballot, S. B. 526.	
Governor's inaugural address	406
Joint Legislative Commission, S. B. 274 (a law).	
Invitation to W. J. Bryan to address joint assembly	578
Joint session, see "Joint Sessions."	
Legislative and administrative reference bureau, S. B.'s 25, 431.	
Members payment for other services, investigation	1264
Petition to President Woodrow Wilson	1571, 1595
University of Illinois, visit	531, 553, 577
Vote of thanks to speakers at Lincoln celebration	470
See, also, "Investigations" and "Resolutions."	

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Governor's message	85
--------------------------	----

GEST, ELIZA:

Appropriation of salary of Judge W. H. Gest, S. B. 39 (a law).

GIBLIN, ROBERT:

Page, compensation	483
--------------------------	-----

GIBBONS, JOHN P.:

Chief grain inspector, appointment	697
--	-----

GILLESPIE, FRANK:

Nominates Hon. Charles Boeschstein for United States Senator.....	459
---	-----

	PAGE
GIROUX, BEN M.: Appropriation for relief, S. B. 114.	
GLACKIN, EDWARD J., Cook County, 17th district:	
Present	2
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Public Utilities	29
Appropriations	27
Banks and Banking	28
Building and Loan Associations	28
Canals and Rivers	28
Chicago Charter	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Education	28
Finance	28
Insurance	28
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Manufactures	29
Military and Naval Affairs	29
Municipalities	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Public Buildings and Grounds	29
Railroads	29
Revenue	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
University of Illinois	30
Warehouse and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30
<i>Committees, joint</i>	27
Nominates Hon. Samuel Alschuler for United States Senator	432, 461
Protest	555, 1597, 2284
Resolutions offered	482
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 18, 303, 516; autos, 19; charities, 515 (a law); cities and villages, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 304, 623, 633 (a law); cold storage warehouses, 20; counties, 598, 599; divorce, 545; fortune telling, 120; public utilities, 443, 546; revenue, 647; roads and bridges, 585; schools, 71, 72, 363, 364, 365 (a law).	
GLEASON, MARY: Stenographer	27
GLEASON, JOSEPHINE: Stenographer	137
GODDARD, LEROY A.: Trustee Northern Illinois State Normal School	34, 422
GORMAN, AL. F., Cook County, 4th district:	
Present and oath	3
Absent	498, 502
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Canals and Rivers	28
Appropriations	27
Chicago Charter	28
Civil Service	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Cook County Affairs	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Education	28
Elections	28
Executive	28
Insurance	28
License and Miscellany	29
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Municipalities	29
Public Utilities	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
<i>Committees, conference</i>	2126, 2162, 2224, 2250
<i>Committees, special</i>	2, 3, 666
Death of son	502
Nominates Hon. Charles Boeschstein for United States Senator	431
Protest	1597
Seconds nomination of Hon. Charles Boeschstein for United States Senator	461
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 186; bookers, 587; cities and villages, 491, 501; courts, 530, 657; corporations, 586; employment, 529; fees and salaries, 121; inn-keepers, 187; insurance, life, 316; masons, 188; mort- gages, 656; police pensions, 261, 380.	

GORMAN, THERESA:

Stenographer for President of Senate.....1, 408

GOVERNOR:

Address, Joint Assembly 685
Inauguration 382
Inaugural address 396

MESSAGES AND COMMUNICATIONS—

Appointments.....34, 162, 392, 422, 521, 696, 697, 760, 820, 981,
1073, 1074, 1092, 1158, 1159, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1203, 1229, 1230, 1326, 1327,
1333, 1362, 1390, 1473, 1474, 1496, 1554, 1563, 1742, 2129, 2157, 2185, 2228
Biennial message 56
Concerning pheasant and duck eggs.....1371
Investigations, fish and game departments.....1008
Mining conference resolution1371
 investigation, commission report1008
Monument to Thomas Jefferson, dedication 724
Reports, rescue and relief work, Ohio river flood districts.....1181
Veto, S. B. 471, Civil Service2294
 498, Corporations2292
 197, Criminal Code 687
 610, Dawson, Bailey D., relief.....2297
 558, Employment2296
 283, Foods, manufacture and sale2297
 304, Parks, consolidation with city of Chicago.....2290
 575, Road building2293
 677, Senate joint resolution No. 52, appropriation.....2296
 694, (in part) State normal schools.....2297
 320, Sweeping railroad cars2297
Oath of office 395

GRAND JURY, COOK COUNTY:

Communication 981

GRAVENHORST, ALBERT H.:

Member Board of Managers, State Reformatory.....1092, 1203

GRAY, JOHN H., Whiteside County, 35th district:

Present 2
Committees, standing—
 Chairman, Primary Elections 29
 Agriculture 27
 Appropriations 28
 Banks and Banking 28
 Canals and Rivers 28
 Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions 28
 Elections 28
 Finance 28
 Judiciary 28
 License and Miscellany 29
 Public Buildings and Grounds 29
 Railroads 29
 Roads, Highways and Bridges 29
 Sanitary District Affairs 29
 Senatorial Apportionment 29
 State Normal Schools 29
 Warehouses and Cold Storage..... 30
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 81, 82; dramshops, 659; justices of the
 peace and constables, 562.

GREEK PEOPLE:

Sympathy extended 619

GREENE, E. B.:

Member Committee on Centennial Anniversary Celebration, State of Illinois..
.....504, 740

GREEN, JOAB:

Trustee Western Illinois Normal1362, 1390

GREENAWAY, JOHN W.:

Assistant Secretary of Senate..... 24

GROWER, WILLIAM F.:

Member West Chicago Park Commission.....1092, 1203

GUARDIANS, PUBLIC:

Appointments.....34, 422, 423, 1327, 1390, 2129, 2157

	PAGE
HAAS, CHRISTIAN, Woodford County, 16th district:	
Present and oath	3
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Senatorial Apportionment	29
Banks and Banking	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Fish and Game	28
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Committees, special	1006
Protest	555, 1597
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 234, 235.	
HAEMER, L. F.:	
Vote for Treasurer canvassed	389
HALLAHAN, JOHN:	
Page	25
HALLAM, S. S.:	
Trustee Western Illinois Normal	1362, 1390
HALLIHAN, JOHN J.:	
Assistant superintendent free employment office	1563, 1743
HAMILTON, JOHN R., Coles County, 34th district:	
Present and oath	3
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, to Visit Educational Institutions	29
Agriculture	27
Banks and Banking	28
Building and Loan Associations	28
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
County and Township Organization	28
Fish and Game	28
Insurance	28
Labor	20
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Manufactures	29
Mines and Mining	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Railroads	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
State Normal Schools	29
To Visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30
Committees, special	564
Seat contested	43, 617, 638
Bills introduced—Agriculture, 444; appropriations, 138, 139; banks and banking, 51; cities and villages, 349 (a law), 563; corporations, 547; Kaskaskia Commons, 271; railroads, 389; roads and bridges, 548; sanitary districts, 272 (a law).	
HAMILTON, R. S.:	
Committee clerk	25
HANNA, HARRIET E.:	
Humane agent	34, 422
HARRIS, GEORGE W., Cook County, 6th district:	
Present and oath	3
Absent	1262
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Chicago Charter	28
Civil Service	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Education	28
Insurance	28
Labor	29
Manufactures	29
Municipalities	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Primary Elections	29
Public Utilities	29
Waterways	30
Committees, special	32

	PAGE
HARRIS, GEORGE W.— <i>Concluded.</i>	
Nominates Hon. Frank H. Funk for United States Senator.....	429
Resolutions offered	1572
Seat contested	42, 821
Bills introduced—Chicago government, 149, 211; drainage, 564; elections, 238, 262, 305; employment, 182, 183; public utilities, 236; railroads, 295; woman suffrage, 68; wages, 237.	
HARRIS, JOHN B.:	
Member Charities Commission	35, 423
HARVEY, J. E.:	
Committee clerk	25
HARVEY, STELLA E.:	
Stenographer	27, 42
HARWOOD, SAMUEL E.:	
Contests seat of Senator Keller.....	43, 1475
HASHMAN, GEORGE:	
Page, compensation	507
HAY, LOGAN, Sangamon County, 45th district:	
Present	2
Acting President <i>pro tempore</i>	10
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Judicial Apportionment	28
Appropriations	27
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.....	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
County and Township Organization	28
Education	28
Executive	28
Judiciary	28
Labor	29
License and Miscellany.....	29
Mines and Mining	29
Public Utilities	29
Revenue	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
University of Illinois	30
Commission, joint	507
Committees, conference	2126, 2162, 2224, 2250
Committees, special	6, 138, 2287
Resolutions offered	24, 380, 708
Seconds nomination of Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman for United States Senator	429
Bills introduced—Accounting, 38, 279; appropriations, 47 (a law), 48, 263 (a law), 276, 277, 278, 620; Board of Agriculture, 275 (a law); courts, 325; courts, Supreme and Appellate, 326; fees and salaries, 468; Legislative Commission, 274 (a law); merchandise, 467; mortgages, 549; practice, 193; public documents, 466; reformatories, 465.	
HAY, MRS. LOGAN:	
Thanks extended for lunch.....	2298
HAZELL, E. F.:	
Member Board of Dental Examiners.....	34, 423
HEADLIGHTS:	
See "Railroads."	
HEALTH:	
See "Employment," and "Medicine and Surgery."	
State Board, report of flood conditions.....	1190
HEARN, CAMPBELL S., Adams County, 36th district:	
Present and oath	3
Acting President, <i>pro tempore</i>	1578
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Military and Naval Affairs.....	29
Agriculture	27
Appropriations	27
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.....	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
County and Township Organization	28
Elections	28
Finance	28
Fish and Game	28

	PAGE
HEARN, CAMPBELL, S.— <i>Concluded.</i>	
COMMITTEES, STANDING— <i>Concluded.</i>	
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Public Utilities	29
Railroads	29
Revenue	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Commission, joint	507
Committees, conference	2126
Committees, special	1579, 1633
Protest	555, 1597
Remarks, presentation of gavel	438
Resolutions offered	412, 417, 504, 1167
Bills introduced—Agriculture, 336, 367; appropriations, 159 (a law), 199,	
200, 201, 202, 248, 366, 392, 418, 607 (a law), 638, 654 (a law), 665;	
civil service, 471; conveyances, 631; courts, 197 (a law), 198; elections,	
469; elections, primary, 470; harbors, 56; revenue, 393, 601; roads and	
bridges, 600.	
HELM, DOUGLAS W., Massac County, 51st district:	
Present	2
Absent	1466
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Revenue	29
Agriculture	27
Appropriations	27
Banks and Banking	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Education	28
Farm Drainage	28
Finance	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Public Utilities	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
University of Illinois	30
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 338, 394, 608; drainage, 160, 395 (a law),	
396, 397, 398 (a law), 472; horticulture, 337; practice, 264; revenue, 626.	
HEMMER, NICHOLAS:	
Humane officer	1563, 1743
HENDERSON, BERT:	
Committee clerk	566
HENDRICKS, RAYMOND B.:	
Public administrator, St. Clair County	1092, 1203
HICKMAN, ROSS B.:	
Public administrator, Warren County	35, 423
HIGHWAYS:	
See "Roads and Bridges."	
HILL, EDWARD S.:	
Public administrator, Alexander County	1473, 1496
guardian, Alexander County	2129, 2157
HILL, JOHN, JR.:	
Charges of corruption investigated	717, 748, 755, 763, 962, 1079, 1125
HILTON, GEORGE C.:	
Committees, joint	503
HIRSCH, EMIL G.:	
Member Charities Commission	35, 423
HOFF, HENRY:	
Member Board of Education	1229
HOOFSTITLER, JACOB H.:	
Vote for Lieutenant Governor canvassed	388

	PAGE
HOGAN, DANIEL:	
Policeman	25
HOLLIS, D. P.:	
Trustee Western Illinois Normal	1362, 1391
HOPKINS, ALBERT J.:	
Nominated for United States Senator.....	432, 461
HORTICULTURE:	
Aid to State society, S. B. 310.	
San José scale, S. B. 337.	
HOSPITALS:	
See "Charities."	
HOTELS:	
State inspection, outside Chicago, S. B. 22.	
See, also, "Inn-keepers."	
HOUSES OF CORRECTION:	
See "Reformatories."	
HOVLAND, JOHN P.:	
Member West Chicago Park Commission.....	34, 422
HUGHES, GEORGE:	
Member Board of Education.....	1362, 1390
HULL, MORTON D.:	
Vote of thanks for digest	1000
HUMAN RIGHTS:	
Protection in Turkey and Roumania.....	698, 723
HUMANE AGENTS:	
Appointment.....	34, 422, 1092, 1159, 1203, 1230, 1563, 1743
HURBURGH, CHARLES F., Knox County, 43d district:	
Present	2
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Contingent Expenses	28
Appropriations	27
Chicago Charter	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Education	28
Elections	28
Enrolled and Engrossed Bills.....	28
Executive	28
Labor	29
Military and Naval Affairs.....	29
Railroads	29
University of Illinois	30
Committees, conference	2126
Committees, special	2287
Resolutions offered.....	24, 27, 379, 473,
482, 483, 513, 516, 686, 748, 1132, 1149, 1260, 1346, 1415, 1426, 2264, 2283, 2285	
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 77; cities and villages, 339, 519; civil	
service, 486; drugs and medicines, 481; elections, 445, 446; hotel inspectors,	
22; medicine and surgery, 595; passes, 21; railroads, 399.	
HURLEY, FRANCIS A., Cook County, 2d district:	
Present and oath	3
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Cook County Affairs	28
Banks and Banking	28
Canals and Rivers	28
Chicago Charter	28
Education	28
Elections	28
Insurance	28
License and Miscellany	29
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Manufactures	29
Military and Naval Affairs	29
Municipalities	29

HURLEY, FRANCIS A.—Concluded.

PAGE

COMMITTEES, STANDING—Concluded.

Municipal Courts	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Public Utilities	29
Railroads	29
Revenue	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30
Committees, joint	503
Committees, special	713, 2286
Protest	1597
Bills introduced—Corporations, 588; medicine and surgery, 368.	

ILLINOIS:

Centennial anniversary celebration, S. B. 159 (a law).

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION:

Minimum wages, women and minors, S. B. 637.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL:

Governor's message	97
Government suit, investigation.....	483, 496, 1736
Interlocking with Chicago Sanitary District Canal.....	482, 496, 2287

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Granted use of Senate Chamber.....	1239
------------------------------------	------

INAUGURATION:

Report of joint committee.....	565
--------------------------------	-----

INEBRIATES:

State Hospital or Colony, S. B.'s 3, 4.

INHERITANCES:

See "Revenue."

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM:

Amendment to Constitution.....	43, 44, 47, 417, 729, 730, 731, 815, 817, 2198
Governor's inaugural address	397
See "Constitution" and "Resolutions."	

INJURIES:

See "employment," S. B. 556.

INN-KEEPERS:

Sanitary regulations, S. B. 190.
 State inspection of hotels, outside Chicago, S. B. 22.
 State inspectors, appropriation, S. B. 186.
 State Inspection Act, S. B. 187.

INSANE:

See "Charities."

INSPECTIONS:

Railroad equipment and safety appliances, S. B. 687 (a law).

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE:

Communication	40
---------------------	----

INSURANCE:

Brokers license, S. B. 649.	
Casualty, investments, S. B.'s 67, 158.	
Commission to codify laws perpetuated	1235, 1329
Fraternal, articles of association, how amended, S. B. 59.	
Fire, extension of corporate existence of companies, S. B. 428 (a law).	
liability for actual value and excess premiums, S. B. 14.	
Fire, lightning, hail, windstorms, sprinkler, leakage, Act 1911 amended, S. B. 108.	
Fire, tax for fire department and pensions, S. B. 484.	
Governor's message	69
Hail and windstorm, foreign mutual companies, S. B.'s 150, 343.	
Larceny by agents, S. B. 88.	
Life, abuses and discriminations, Act 1891 amended, S. B. 113.	
limit to contracts, in mutual, accident and casualty companies, S. B. 362.	
old age annuities, S. B. 316.	
Rebates, prohibited, certain classes, S. B. 648.	
See "Resolutions."	

INTERNATIONAL GOOD ROADS CONGRESS:

Appointment of delegates, S. B. 622.
Appropriation, delegates' expenses, S. B. 609.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE OF ROME, ITALY:

Communication 8

INTOXICATING LIQUORS:

See "Dramshops."

INVENTORY:

State property, appropriation, S. B. 631 (a law).

INVESTIGATIONS:

Acts of voting machine commissioners.....793, 966, 982, 2286
Aged poor and unemployed2264
All departments of State government.....516, 535, 699, 723, 2286
Books of Curator of State Museum.....610, 657
Charges of John Hill, Jr.....717, 748, 755, 763, 962, 1079, 1125
Charitable, penal and reformatory institutions.....514, 535, 670
Causes relating to unemployed in State.....517, 537, 671
Fish and game departments.....1008
Floods, Desplaines Valley and Sanitary District of Chicago, S. B. 677.
Game department1035
Housing Commission, S. B. 195.
Illinois and Michigan Canal, United States government suit.....483, 496, 1736
interlocking with Sanitary District Canal.....482, 496, 1734, 2287
Juvenile and maternity homes.....1580, 1634, 1690
Members General Assembly, payment for other services.....764, 1204, 1264
Report of Mining Commission, Forty-seventh General Assembly.....1008
Report of Public Utilities Commission, Forty-seventh General Assembly.....830, 954
Senate Vice Commission, charges1195, 1252, 1380
Unclaimed deposits in possession of corporations.....608, 637, 2230
Unemployment in State609, 669, 1073
Voting machines in Chicago, appropriation, S. B. 488.
Walls of sanitary district canal in Will County...707, 713, 1452, 1618, 2286, 2288
White slave traffic, appropriation, S. B.'s 156 (a law), 411.
See "Appropriations," "Committees," "Reports and Resolutions."

INVESTMENT COMPANIES:

See "Corporations."

INVESTMENT SECURITIES:

Sales regulated, S. B. 73.

IVERSON, A. E.:

Death1609-1610

JACOBSON, FRANK J.:

Messenger for President of Senate 1

JAILS AND JAILERS:

Act of 1874 amended, S. B. 514.

JAMES, E. J.:

Member Committee on Centennial Anniversary Celebration, State of Illinois
.....504, 740

JAMES, J. A.:

Member Illinois Park Commission.....34, 422

JANITORS:

See "Employees of Senate."

JEFFERSON, THOMAS:

Monument, dedication724, 805, 999

JENKINS, JAMES M.:

Public administrator, Williamson County1473, 1496

JENNINGS, HON. EVERETT:

Address1050
Thanks tendered1072, 1097

JOHN, EVAN D.:

Member State Mining Board34, 422

	PAGE
JOHNSON, HENRY W., LaSalle County, 39th district:	
Present	2
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman Agriculture	27
Appropriations	27
Banks and Banking	28
Building and Loan Associations	28
Canals and Rivers	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Elections	28
Farm Drainage	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Primary Elections	29
Railroads	29
Revenue	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	29
Waterways	30
Commission, joint	30
Committees, special	507
Resolutions offered	2286
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 212, 281, 369, 565, 566, 567; automobiles, 309; corporations, 480; eminent domain, 306 (a law); engineers, 370; game, 280; investment companies, 73, 164; parks and boulevards, 400, 502; trust companies, 307, 308.	19
JOHNSON, THOMAS C.:	
Humane agent	34, 422
JOINT SESSIONS:	
Address of Secretary of State, W. J. Bryan	585
Canvass of election returns	380, 385, 387
Douglas Centennial Anniversary	733, 758, 1036
Election, United States Senator, list of ballots	2366
Inauguration of State officers	393, 394
Lincoln anniversary	24, 416, 467
Panama-Pacific Exposition, address	787, 980
See "Resolutions."	
JONES, JOHN H.:	
Witness, investigation, charges of corruption	963, 1023
JONES, ROBERT L.:	
Janitor	25, 42
JONES, WALTER CLYDE, Cook County, 5th district:	
Present	2
Absent	717
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Rules	29
Appropriations	27
Chicago Charter	28
Civil Service	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Elections	28
Judiciary	28
Labor	29
Mines and Mining	29
Municipal Courts	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Primary Elections	29
Public Utilities	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Waterways	30
Committees, special	6, 138, 1195, 1252
Remarks	1658
Resolutions offered	32, 47, 517, 537, 570, 998, 1115, 1132, 1466, 1727
Seconds nomination of Hon. Frank H. Funk for United States Senator	457
Vote of confidence	1658
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 25, 239, 609, 610; corrupt practices, 29; courts, 28; divorce, 531; elections, pamphlets, 26; elections, primary, 27; jurors, 90; United States Senators, 23, 24.	

JORGENSEN, BERTHROL C. B.:

Appropriation, reappropriates unexpended balance, S. B. 691 (a law).

JOURNALS:

Committee to examine manner of keeping..... 442

JURORS:

Judges of facts in criminal cases, S. B. 90.
Trials regulated, S. B. 93.

JURY COMMISSIONERS:

Act 1887 revised, S. B. 210.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES:

Appeals from justices, transfer to county court, S. B. 49.
Appeals, payment of fees, Act 1895 amended, S. B. 562.
Fees, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 650.

JUUL, NIELS, Cook County, 23d district:

Present	2
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Judiciary	28
Appropriations	27
Canals and Rivers	28
Chicago Charter	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Insurance	28
Judicial Apportionment	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
Military and Naval Affairs	29
Municipalities	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Railroads	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30
Committees, special	437
Remarks	1658
Resolutions offered	45, 416, 698
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 156 (a law), 222; automobiles, 327; cities and villages, 628; coroners, 296; corporations, 653; divorce, 627; employment, 637; fees and salaries, 550; forest preserve districts, 32 (a law); parks and boulevards, 568; revenue, 33, 214 (a law); schools, 213 (a law).	

KAMMANN, C. H.:

Member State Board of Education.....35, 423

KANE, CHARLES H.:

Superintendent free employment office.....1229

KANE, W. J.:

Humane agent

	PAGE
KELLER, KENT E.—Concluded.	
COMMITTEES, STANDING—Concluded.	
Mines and Mining	29
Primary Elections	29
Revenue	29
State Normal Schools	29
Committees, joint	27, 682
Committees, special	1006, 2286
Nominates Hon. Monroe C. Crawford for United States Senator.....	432
Protest	555, 1597, 2284
Resolutions offered	515, 610, 2287
Seat contested	43, 1475
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 176, 177; courts, 679; insurance, fire, 428 (a law); wages, 117.	
KENDRICK, GEORGE I.:	
Public administrator Pike County	1473, 1495
KENNEDY, JOHN C.:	
Vote for Governor canvassed	388
KERN, FRED J.:	
Member Board of Administration, appointment.....	696
KIMBROUGH, E. R. E.:	
Member Board of Education	1362, 1390
KIMMEL, H. E.:	
Public administrator Perry County	2129, 2157
KING, EDWARD J.:	
Nominates Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman for United States Senator.....	449
LABOR:	
See "Employment."	
LAKES:	
See "Canals, Lakes and Rivers."	
LANDEE, FRANK A., Rock Island County, 33d district:	
Present	2
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Education	28
Appropriations	27
Canals and Rivers	28
Corporations	28
County and Township Organization	28
License and Miscellany	29
Manufactures	29
Railroads	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Committees, special	2286
Remarks	657
Resolutions offered	378
Bills introduced—Advertisements, 340; appropriations, 39 (a law), 157, 240, 503 (a law); armory, 85; bulk sales, 58 (a law); charities, 371 (a law); drainage, 640; employment, 165 (a law); footwear, 40, 141; humane agents, 282; larceny, 184; parks and boulevards, 401; roads and bridges, 46, 622; schools, 479 (a law); statutes, 265; township organization, 593.	
LANDS:	
State armory site, Chicago, sale and conveyance, S. B. 631.	
LARSON, GUSTAVE:	
Vote for Secretary of State canvassed	388
LATHAM, JOHN P.:	
Mail carrier	5
LAVATORIES:	
Repairs, Senate and House, S. B. 689.	

LAVERY, WILLIAM:	
Public administrator Greene County	1229
LAWS:	
Examination for legal defects and redraft	570, 694
Governor's message	104, 129, 134
See "Statutes," S. B. 265.	
LAW SECRETARY:	
See "Officers of Senate."	
LEASES:	
Water power, rights to sanitary district of Chicago, S. B. 685.	
LEATHER:	
Substitutes in footwear, S. B.'s 40, 141.	
LE BOSKY, JACOB C.:	
State fire marshal	2157
LEGISLATURE:	
See "General Assembly."	
LEWIS, JAMES HAMILTON:	
Address, joint assembly	682, 1060
Election, United States Senator	680
Nominated for United States Senator	428, 445
Thanks extended	1072, 1097
LIBRARIES:	
Governor's message	83
LIENS:	
For labor and supplies, S. B. 341.	
Monuments and gravestones, unpaid part, S. B. 454.	
Garages and liveries, for charges, S. B. 635.	
Repairs on personal property, S. B. 328.	
Special assessments on real estate, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 647.	
Sub-contractor, notice of waiver, S. B. 216 (a law).	
See "Courts."	
LINCOLN, ABRAHAM:	
Anniversary celebration	24, 416, 467
Appropriation for monument, S. B. 366.	
LINCOLN MEMORIAL HIGHWAY:	
Automobile fees appropriated, S. B. 536.	
Memorial to Congress	1115, 1154
LINDELADE, GEORGE:	
Assistant sergeant-at-arms	1
Policeman	25
LINGENFELTER, ALBERT:	
Vote for Auditor canvassed	389
LINSKEY, M. H.:	
Member State Mining Board	34, 422
LEVEES:	
Annual tax, cities and villages, S. B. 506 (a law).	
Appropriation for several cities, S. B. 666 (a law).	
See "Appropriations," "Drainage" and "Sanitary Districts."	
LICENSE:	
See "Brokers" and "Dramshops."	
LIQUORS:	
See "Dramshops."	
LIVE STOCK:	
See "Animals."	

	PAGE
LIVINGSTON, A. R.:	
Stenographic work, compensation	2286
LOANS:	
See "Brokers."	
LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS:	
See "Cities and Villages."	
LOCAL OPTION:	
See "Dramshops."	
LOCOMOTIVES:	
See "Railroads."	
LODGING HOUSES:	
See "Inn-Keepers."	
LUCAS, BENJAMIN H.:	
Cloakroom attendant	2187
Extra compensation	2286
Janitor	25, 42
LUCEY, PATRICK J.:	
Attorney General, declared elected	389
Opinion, election United States Senator	418
contempt, false charges	761
railroad corporations, (S. B. 131)	1598
Chicago park consolidation bill, (S. B. 304)	2290
county road system of building streets, roads and boulevards	2293
civil service, (S. B. 471)	2295
LUNDBERG, CARL, Cook County, 11th district:	
Present	2
Absent	488, 498
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Insurance	28
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions	28
Chicago Charter	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Cook County Affairs	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Fees and Salaries	28
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Municipalities	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Revenue	29
Resolutions offered	7
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 86 (a law); cities and villages, 612; insurance, 59; probation commission, 167; teachers' pension fund, 353; wills, 611.	
MACLEAN, WILLIAM H., Cook County, 7th district:	
Present	2
Absent	816
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Sanitary District Affairs	29
Civil Service	28
Cook County Affairs	28
Education	28
Election	28
Fish and Game	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Manufactures	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Railroads	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30
Commission, joint	507
Committees, special	2286

	PAGE
MCLEAN, WILLIAM H.—Concluded.	
Resigns from committee to arrange for Illinois centennial.....	2286
Resolutions offered	4, 14
Bills introduced—Children, 61; corrupt practices, 30; court stenographer, 266; drugs, 241; food, 283; garnishment, 166; insurance, 648, 649; masters in chancery, 105; mortgages, 589; paints, 242; railroads, 104, 473 (a law); recreation districts, 74; revenue, 161, 680; roads and bridges, 569; sanitary districts, 215; schools, 62 (a law); State Food Commission, 284.	
MADIGAN, JOHN E., Cook County, 21st district:	
Present	2
Absent	522, 1404
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Judicial Department and Practice	29
Appropriations	27
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions	28
Chicago Charter	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Cook County Affairs	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Corporations	28
Education	28
Enrolled and Engrossed Bills	28
Finance	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Apportionment	28
Manufactures	29
Municipal Courts	29
Primary Elections	29
Public Utilities	29
Revenue	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30
<i>Committees, special</i>	2
Nominated Hon. William Ritchie for United States Senator.....	432, 461
Protest	555, 1597
Resolutions offered	717, 764
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 119; courts, 96; creditors, 92; discovery in actions, 94; divorce, 6 (a law), 134, 170, 512; elections, primary, 551; homicide, 91; jurors, 93; liens, 328, 341; mesne process, 95; police pension fund, 64; Practice Act, 65.	
MADSEN, CHRISTIAN M.:	
Nominates Hon. Duncan McDonald for United States Senator	461
MAGILL, HUGH S., JR., Bureau County, 37th district:	
Present	2
Acting President <i>pro tempore</i>	22, 715
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, University of Illinois	30
Agriculture	27
Appropriations	27
Canals and Rivers	28
Civil Service	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Education	28
Farm Drainage	28
Fish and Game	28
Judiciary	28
License and Miscellany	29
Public Utilities	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Rules	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
To Visit State Educational Institutions	29
<i>Committees, conference</i>	2126, 2224, 2250
<i>Committees, joint</i>	682
<i>Committees, special</i>	625, 2286
Nominates Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman for United States Senator.....	426
Resolutions offered	32, 43, 45, 137, 548, 714, 979, 1571
Bills introduced—Agriculture, 154; appropriations, 317, 318, 518, 630 (a law), 675 (a law); begging, 243; cigarettes, 163; civil service, 162; corporations, 474 (a law); courts, 342; elections, 372 (a law), 373 (a law), 419 (a law); employment, 148, 619; Lincoln statue, 249 (a law); practice, 356; railroads, 131 (a law); revenue, 618; schools, 60 (a law), 147, 297, 298, 354, 355 (a law), 402, 447, 492, 570; woman's suffrage, 63 (a law).	

	PAGE
MAIL CARRIERS:	
Appointment	5
MANNY, WALTER I., Brown County, 30th district:	
Present and oath	3
Absent	161
President <i>pro tempore</i>	24
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Municipal Courts	29
Appropriations	27
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Fish and Game	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Railroads	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Rules	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Waterways	30
Committees, special	6, 27, 138, 666, 2287
Protest	555, 1597
Resolutions offered	27, 443, 483, 565, 580, 711, 733, 963, 1493
Thanks extended to president <i>pro tempore</i>	2287
Bills introduced—Agriculture, 345; appropriations, 344; auto tires, 217; civil service, 533; elections, primary, 429; foods, 645; insurance, 108, 150, 343; liens, 216 (a law); pharmacy, 381; plumbing, 374, 375.	
MARRIAGE:	
Affidavit of applicant, form of license, etc., S. B. 208.	
Amendment proposed to United States Constitution	46, 486, 1583
Medical certificate required, S. B. 191.	
White and negro, prohibited, S. B. 41.	
See "Divorce" and "Resolutions."	
MASONS:	
Licensing contractors, S. B. 188.	
MASTER IN CHANCERY:	
Act revising laws, S. B. 105.	
MARTIN, MILTON R.:	
Committee clerk	25
MARTIN, REV. DAVID R.:	
Chaplain	1571
MASSEY, JOHN:	
Janitor	25
MAUSOLEUMS:	
See "Cemeteries."	
MAXWELL, F. T.:	
Vote for Lieutenant Governor canvassed	388
MEDICINE AND SURGERY:	
Abortive medicine, etc., S. B. 100.	
Births and deaths, S. B. 313.	
Drugs, Sales Act, S. B. 242.	
physicians may dispense, S. B. 437.	
Fees, unprofessional conduct concerning, S. B. 595.	
Governor's message	109
Nurses, registration Act revised, S. B.'s 312, 651.	
Osteopathy, practice regulated, S. B. 681.	
Pharmacy, Act of 1901 amended, S. B. 381.	
Physical examination for marriage certificate, S. B. 191	
Surgery Practice Act, S. B. 368.	

	PAGE
MEEKER, RAYMOND D., Moulton County, 24th district:	
Present and oath	3
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Public Buildings and Grounds	29
Appropriations	27
Canals and Rivers	28
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Corporations	28
Finance	28
Fish and Game	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
Primary Elections	29
Public Utilities	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
To Visit State Educational Institutions	29
University of Illinois	443
Waterways	30
Committees, special	625, 713, 2286
Protest	1597
Resolutions offered	531, 1227
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 285, 686 (a law); courts, circuit, 376; drum shops, 377; elections, primary, 286; fees and salaries, 662; medicine and surgery, 651; railroads, 534 (a law), 535; roads and bridges, 536.	
MERCHANDISE:	
Bulk Sales Act, S. B. 58 (a law).	
Supplies to State, other than specified, S. B. 467.	
MESSAGES AND COMMUNICATIONS:	
Ancient Order of Hibernians and Ladies' Auxiliary, invitation.....	1326
Attorney General, opinions, see "Attorney General."	
Bernstorff, I.	409
Board of Supervisors, Peoria County	716
Board of Prison Industries, C. A. Purdunn, president.....	1167
H. Dollarhide, sales manager	2231
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	1513
City clerk, city of Chicago	1129, 1436
Commercial club of Sesser, good roads	716
Calumet waterways	1326
Constitutional amendments	716
Connery, Francis D., concerning public utilities	416
Co-operation Finance League	41
Cullom, Shelby M., Douglas centennial	1045
Dickson, F. S.	439
General Assembly of Wyoming, protection game birds.....	716
Governor	1371
Grand Army of the Republic	716
Grand jury, Cook county, voting machine contracts	981
Illinois Society of California, concerning Panama-California exposition.....	716
International Institute of Agriculture of Rome, Italy	8, 40
Lexington Avenue Baptist Church	1326
McCullough, J. S., Auditor	391
Republican Club of Illinois, invitation to picnic	1727
Rinck, Fred W.	2298
Roach, Cornelius, Secretary of State of Missouri.....	1436
Secretary of State, election contests	42
Stevenson, Hon. Adlai E.	1059
Thompson, William Hale	1436
Watterson, Henry	1059
Wisconsin assembly, concerning polygamy	716
Zavizianos, gratitude of Hellenic people	815
MESSENGER:	
Appointment	18, 408
See "Employees of Senate."	
METZEL, ALEXANDER L.:	
Trustee Northern Illinois State Normal School	34, 422
MICHELS, J. B.:	
Member State Board of Pharmacy	34, 422
MILITIA:	
See "Appropriations" and "National Guard."	

MINES AND MINING:

- Act of 1911 revised, S. B. 582.
- Coal Carriage Act, S. B. 258.
- Dead holes defined, S. B. 580.
- Explosives, Act regulating, S. B. 579.
- Fire fighting and mine rescue stations, office, S. B. 576.
- equipments, construction, stables, Act of 1911 amended, S. B. 577.
- Governor's message74, 121
- Mining Investigation Commission, report1008
- Act creating, S. B. 578.
- Miners' Examining Board, Act amended, S. B. 332 (a law).
- Oil and gas wells, inspection, Act of 1911 amended, S. B. 581.
- See "Appointments" and "Railroads."

MINORS:

- Industrial Welfare Commission, S. B. 619.
- Minimum Wage Commission, S. B. 637.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS:

- Carlin, Thomas, Carrollton, S. B. 683 (a law).
- Douglas, Stephen A., on Capitol grounds, S. B. 654 (a law).
- Fort Edwards, S. B. 439 (a law).
- Jefferson, Thomas, dedication724, 805, 999
- Lincoln, Abraham, and Stephen A. Douglas, S. B. 366.
- Lincoln Memorial Highway536, 1115, 1154
- Lovejoy, Owen, Princeton, Ill., S. B. 317.
- Perry's victory at Put-In-Bay, S. B. 516.
- See "Appropriations" and "Resolutions."

MOSES, THOMAS:

- Member Mine Rescue Station Commission35, 423

MORTGAGES:

- Acknowledgments, S. B. 656.
- Real estate, when exempt from defenses, S. B. 549.
- Sale under foreclosure, redemption, S. B. 589.

MOTION PICTURES:

- State license and censorship, S. B. 152.

MOTOR VEHICLES:

- See "Roads and Bridges."

MOUND CITY:

- Levee appropriation, S. B. 614, 666 (a law).

MUMPHER, DAVID W.:

- Public administrator Adams County2129, 2157

MUNDELL, C. W.:

- Member Board of Education1159, 1230

MUNRO, FAYETTE SMITH:

- Nominates Hon. Frank H. Funk for United States Senator 452

MUSEUMS:

- State Museum of Sciences and Art, S. B. 554.

M'ANALLY, JOHN T.:

- Member Charities Commission35, 423

M'CARTHY, CATHERINE:

- Stenographer27, 42, 2286

M'CLINTOCK, WILLIAM:

- Member Board of Barber Examiners35, 423

M'CORMICK, GEORGE MILO:

- Death 15

M'CORMICK, ROBERT R.:

- Member Rivers and Lakes Commission34, 422

	PAGE
M'CULLOUGH, J. S.:	
Communication concerning office expenses Lieutenant Governor.....	391
Vote for Auditor canvassed	389
M'CULLOM, FARRALL:	
Janitor	25, 42, 2187, 2286
M'DERMOTT, EDWARD W.:	
Public administrator Lake County	760, 820
M'DONALD, DUNCAN:	
Nominated for United States Senator	461
M'DONALD, JOHN:	
Page	25
M'DOUGALL, ROBERT:	
Witness investigation, charges of corruption	962, 1023
M'GAHEY, GEORGE:	
Trustee Southern Illinois Normal University	1180, 1220
M'GRATH, JAMES J.:	
Penitentiary commissioner	981, 1073
M'KINLEY, WILLIAM:	
Remarks	682
M'LAREN, H. E.:	
Trustee Western Illinois Normal	1474, 1496
M'MAHON, J. J.:	
Committee clerk	25
M'MURDY, ROBERT:	
Judge Court of Claims	1495, 1554
M'NAIR, HARLAN P.:	
Public administrator Coles County	34, 422
NAPLES:	
Levee appropriation, S. B. 607 (a law).	
NATIONAL GUARD AND NAVAL RESERVE:	
Adjutant General, term of office, S. B. 260.	
Armory site, Chicago, sale and conveyance, S. B. 631.	
Proceeds of sale, S. B. 392.	
sites and buildings, S. B. 418.	
Governor's message	114
Reports flood relief	1181
Training and emergency boat, S. B. 665.	
See "Appropriations."	
NEGROES:	
See "Appropriations" and "Criminal Code."	
NEWSAM, RICHARD:	
Member State Mining Board	34, 422
NEWSPAPERS:	
See "Advertisement."	
NORBURY, FRANK P.:	
Member Board of Administration	34, 35, 422, 423
NORMOYLE, D. J.:	
Member State Board of Arbitration	2185, 2228
NOTARIES PUBLIC:	
Appointments	162, 392, 1333
NURSES:	
Certification by State Board of Health, S. B. 651.	
Registration Act revised, S. B. 312.	
See "Medicine and Surgery."	

PAGE

O'CALLAGHAN, REV. P. J.:

Chaplain of Senate	742
--------------------------	-----

O'CONNOR, JOHN M., Cook County, 29th district:

Present	2
Absent	498

Committees, standing—

Chairman, Appropriations	27
Chicago Charter	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Contingent Expenses	28
Education	28
Executive	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Municipal Courts	29
Railroads	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Rules	29
University of Illinois	30
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Waterways	30
Committees, conference	2126
Committees, joint	503
Committees, special	1195, 1252
Congratulations extended	701
Nomination for Judge of Superior Court of Cook County	522
Protest	555, 1597
Resolutions offered	46, 442, 2187
Seconds nomination of Hon. James Hamilton Lewis for United States Senator	431
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 16 (a law), 17 (a law), 45 (a law), 172, 173 (a law), 174, 175, 179 (a law), 192 (a law), 219 (a law), 244, 378, 379, 434, 435, 674 (a law), 682 (a law); charities, 621; Epileptic Colony, 132 (a law); General Assembly, 504; harbors, 15 (a law); practice, 552; railroads, 357 (a law), 687 (a law); sanitary districts, 420; schools, 299; wage loans, 218.	

O'CONNOR, THOMAS:

Member Board of Administration	35, 423
--------------------------------------	---------

OFFICERS:

County superintendents of schools, qualification, S. B. 402.	
Governor's Inaugural Address	403
Public, violation of pledges, S. B. 540.	
Publication annual statements, public funds, Act of 1881 amended, S. B. 632.	
Resisting, S. B. 451.	
Sheriff's attorney, S. B.'s 598, 599.	

OFFICERS, STATE:

Board of Equalization, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 393.	
Canvass of election returns	380, 384, 385, 388
Inauguration	382, 393, 395

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE:

Permanent	4, 5, 8, 14, 15, 16, 24, 694, 763
Services terminated	2285
Temporary	1

OGLE COUNTY:

Appropriation, park, S. B. 75.	
--------------------------------	--

OGLESBY, JOHN G.:

Appropriation for portrait, S. B. 1 (a law).	
Calls Senate to order	1
Remarks	390
Vote for Lieutenant Governor canvassed	388
See "President of Senate."	

O'HARA, BARRETT:

Introduction	3, 4
Lieutenant Governor, declared elected	388
oath of office	395
Rulings, see "President of Senate."	

	PAGE
O'HARA, FRANK HURBERT:	
Private secretary to President of Senate.....	408
OIL AND GAS:	
Inspection, cities 100,000 and over, S. B. 349 (a law). wells, S. B. 581.	
OLSON, ALBERT J., McHenry County, 8th district:	
Present and oath	3
Absent	488, 498
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Live Stock and Dairying	29
Appropriations	27
Banks and Banking	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Corporations	28
Elections	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Apportionment	28
Municipalities	29
Railroads	29
Warehouses and Cold Storage	30
Committees, special	666
Resolutions offered	4
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 44, 196 (a law); banks and banking, 517; cities and villages, 137; dramshops, 658; elections, 76; food, 421; sanitary districts, 403; vehicles, 103.	
OMAHA:	
Tornado, expression of sympathy	674
ORR, FRANK:	
Commissioner Southern Illinois Penitentiary	761, 820
OSTEOPATHY:	
Practice regulated, S. B. 681.	
OVERHUE, W. R.:	
Committee clerk	25
PACE, OMER S.:	
Commissioner Southern Illinois Penitentiary	761, 820
PADDOCK, JAMES H.:	
Secretary of Senate	1, 4, 14, 15, 16
PAGES:	
See "Employees of Senate."	
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION:	
Appropriation and commission created.....	115, 116
Claims presented	781, 980, 1117
PARDONS AND PAROLS:	
See "Courts and Penitentiaries."	
PARKS AND BOULEVARDS:	
Acquisition and control, Act of 1911 amended, S. B. 400.	
Building lines fronting parks, S. B. 568.	
Cahokia Mound purchase	1726
Chicago, consolidation of powers, S. B. 304.	
Cities may establish, Act of 1907 amended, S. B. 401.	
Civil Service Board, S. B. 359 (a law).	
Forest preserve districts revision, S. B. 32 (a law).	
Fort Chartres, State park, S. B. 525.	
Governor's inaugural address	402
Illinois Park Commission, right of eminent domain, S. B. 502.	
Ogle County, purchase, S. B. 75.	
Pleasure driveways, S. B. 519.	
Police commissioner in districts over 100,000, S. B. 2. pension Act revised, S. B. 146 (a law).	
Recreation districts, Act for public, S. B. 74.	
Sheridan road control by Lincoln Park commissioners, S. B. 605.	
Starved Rock extension, appropriation, S. B. 369. maintenance and extension, S. B. 281.	
Violation of ordinances, punishment, S. B. 107.	
See "Appointments."	

	PAGE
PARTITIONS:	
Glass, removal in Senate Chamber	2188
PARKER, DOWELL:	
Janitor	25
PARKINSON, H.:	
Page, compensation	483
PASLEY, THOMAS:	
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	25
PASSES:	
See "Railroads."	
PAWN BROKERS:	
Charges regulated, S. B. 360.	
PEEL, LORENA M.:	
Stenographer	1, 19
PENITENTIARIES:	
Board of Prison Industries, request for report.....	417, 999
report	1167, 2231
Convict labor, work on highways, S. B. 539 (a law).	
Convicts on public work, extra commutation, S. B. 613.	
Earnings of prisoners to dependents, S. B. 91.	
Governor's message	113, 129
inaugural address	404
Pardons and parole, Act of 1899 amended, S. B. 676.	
Report of visiting committee	2186
Uniformity of management, Act of 1877 amended, S. B. 553 (a law).	
See "Appropriations" and "Appointments," "Messages and Communications" and "Resolutions."	
PENSION FUNDS:	
Mothers' Pension Act, S. B. 300 (a law).	
Old age, commission to make inquiry	1724, 2131, 2194
Park police, Act revised, S. B. 146 (a law).	
Pensions exempt from taxation or attachment, S. B. 433.	
Police, Act of 1887 amended, S. B.'s 261, 262, 288, 380.	
who entitled, S. B. 64.	
School employees, cities over 100,000, S. B. 365 (a law).	
Act of 1903 amended, S. B. 646.	
State employees, S. B. 410.	
Teachers, Act of 1911 amended, S. B. 299.	
outside Chicago, S. B. 89 (a law).	
Trustees, annuitants, etc., S. B. 353.	
Veterans, war 1861, and war with Spain, S. B. 180.	
PERRY, ARTHUR L.:	
Public administrator Saline County	2129, 2157
PERSONAL PROPERTY:	
Lien for repairs, S. B. 328.	
PETERSON, EDWARD O.:	
Vote for Secretary of State canvassed.....	388
PETITIONS:	
FROM—	
Employees in canning factories.....	763
General Assembly to President Woodrow Wilson.....	1571, 1595
Residents of Leland, LaSalle County	471
Rockford Watch Factory employees	1107
IN RELATION TO—	
Appropriation for Training School for Boys.....	471
Eight hour law	1107
Exemption from ten hour law	763
National Thanksgiving and Dedication Day.....	1571, 1595
PHARMACY:	
Drugs, physicians may dispense, S. B. 437.	
Governor's message	107
Registration, Act of 1901 amended, S. B. 381.	
See "Appointments."	

	PAGE
PHILLIPS, EDWARD O.:	
Press committeeman	5
PHYSICIANS:	
See "Medicine and Surgery" and "Pharmacy."	
PICTURE:	
Rev. D. L. Crowe	2247
PIERCE, CHARLES B.:	
Witness, investigation, charges of corruption.....	962, 1023
PIERCY, W. DUFF., Jefferson County, 46th district:	
Present and oath	3
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Constitutional Amendments	28
Appropriations	27
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions	28
Civil Service	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Education	28
Elections	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Apportionment	28
Military and Naval Affairs	29
Public Utilities	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
University of Illinois	30
Waterways	30
Commission, joint	507
Committees, conference	2224, 2250
Committees, joint	682
Committees, special	564, 2287
Nominates Hon. George W. Fithian for United States Senator.....	432
Nominates Hon. James Hamilton Lewis for United States Senator.....	445
Protest	555, 1597
Resigns from Committee to Arrange for Illinois Centennial.....	2286
Resolutions offered	412, 417, 548, 2198
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 142 (a law), 571, 572; canals, lakes and rivers, 404 (a law); drainage, 405, 406; elections, 505; museums, 554; penitentiaries, 553 (a law), 613; public utilities, 422, 430; railroads, 448.	
PIERSEL, REV. A. C.:	
Chaplain	5
Prayer	1
PIPER, HERBERT:	
Trustee Southern Illinois Normal University	1180, 1230
PLUMBING:	
Construction and inspection, S. B. 374.	
Plumbers License Act, S. B. 375.	
POLICE:	
Pension funds, Act of 1887 revised, S. B. 288 (a law).	
See "Employees of Senate," "Parks" and "Pension Funds."	
POLITE, H. M.:	
Messenger to President of Senate	408
POLYGAMY:	
Memorial to Congress	415, 530, 577
See "Constitution" and "Resolutions."	
POSTMASTER:	
Election of and assistants	16, 25
POWELL, MRS. M.:	
Enrolling and engrossing clerk	379
POWERS, THOMAS E.:	
Assistant superintendent free employment office	1007, 1074

PRACTICE:

- Act of 1907 revised, S. B. 193.
- Appeal or writ of error, opinion in reversals, S. B. 552.
- Appeals from interlocutory orders, Act 1907 amended, S. B. 264.
- Appellate Court, final order, recital of facts, S. B. 65.
- Attendance, General Assembly, cause for continuation of suit, S. B. 356.
- Claims, adjustment by licensed attorney, S. B. 358.
- Creditors' Bills Act, S. B. 92.
- Criminal cases, continuance, S. B. 198.
- procedure Act, S. B. 296.
- trials, extended to succeeding terms of court, S. B. 197 (a law).
- Discovery in actions Act, S. B. 94.
- Indictment or information, curing defects, S. B. 36.
- Jury, charges or instructions, S. B. 8.
- judges of the facts in criminal cases, S. B. 90.
- trials, S. B. 93.
- Mesne process Act, S. B. 95.
- Ne exeat, Act of 1874 amended, S. B. 453.
- Practice and procedure, Act of 1907 amended, S. B. 636.
- Procedure in courts of record, S. B. 325.
- Reports of proceedings, S. B. 96.

PRESIDENT:

- See "Elections."

PRESIDENT OF SENATE:

Address of introduction	3
Appeal from decision	17
Appointment temporary officers	1
Appointments	408
Employees, appointment	1
Election, <i>pro tempore</i>	25
Remarks	407
Senate Vice Commission	1160
Rulings, election of officers	4, 6, 9, 25
confirmation of appointments	423
introduction of bills	1592
resolution to withdraw bill from committee	2140
on vote to recede from an amendment	2260
Thanks to soldiers for presentation of gavel	438
extended to	2287

PRINTING:

- Daily Journals
- See "Public Documents." 6, 18

PRINTER EXPERT:

- Extra compensation2286

PROOF READER:

- See "Employees of Senate."

PROTESTS:

- Against matter contained in Senate Journal..... 555
- receding from amendments to bill.....2284
- refusal to recall bill1596

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS:

- Printing and distribution, Act of 1874 amended, S. B. 466.

PUBLIC FUNDS:

- Annual statement, publication, Act of 1881 amended, S. B. 632.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:

- See "Public Utilities."

PUBLIC UTILITIES:

- Chicago Act, S. B. 236.
- and State commission created, S. B. 7.
- Cities may acquire, own or lease, S. B. 430.
- Communication concerning
- from city clerk of Chicago1129
- Governor's message
- inaugural address400, 401
- Regulation and control, utilities defined, S. B. 441.
- Report of commission Forty-seventh General Assembly.....830, 954
- State and City Commission Act, S. B.'s 443, 546.
- State Public Utilities Commission, S. B. 422.
- See "Appropriations," "Cities and Villages," "Corporations" and "Railroads."

PUMPING PLANTS:

See "Drainage."

PURDUNN, C. A.:

Communication1167

RACING:

State Racing Commission, S. B. 415.

RAILROADS:

Articles of incorporation, renewal or extension, S. B. 131 (a law).
 Automobiles, operation in crossing tracks, S. B. 247.
 Bulletin boards for passenger trains, S. B. 79.
 Caboose cars, equipment and use, S. B. 232.
 Claims for lost or damaged freight, S. B.'s 55, 259, 544.
 against recovery of costs, S. B.'s 205, 335.
 Coaches, separate for whites and negroes, S. B. 110.
 Coal Carriage Act, S. B. 258.
 Common carriers, Weight Act, S. B. 543.
 Engineers' License Act, S. B. 370.
 Fares, maximum rates, S. B. 534 (a law).
 Fencing right of way, S. B. 448.
 Flagman Act, S. B. 178.
 Free transportation for passengers, S. B.'s 21, 382, 399.
 Governor's inaugural address 404
 message63, 134, 135
 Headlights on locomotives, S. B.'s 104, 473 (a law).
 Hours of trainmen, street railways, S. B. 257.
 Inspectors, equipment and safety appliances, S. B. 687 (a law).
 Interurban train crews, S. B. 496.
 Live stock trains, passenger accommodations, S. B. 99.
 Locomotive equipment, S. B. 389.
 Opinion, Attorney General (S. B. 131).....1598
 Passenger trains, stops, Act of 1874 amended, S. B. 535.
 Renewal and extension of charters, Acts concerning, S. B.'s 83, 206.
 Scales at mines, S. B. 594.
 Seats for passengers, S. B. 482.
 Stocks and bonds, board of control created, S. B. 69.
 Street railways, sale, lease or consolidation, S. B. 644.
 Sweeping of cars, S. B. 330.
 Switching crews, S. B. 295.
 Toilet closet and water tank, S. B.'s 57, 169.
 Train crews, S. B. 227.
 Trespassing defined, penalty, S. B. 209.
 Union stations by corporations, S. B. 357 (a law).
 See, also, "Corporations," "Employment" and "Public Utilities."

RANDOLPH, ISHAM:

Member Rivers and Lakes Commission34, 422

RECREATION DISTRICTS:

See "Parks."

REED, HON. JAMES A.:

Address1040

Thanks extended1072, 1097

REEP, THOMAS P.:

Public administrator Menard County34, 422

REFORMATORIES:

Age of inmates, Act of 1891 amended, S. B. 460.
 Convict labor, work on highways, S. B. 539 (a law).
 Houses of correction, outside city limits, S. B. 465.
 Women's Act, creating, S. B. 560.
 Reformatory Commission, creating, S. B. 668.
 See "Appointments" and "Resolutions."

REFERENDUM:

Amendment to Constitution 517

RENNER, GOTTLIEB:

Vote for Lieutenant Governor canvassed..... 388

	PAGE
REPORTS:	
Adjutant General, flood relief	1181
Board of Health, flood relief	1190
prison industries	1167, 2231
Charges of corruption, investigation	962, 1023, 1079, 1125
Circuit judges, see "Courts, Circuit."	
Committee, unclaimed deposits with corporations.....	2230
Election contests	563, 584, 617, 638, 688, 820, 1475
Fish and game departments, investigation.....	1009
Joint Committee on Inauguration	565
Mining Investigation Commission	1008
Public Utilities Commission, Forty-seventh General Assembly.....	830, 954
Senate Vice Commission	1380
Spanish war veterans fund	136
See, also, "Committees" and "Resolutions."	
PART I—	
Committee, joint highways and bridges, revision of laws.....	1773
convict labor	1832
good roads bill	1856
highway commissioners and clerks	1775
history of road taxes in Illinois	1798
recommendations	1854
reports from good roads committees.....	1844
from rural mail carriers	1784
road laws in England	1817
road legislation in the United States.....	1819
report of highway commissioner, Act for uniform system of accounting.....	2106
Cook County and Chicago	2071
PART II—	
Introduction and summary	1898
history of local government of Illinois.....	1912
local administration	2037
present system of county and town government.....	1965
township organization	2023
REPUBLICAN CLUB OF ILLINOIS:	
Invitation to picnic	1727
RESOLUTIONS, ASSEMBLY JOINT:	
Committee to wait upon United States Senators-elect.....	682
Election United States Senators.....	618, 658
Gorman, Al. F., death of son.....	502
Sympathy extended to Greek people.....	619
RESOLUTIONS, HOUSE JOINT:	
Adjournment, February 4-11	409
February 26 to March 12	539
March 20-25	639
April 4-8	713
April 25-29	1085
May 29 to June 3.....	1485
<i>Sine die</i>	2284
Bartell, George, death	1633
Battle of Gettysburg, semi-centennial	1579, 1633
Canvass of election returns, State officers.....	137, 384
Crowe, Rev. D. L., picture.....	2247
Elections United States Senators	420, 443
Inauguration of State officers	393
Insurance Commission perpetuated	1167, 1235, 1329
Investigations, juvenile and maternity homes.....	1580, 1634, 1690
voting machines, in Chicago	793, 966, 982
Jefferson, Thomas, dedication of monument	805, 999
Hull, Morton D., vote of thanks for digests.....	1000
Pensions, old age, inquiry	1724, 2131, 2194
State Biological Laboratory, grounds, visit.....	1099
Tornado at Omaha, expression of sympathy.....	674
University of Illinois, visit	553
RESOLUTIONS, SENATE:	
Adjournment, April 18-22	979
April 18-22	980
Andrus, Henry, death of wife	708
Attorney General, request for opinion, charges of John Hill, Jr.....	748
request for opinion (S. B. 131).....	1367
Bills in committee, S. B. 194 (County Option).....	1132, 2139
House Bill 854 (Revenue)	1727, 2139
Brown, Robert, death	1493

RESOLUTIONS, SENATE—*Concluded.*

Cahokia Mound purchase	1726
Canvass of election returns of State officers.....	380, 385
Charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, investigation.....	514, 535, 670
Chamberlin, John M. Jr., death of daughter.....	580
election as mayor, congratulations	701
Civil service stenographers	137
Committees, standing, appointment	27, 1117
grouping and assignment of rooms	516
leave of absence	1136
to investigate allegations in certain affidavits.....	1252
to wait on Governor	32
to inform House that Senate is organized.....	32
to wait on Supreme Court Judge	2
Employees of Senate.....	379, 483, 549, 565, 694, 711, 1132, 2139, 2187, 2285
compensation	482, 507, 2187, 2188
Grand Army of the Republic, encampment, acceptance of invitation.....	1239
Illinois Efficiency Commission	515, 536, 671, 998
Illinois and Michigan Canal, government suit investigation.....	483, 496
Investigation, interlocking Illinois and Michigan and sanitary district canals	482, 496, 1734, 2287
Investigation of white slave traffic.....	411
Jefferson monument, dedication	724
Laws, examination for legal defects	570, 694
Lincoln anniversary, invitation to Baron von Bernstorff and Hon. Joseph W. Bailey	24
Meeker, Raymond E., committee, University of Illinois.....	443
Members General Assembly, payment for other services, investigation.....	764, 1204, 1264
McCormick, George Milo, death	15
National Drainage Congress	733
O'Connor, John M., congratulations extended.....	522, 701
Officers of Senate, election.....	4, 5, 8, 14, 16, 18, 24
Printing daily Journals	6, 18
nominating speeches in Journal	431
Proofreader	963
Report, Board of Prison Industries.....	417, 999, 1167, 2231
Revised statutes	19
Rules, permanent	32, 35, 37
introduction of bills	537, 711, 998
reading bills	1132
Secretary of State, stationery and supplies.....	7
Stationery and supplies	19
Senate Chamber, use of	2283
State Museum of Natural History, investigation of books.....	610, 657
Stenographers, relieved from civil service examination	486
thanks extended for services	2287
Thanks extended to postmaster and assistant	2287
To investigate charges of John Hill, Jr.	717, 755, 763, 2139
To investigate walls in Will County	707
Templeton, J. W., death	714
Unclaimed deposits of money, investigation.....	608, 637, 2230
Unemployed, investigation of causes.....	517
United States Senators, change of vote.....	538
Ventilation, removal of glass partitions.....	2188

RESOLUTIONS, SENATE JOINT:

Adjournment	137
January 30-February 3	382
February 13-18	473, 474
February 20-26	513
March 13-18	562, 578
March 27-April 2	686, 694
April 11-16	748, 758
May 2-6	1149, 1156
May 9-13	1260, 1261
May 16-20	1346, 1349
May 23-27	1415, 1426
June 28-November 11	1573, 1640, 2139
<i>Sine die</i>	1466, 1484, 1689, 1731, 2263
Aged poor and unemployed, investigation	2264
Amendment to State Constitution, apportionment, separate representative districts	45
Amendments to State Constitution, how proposed.....	48, 610, 2187
initiative and referendum.....	43, 47, 417, 517, 729, 730, 731, 817, 2198
judicial decisions	548
revenue	1666, 1770, 2129
taxation	45
Battle Lake Erie, Centennial Commission enlarged.....	611, 636, 1156

	PAGE
RESOLUTIONS, SENATE JOINT—Concluded.	
Bryan, W. J., invitation to address joint session, General Assembly.....	548, 578
Carroll, R. J., death	1609, 1610
Committee to examine expenditures of public institutions.....	963, 999
examine manner of keeping Journals	46, 442
investigate all departments of State government.....	516, 535, 669, 723
Constitutional convention	380, 1594, 1639, 2189
Douglas, Stephen A., 100th anniversary celebration.....	733, 758, 1036, 1072, 1097
Elections, attorney fees in contest cases.....	45, 530, 1028
Game Department, investigation	1035, 2139
Gauer, H. T., death	1609, 1610
Illinois centennial celebration.....	412, 441, 495, 504, 740
Illinois and Michigan and Sanitary District Canals, interlocking....	482, 496, 2287
Inauguration of Governor and State officers.....	27, 382
Iverson, A. E., death	1609, 1610
Lincoln anniversary, to make arrangements for addresses.....	416, 437
Memorial to Congress, floods	1227
Lincoln Memorial Highway	1115, 1154
marriage and divorce, constitutional amendment	46, 486, 1583
polygamy	378, 415, 530, 577
Minimum Wage Investigation Commission.....	1572
Panama-Pacific Exposition	787, 980
Petition to President Woodrow Wilson	1571, 1595
Protection of human rights in Turkey and Roumania	698, 723
Sanitary District of Chicago, retaining walls, investigation.....	1618, 2288
State government, inquiry into expenditures	1115
Unemployed, commission to investigate	537, 609, 669, 671, 1073
United States Senators, election by popular vote, ratification of amendment..	43, 383, 439, 474
election by General Assembly	412, 418, 420
University of Illinois, visit	531, 577
REVENUE:	
Amendment to State Constitution, taxation personal property.....	45, 1666, 1770
Annual tax for levees, cities and villages, S. B. 506 (a law).	
Assessment lists, publication, S. B. 521.	
of property, exemptions, S. B. 626.	
special, prior lien, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 647.	
Assessors, deputies, salaries, etc., S. B. 53.	
Bachelors, taxation, S. B. 80.	
Board of Equalization, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 393.	
assessors, counties over 125,000, S. B. 417 (a law).	
collectors, amount, Act of 1872 amended, S. B. 671.	
Governor's inaugural address	397, 398, 399
Inheritances and legacies, application and rate, S. B. 203.	
Inheritance tax, Act of 1909 amended, S. B. 618.	
Levy and extension, Act 1901 amended, S. B.'s 214 (a law), 225.	
Real estate, deduction of indebtedness, S. B. 13.	
redemption from sale for taxes, S. B. 161.	
Sale of lands, taxes or special assessment notice by publication, S. B. 583	
(a law).	
State Tax Commission, Act creating, S. B.'s 33, 574, 601.	
State tax, maintenance of University, Act of 1911 amended, S. B. 678.	
Taxes, deduction of assessment for mortgage indebtedness, S. B. 13.	
Tax levy, educational and building purposes, S. B. 213 (a law).	
parks in cities under 50,000, S. B. 401.	
for schools, S. B. 492.	
Taxes for public hospitals, S. B. 371 (a law).	
Warrants in anticipation of taxes levied, S. B. 680.	
REVISED STATUTES:	
See "Statutes."	
RICHARDS, ALEXANDER:	
Member Illinois Park Commission.....	34, 422
RICHARDS, HARRY:	
Enrolling and engrossing clerk	566
RICHARDSON, HARRY:	
Page	25
Stenographer	27, 565
RICHARDSON, H. E.:	
Stenographer	137
RILEY, JAMES C.:	
Public guardian McLean County	35, 423

RINCK, FRED W.:	
Enrolling and engrossing clerk	379
RITCHIE, WILLIAM:	
Nominated for United States Senator	432, 461
RITTER, MRS. HATTIE:	
Stenographer	27, 137
RIVERS:	
See "Canals, Lakes and Rivers."	
ROACH, WILLIAM:	
Free employment office	34, 422, 1563, 1743
ROADS AND BRIDGES:	
Act revising and codifying, S. B. 46.	
Automobiles, brakes, horns, etc., S. B. 168.	
local ordinances, S. B. 351.	
lien for labor and supplies, S. B. 341.	
lamps, penalty, proviso, S. B. 145.	
operation in crossing railroad, S. B. 247.	
stealing made penitentiary offense, S. B. 19.	
tire Stamping Act, S. B. 217.	
County system, S. B. 575.	
Employment, convicts and prisoners, S. B. 539 (a law).	
Explosions upon public highway, S. B. 246.	
Governor's inaugural address	405
message	115
Hard roads, State reward, S. B. 569.	
organization of districts, special assessments, S. B. 600.	
International Good Roads Congress, appropriation delegates expenses, S. B. 609.	
appointment of delegates, S. B. 622.	
Lincoln Memorial Highway	1115, 1154
Lincoln Memorial Road, S. B. 536.	
Motor vehicles, lamps, S. B. 309.	
defined and registration, S. B. 322.	
law amended, S. B. 327.	
Public highway, Lockport to Chicago	482, 496, 2287
Revision of laws, report of committee Forty-seventh General Assembly.....	1773
Sheridan Road control, S. B. 605.	
State Highway and Roads Commission, S. B. 416.	
State Highway Department, Act creating, S. B. 585.	
Traction engines on highways, regulation, S. B. 548.	
Vehicles, liability of owners, S. B. 557.	
ROBINSON, FRANK R.:	
Member Board of Managers, Illinois State Reformatory.....	34, 422
ROGERS, DR. EUCLID B.:	
Invocation, Douglas centennial anniversary	1037
ROSECLAIRE:	
Levee appropriation, S. B. 625.	
ROUGHTON, VAN D.:	
Member Board of Managers, Illinois State Reformatory.....	1092, 1203, 1231
RULES:	
General Assembly, Governor's message	135
Governing press gallery	8
Introduction of bills	998
Permanent	32, 35, 37
amendments	537, 711, 1132
Rulings of chair, see "President of Senate."	
RUPERT, JESSE:	
Appropriation, injuries, S. B. 660.	
RUSSEL, ANDREW:	
Vote for Treasurer canvassed.....	389
RUSSELL, ROLLA L.:	
Trustee Northern Illinois Normal School.....	2129, 2157

	PAGE
RYAN, FRANK J.:	
Seconds nomination of James Hamilton Lewis for United States Senator....	448
RYAN, HELEN:	
Acting stenographer for Senate	11, 27, 42
RYAN, WILLIAM, JR.:	
Treasurer, declared elected	389
SALOONS:	
See "Dramshops."	
SANITARIUMS:	
See "Charities."	
SANITARY DISTRICTS:	
Chicago civil service provisions, S. B. 215.	
lease of water power rights, S. B. 685.	
Damages to real estate, S. B. 420.	
Districts within one county, Act of 1911 amended, S. B. 403.	
Kaskaskia District Act, S. B. 272 (a law).	
See "Resolutions."	
SAVAGE, BEN:	
Janitor	1
Compensation	2286
SCHERRER, JOHN:	
Superintendent free employment office	1007, 1074
SCHMIDT, HENRY J.:	
Commissioner Southern Illinois Penitentiary	34, 422
SCHMIDT, DR. OTTO L.:	
Member Illinois Centennial Anniversary Commission	504, 740
SCHOOLS:	
Attendance out of district, S. B. 270.	
Boards of education, election, S. B. 479 (a law).	
Classes for crippled children, etc., S. B. 72.	
subnormal children, etc., S. B. 71.	
Consolidation of districts, S. B. 297.	
townships, S. B. 321.	
County superintendent, Act of 1909 amended, S. B. 402.	
election, S. B. 490.	
Deaf, dumb and blind, State aid, S. B. 364.	
Delinquent children, S. B. 391.	
with State aid, S. B. 363.	
Dependent girls, State schools, S. B. 591.	
Employees, pension funds, Act of 1893 amended, S. B. 646.	
Governor's message	80
High, privileges to graduates of 8th grade, S. B. 60 (a law).	
voting precincts in district, S. B. 62 (a law).	
Kaskaskia Commons fund, S. B. 271.	
school funds, Act of 1909 amended, S. B. 447.	
Minimum salary for teachers, S. B. 298.	
Pension funds, employees, S. B. 365 (a law).	
for teachers, Act 1911 amended, S. B. 299.	
for teachers outside Chicago, S. B. 89 (a law).	
election of trustees, S. B. 353.	
Revenue, tax levy, S. B. 492.	
School buildings as public meeting places, S. B. 475.	
School officers, duties, S. B. 354.	
sites, selection and enlargement, S. B. 655.	
Tax levy, educational and building purposes, S. B. 213 (a law).	
Teachers' Certification Act, S. B. 355 (a law).	
Text books, adoption, use and price, S. B. 10.	
contract and sale, free distribution, S. B. 485.	
County Commission Act, S. B. 129.	
county uniformity, S. B. 52.	
State Commission, Acts concerning, S. B.'s 102, 118, 314.	
uniformity, sale and use, S. B. 570.	
Transportation of pupils in certain districts, S. B. 253.	
Vocational education, State Commission, S. B. 497.	
Vocational and prevocational courses, S. B. 147.	
training, S. B. 411.	
See "Appropriations" and "Appointments."	

	PAGE
SCHUPPE, CHARLES:	
Committee clerk	565
Compensation	2286
SCOTT, GEORGE W.:	
Elevator attendant, extra compensation	2286
SCOUTEN, T. B.:	
Messenger	1, 5, 18
Special sergeant-at-arms	694, 763
SEATS:	
Allotment	5
SECRETARY OF SENATE:	
Election of and assistants	4, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25
Extra time for, and assistants	2285
Temporary	1
Thanks extended to and assistants	2287
To furnish revised statutes	19
Use of office	2283
SECRETARY OF STATE:	
Election contests transmitted	42
Oath of office	395
Stationery and supplies	7, 19
See, also, "Appropriations."	
SENATE CHAMBER:	
Use of	2283
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:	
Appointment	694, 763
Election and assistants	8, 16, 25
SHONLEY, B. J.:	
Member Board of Live Stock Commissioners.....	1007, 1074
SHAW, WILLIS R., Macon County, 28th district:	
Present and oath	3
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Labor	29
Building and Loan Associations	28
County and Township Organizations	28
Education	28
Insurance	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
Mines and Mining	29
Primary Elections	29
Railroads	29
Revenue	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Waterways	30
Committees, special	1006, 2286
Nominates Hon. Benjamin F. Caldwell for United States Senator.....	432, 461
Protest	1597
Resolutions offered	517, 609
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 112, 423; courts, 510; coroners, 124; em- ployment, 449, 555; marriage, 41; text books, 118; wages, 140.	
SHAWNEETOWN:	
Levees, appropriation, S. B.'s 624, 666 (a law).	
SHEPHERD, FRANK W.:	
Nominated Hon. Albert J. Hopkins for United States Senator.....	461
SHERMAN, LAWRENCE Y.:	
Address, Joint Assembly	682, 684
Douglas centennial	1053
Election United States Senator	680
Member Board of Administration.....	34, 35, 422, 423
Nominated for United States Senator.....	426, 449
Thanks extended	1072, 1097

	PAGE
SHERIDAN ROAD:	
See "Roads and Bridges" and "Parks."	
SHINE, BERNARD:	
Humane agent	1159, 1230
SHOUSE, REV. J. D.:	
Chaplain of Senate, appointment	742
SHUP, JOHN H.:	
Vote for Auditor canvassed	389
SILVERSTEIN, MRS. MOSES:	
Clerk free employment office	1092, 1203
SMITH, MRS. ADELE H.:	
Postmaster of Senate	1, 4, 16
Thanks extended for flowers	2287
SMITH, A. R.:	
Member Board of Education	1159, 1230
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS:	
Appropriation for Gettysburg celebration, S. B. 157.	
Employment, preference in State Civil Service, S. B. 471.	
Free admission to State Fair, S. B. 487.	
Grand Army of the Republic, encampment	1239
Pension by State, S. B. 180.	
Presentation of gavel to President of Senate by Columbia Post.....	438
Spanish war veterans fund, Governor's message.....	136
SPENNEY, WILLIAM:	
Member State Mining Board	34, 422
STAGE AND OMNIBUS COMPANIES:	
Eminent domain, right of, S. B. 495.	
STAPLETON, WILLIAM J.:	
Contests seat of Senator Harris	42, 821
STARVED ROCK PARK:	
Extension appropriation, S. B. 369.	
STATE'S ATTORNEYS:	
Reports to Circuit Court, S. B. 616 (a law).	
Salary and fees, S. B. 463.	
STATE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY:	
Visit to grounds	1099
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION:	
Appointment.....	35, 423, 1158, 1159, 1180, 1229, 1230, 1327, 1362, 1390
STATE BOARDS:	
See "Appointments," "Boards and Commissions" and "State Officers."	
STATE CONTRACTS:	
Printed documents, number, S. B. 466.	
STATE FAIR:	
See "Agriculture" and "Appropriations."	
STATE FIRE MARSHAL:	
Governor's message	72
STATE LANDS:	
Armory site Chicago, conveyance, S. B. 392.	
See "Parks."	
STATE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY:	
Investigation of books	610, 657
STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES:	
Secretary of State to furnish	7, 19

	PAGE
STATUTES:	
Act repealing certain Acts, S. B. 265.	
Secretary of Senate to furnish.....	19
STEAD, W. H.:	
Opinion, concerning introduction of bills	40
submerged and shore lands, East St. Louis river front.....	138
Vote for Attorney General canvassed	389
STEDMAN, SEYMOUR:	
Nominates Hon. Barney Berlyn for United States Senator.....	461
STEIN, MYER J.:	
Law secretary	24
STENOGRAPHERS:	
Appointment	11, 23, 27, 137, 408, 565, 566
Civil service examination	486
See "Employees of Senate" and "Fees and Salaries."	
STEVENSON, ADLAI E.:	
Address	469
Communication	1059
Vote of thanks	470
STEVENSON, LOUIS GREEN:	
Member Board of Pardons, appointment	697
STEWART, THOMAS B., Kane County, 14th district:	
Present and oath	3
Absent	476
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, Finance	28
Appropriations	27
Banks and Banking	28
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.....	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Education	28
Live Stock and Dairying	29
Railroads	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
STUEBE, LEN F. W.:	
Member State Board of Examiners of Architects.....	2129, 2157
SULLIVAN, HUGH:	
Page.....	25
SULLIVAN, RICHARD M.:	
Witness before Senate	1160, 1195
SWAIN, EVERETT:	
Page	25
SWEENEY, JOHN A.:	
Public administrator McHenry County	1327, 1390
SURGERY:	
See "Medicine and Surgery."	
TAFT, WILLIAM H.:	
Communication, deep waterway	102
TAXES:	
Assessments, deduction for mortgage indebtedness, S. B. 13.	
TAXATION:	
See "Revenue."	
TAYLOR, W. W.:	
Member Mine Rescue Station Commission.....	34, 422
TAYLOR, J. S.:	
Public administrator Franklin County	1180, 1230

	PAGE
TEINOWITZ, JACOB:	
Page	11, 25
Compensation	2188, 2287
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE:	
Regulation and control, S. B. 441.	
TEMPLE, CHARLES:	
Vote for Attorney General canvassed.....	389
TEMPLETON, J. W.:	
Death, sympathy expressed	714
TEXT BOOKS:	
See "Schools."	
THOMPSON, WILLIAM HALE:	
Communication	1436
TILTON, RALPH R.:	
Penitentiary commissioner	981, 1073
TITLES:	
See "Conveyances."	
THOMAS, JUANITA:	
Stenographer	27, 566
TOSSEY, F. JEFF., Cumberland County, 40th district:	
Present and oath	3
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, To Visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions.....	29
Agriculture	27
Appropriations	27
Canals and Rivers	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
County and Township Organization	28
Education	28
Elections	28
Executive	28
Insurance	28
Judiciary	28
Military and Naval Affairs	29
Mines and Mining	29
Public Utilities	29
Railroads	29
Roads, Highways and Bridges	29
Committees, special	437
Protest	555, 1597
Resolutions offered	549, 963
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 424; elections, primary, 450; General Assembly, 537; revenue, 678; schools, 102.	
TOWNSEND, GERALDINE C.:	
Clerk free employment office	1563, 1743
TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION:	
Officers fees and compensation, S. B. 541.	
Town meeting, powers, Act of 1874 amended, S. B. 593.	
See "Resolutions."	
TREASURY, STATE:	
Governor's message	57
TRIMARCO, TONY:	
Resolution, sympathy extended to Greek people	619
TRUSTS AND COMBINES:	
Act of 1891 amended, S. B. 586.	
TRUST DEEDS:	
See "Mortgages."	
TRUSTEES:	
See "Corporations" and "Wills."	

TUBERCULOSIS:

See "Charities."

TURKEY AND ROUMANIA:

Protection of human rights 698

TWEDDALE, RUSSELL:

Superintendent of ventilation 566

TWEDDLER, RUSSELL:

Janitor 25, 137, 549

UNION STATIONS:

See "Railroads."

UNITED STATES:

Attorney General Wickersham's letter to Governor, on Illinois and Michigan

Canal 99

Illinois and Michigan Canal, reported suit against State..... 482, 496, 2287

Memorial to Congress, floods 1227

Lincoln Memorial Highway 1115, 1154

marriage and divorce 46, 486, 1583

polygamy 378, 415, 530, 577

President Taft's letter to Governor on waterway..... 102

See "Resolutions."

UNITED STATES SENATOR:

Ballots and lists of candidates 2366, 2367

Change of vote by any member 538

Election by popular vote, S. B. 372 (a law)..... 383, 439, 475

Election by General Assembly..... 412, 418, 420, 426, 431, 443, 618, 658, 680, 682

Election, ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution..... 43, 383, 439, 474

opinion Attorney General 418

protest against announcement of presiding officer..... 555

Governor's inaugural address, election by popular vote..... 399

message, election by popular vote 136

Name on general ballot, S. B. 24.

Pledge of candidate for General Assembly, S. B. 256.

Statement by legislative candidate, S. B. 23.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

Appropriations, see "Appropriations."

Governor's message 73

Legislative and Administrative Reference Bureau, S. B. 25.

State tax, Act of 1911 amended, S. B. 678.

Visit of General Assembly 531, 577

VEAL, PHILIP:

Vote for Attorney General canvassed..... 389

VEHICLES:

See "Automobiles," "Cities and Villages" and "Roads and Bridges."

VENNUM, FRANK B.:

Vote for Treasurer canvassed 389

VENTILATION:

Removal of glass partitions 2188

Superintendent 566

VETOES:

Executive messages 687, 2290

See "Governor."

VETERANS:

Burial in Chicago, S. B. 320 (a law).

Reunion at Alton, S. B. 331.

Transportation, Vicksburg celebration, S. B. 638.

See, also, "Soldiers and Sailors."

VITAL STATISTICS:

Register of births and deaths, S. B. 313.

See "Births and Deaths."

	PAGE
VON ACHEN, RUDOLPH:	
Humane officer	1092, 1203
VOTING MACHINES:	
Communication concerning	981
Investigation	793
See "Investigations" and "Resolutions."	
WAAGE, JOHAN, Cook County, 25th district:	
Present	2
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, Waterways	30
Appropriations	27
Banks and Banking	28
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions	28
Chicago Charter	28
Civil Service	28
Cook County Affairs	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
Corporations	28
Judiciary	28
Judicial Apportionment	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
Labor	29
Municipal Courts	29
Parks and Boulevards	29
Railroads	29
Sanitary District Affairs	29
Committees, joint	503, 682
Committees, special	666
Protest	554, 1597
Remarks	756, 1658, 2283
Resolutions offered	608, 701, 1367, 1609
Bills introduced—Appropriations, 54 (a law), 590; banks and banking, 520; cities and villages, 346, 538 (a law); common carriers, 55; elections, 596 (a law); employment, 556; inheritances, 203; life insurance, 113; munic- ipal courts, Chicago, 185; roads and bridges, 539 (a law), 557; schools, 475; unclaimed deposits, 267.	
WAGNER, HATTIE:	
Stenographer	23, 27, 42
WAGES:	
See "Employment" and "Resolutions."	
WAREHOUSES:	
Cold storage, license and regulations, S. B. 20.	
See "Public Utilities."	
WAKEMAN, HENRY:	
Vote for Secretary of State canvassed	388
WALL, WILLIAM E.:	
Member Board of Education	1159, 1230
WALLS:	
Sanitary district, canal investigation	1618, 2288
WAREHOUSES:	
Governor's message	67
WARRANTS:	
See "Revenue."	
WASSON, IRA R.:	
Committee clerk	483
WATER:	
Governor's message	78
See "Public Utilities."	
State Survey, appropriation, S. B. 407.	
WATERS, REV. W. O.:	
Chaplain of Senate	1074

	PAGE
WATERWAYS:	
Governor's message	100
See "Canals, Lakes and Rivers" and "Resolutions."	
WATTERSON, HENRY:	
Communication	1059
WEBER, JESSIE PALMER:	
Member Committee on Centennial Anniversary Celebration, State of Illinois	504, 740
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:	
Coal by common carriers, S. B. 543.	
WESTERVELT, LEVERETT C.:	
Public administrator Shelby County	34, 422
Public guardian Shelby County	34, 422
WHEATCRAFT, JOHN C.:	
Member State Board of Pharmacy	34, 422
WHIPP, FRANK D.:	
Member Board of Administration	35, 423
WHIPPLE, HENRY L.:	
Member Board of Dental Examiners	34, 422
WHITE SLAVES:	
Investigation	411, 412
WILES, OTIS:	
Page	25
WILLIAMS, ARTHUR:	
Committee clerk	25
WILLIAMS, CURTIS:	
Public administrator Jefferson County	35, 423
WILLIAMS, WALTER:	
Trustees Southern Illinois Normal University	1179, 1230
WILLIAMSON, H. L.:	
Extra compensation	2286
WILLS:	
Trustees compensation, Act of 1881 amended, S. B. 611.	
WILSON, WOODROW:	
Memorial, day of Thanksgiving	1571, 1595
WINTER, EDWIN:	
Vote for Auditor canvassed	389
WOMACK, GLADYS:	
Assistant postmaster	25
Thanks extended for flowers	2287
WOMACK, J. A., Gallatin County, 48th district:	
Present and oath	3
Absent	1136
<i>Committees, standing—</i>	
Chairman, To Visit State Charitable Institutions	29
Agriculture	27
Appropriations	27
Canals and Rivers	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Constitutional Amendments	28
County and Township Organization	28
Elections	28

	PAGE
WOMACK, J. A.— <i>Concluded.</i>	
COMMITTEES, STANDING— <i>Concluded.</i>	
Farm Drainage	28
Fees and Salaries	28
Judicial Department and Practice	29
License and Miscellany	29
Public Utilities	29
Railroads	29
Waterways	30
Committees, special	2286
Protest	555, 1597
Remarks	657
Resolutions offered	609, 1136
Bills introduced—Agriculture, 348; appropriations, 347, 452, 624, 625; bar- bers, 684; cities and villages, 268, 426; criminal code, 425, 451; deadly weapons, 250; drainage, 287, 597; officers, 540; sterilization, 245.	
WOMEN:	
Hours of employment, S. B. 182.	
Industrial Welfare Commission, S. B. 619.	
Minimum Wage Commission, S. B. 637.	
Women's Reformatory Commission, S. B. 668.	
Right of suffrage, see "Elections."	
WOODARD, D. T., Franklin County, 50th district:	
Present and oath	3
Committees, standing—	
Chairman, State Normal Schools	29
Banks and Banking	28
Congressional Apportionment	28
Education	28
Farm Drainage	28
Labor	29
License and Miscellany	29
Mines and Mining	29
Railroads	29
Senatorial Apportionment	29
Committees, special	437
Protest	1597
Bills introduced—Animals, 427; appropriations, 507, 508, 573, 591, 614, 615; charities, 592; cities and villages, 506 (a law); courts, county, 673 (a law); deadly weapons, 98; dramshops, 476; elections, 436, 634; fees and salaries, 669; garnishment, 251; revenue, 574.	
WOODS, HARRY:	
Oath of office	395
Secretary of State, declared elected.....	388
See "Secretary of State."	
WOODSTOCK:	
Armory, Company G. Third Infantry, S. B. 44.	
WORRELL, EDWIN R.:	
Vote for Governor canvassed	388
YOUNG, ROLIN:	
Page	483, 566
ZINN, GEORGE W.:	
Sergeant-at-Arms	1, 8, 16
ZIMMERMAN, J. M.:	
Member Mine Rescue Station Commission.....	35, 423

BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

LIST OF BALLOTS

LONG TERM		SHORT TERM	
No.	Page	No.	Page
1.....	461	1.....	463
2.....	476	2.....	478
3.....	487	3.....	489
4.....	497	4.....	499
5.....	508	5.....	510
6.....	523	6.....	524
7.....	539	7.....	541
8.....	544	8.....	558
9.....	556	9.....	574
10.....	572	10.....	601
11.....	599	11.....	622
12.....	619	12.....	642
13.....	640	13.....	662
14.....	660	14.....	680
15.....	679		

LIST OF CANDIDATES BY BALLOTS

LONG TERM

Names	Ballots	Names	Ballots
Berlyn, Barney.....	1-15	O'Connell, William L.....	11, 12, 13
Boeschstein, Charles.....	11, 12, 13, 14	Payne, John Barton.....	11, 12, 13, 14
Funk, Frank H. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15		Rainey, John W.....	14
Graham, Andrew J.....	6	Robbins, Raymond.....	3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12
Kernsten, George J.....	14	Sherman, Lawrence Y.....	1-15
King, John A.....	4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	Tilden, Edward.....	6
Lewis, James Hamilton.....	1-15		

LIST OF CANDIDATES BY BALLOTS

SHORT TERM

(Index to ballots on preceding page)

Names	Ballots	Names	Ballots
Addams, Jane	1	LeCrone, George M.	1, 2
Alschuler, Samuel	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13	Lennock, Joseph	12, 13
Barnes, Carl L.	11	Lewis, James Hamilton	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Berger, Albert A.	5	Lorimer, William	1, 2, 3
Boeschstein, Charles	1-14	Lowden, Frank O.	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Boggs, Carroll C.	4	Madden, Martin B.	8
Bohling, George W.	1, 2, 3, 4	Magill, Hugh S., Jr.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13
Boyer, Nathaniel F.	13	Mitchell, Benjamin M.	4
Breit, Fred D.	10	Morand, Paul J.	3
Browne, Lee O'Neill	3	McCarthy, John	8
Busse, Fred A.	5	McCormick, R. R.	6
Caldwell, Ben F.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12	McDermond, James T.	1
Calhoun, Wm. J.	11	McDonald, Duncan	1, 14
Cermack, A. J.	2, 3	McKinley, William B.	2, 10
Cervinka, J. A.	6	McLaughlin, John	3
Champion, John	8	Neely, W. R.	7
Cleary, Michael H.	6, 10, 11	Nelson, S. B.	3
Comiskey, Chas. A.	2	Nye, George E.	4
Craig, James W.	9	O'Brien, Peter J.	7
Craig, E. W.	13	O'Connell, William L.	7
Crawford, Monroe C.	1, 4, 7	Omo, Joseph M.	1
Crossman, Meyer	3	Otis, Ralph C.	6
Cullom, Shelby M.	10	Perry, Elmer E.	1, 7
Cunningham, Geo. W.	10	Piercy, W. Duff	3, 4, 5, 10
Davis, Henry D.	10	Power, James S.	5
Denavr, ames C.	4	Ray, Albert S.	7
Devine, John F.	3, 6, 7	Reker, George L.	2
Dickman, Wm.	8, 9	Ritchie, William	1, 3, 5, 12
Doyle, C. J.	1	Rodenburg, William A.	2, 10, 11, 12
Downey, John	7	Rosenbach, Joseph	6
Dunne, Edward F.	5	Rosenheim, David	2
English, George W.	4, 10	Sabbath, Joseph	11
Ettelson, Samuel A.	5	Schaffhausen, F. H.	6
Ewarts, Peter	3	Schmidt, Theodore	5
Farrell, James H.	10	Schofield, Charles J.	5, 8
Fiala, Cyril	4	Sexton, William H.	11
Fithian, George W.	1, 3	Shanahan, David E.	1, 10, 12
Fitzpatrick, John	14	Sherman, Lawrence Y.	1-14
Flynn, Michael F.	5	Shurtleff, Edward D.	12
Foster, Martin D.	5, 13	Smejkal, E. J.	4
Fowler, H. Robert	13	Smith, Fred H.	6
Funk, Frank H.	1-14	Smulski, John	7
Gilbert, Hiram T.	12	Stead, William H.	3
Gorman, George E.	5, 6	Stelk, John	7
Haderlin, John	1	Sterling, Fred E.	6
Hallam, S. S.	10	Stolte, William H.	8
Hamilton, George H.	8	Strider, M. F.	13
Hartwell, D. T.	5	Sullivan, John J.	8
Hay, Logan	7	Tavenner, Clyde H.	5
Hazen, Erwin	2	Thornton, Charles S.	5
Hearn, Campbell S.	6	Tice, Homer J.	6
Hearn, Thomas J.	9	Tilden, Edward	4
Hess, E. J.	3	Traeger, John E.	1
Hibbler, Matthew	2	Volini, Camillo	6
Hill, Forest	13	Vrooman, Carl	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Hill, R. P.	13	Watson, James A.	4
Hoffman, Peter M.	5	Wall, George W.	5
Hopkins, Albert J.	1-14	White, John Z.	13
Hofland, John P.	3	Wilnot, Victor	9
Hull, Morton D.	1, 9, 10, 11, 12	Wilson, R. E.	11
Hurburgh, Charles	10, 11, 13	Woods, Harry	3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13
Isley, Albert E.	9, 10	Yaack, George H.	13
Kasper, William	3, 4	Zimmer, Michael	6
Kavanaugh, Marcus	4		
Kinsella, Richard F.	5		

15	An Act to enlarge the powers of cities in relation to harbors, etc.....	50	50	745	745	807	1079	828, 1682	1079	1656
16	An Act making appropriations for payment of employees of Forty-eighth General Assembly.....	50	.....	51	51	382	410	409	410	475
17	An Act to provide for incidental expenses of Forty-eighth General Assembly.....	51	.....	51	51	382	410	409	410	475
18	An Act to provide for location, erection, etc., of sanatorium for those afflicted with tuberculosis and making appropriation therefor.....	51	51, 1410	1410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence.....	51	51	528	528	753	1122	764	1122	.....
20	An Act providing for the licensing, regulating and inspection of cold storage warehouses.....	51	51	1309	1309	1343	1418	1350	1418	.....
21	An Act to prevent the issuance of free passes by common carriers.....	51	51	748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	An Act relating to hotels, etc., in cities, villages, etc., having a population not exceeding 100,000 and creating office of hotel inspector.....	51	51	628	628	652	676	673, 2233	676	1696
23	An Act amending act providing for holding primary elections.....	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	An Act amending act in relation to elections providing for the filling of vacancies, etc.....	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	An Act creating a legislative and administrative reference bureau, and making an appropriation therefor.....	52	52	1476	1476	1501	1676	1530	1676	.....
26	An Act to provide for the publication of pamphlets for furnishing information to the electors.....	52	52, 1360	1331	1331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	An Act to amend an act providing for the holding of primary elections.....	52	52	1331	1331	1358	1676	1371, 1550, 1569	1676	.....
28	An Act in relation to the files, records and record entries of courts of records.....	52	52	629	629	691	1514	698	1514	.....
29	An Act to regulate and limit nomination and election expenses, etc.....	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	An Act to regulate and limit nomination and election expenses.....	53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	An Act in relation to setting aside judgment and granting new trials.....	53	53	1108	1108	1249	1464	1262	1464	.....
32	An Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts, etc.....	53	53	627	627	653	1121	673, 792, 805, 806, 829	1121	2235
33	An Act to create a State tax commission.....	53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	An Act to amend act providing for holding of primary elections.....	53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
35	An Act amending act relating to the holding of elections.	53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	An Act to amend an act revising the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence.	54	54	1108	1108	1287	1413	.....	1309	1413	.....
37	An Act in relation to actions of equity.	54	54	607	607	719	1289	.....	740, 747, 1001, 1106, 1107	1289	.....
38	An Act to establish a uniform system of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices.	54	54, 1410	528, 1477	528	1153	.....	1477	1250, 1304, 1398, 1408	.....	.....
39	An Act making an appropriation to Eliza Gest.	54	54	628	628	651	675	.....	672	675	755
40	An Act to prohibit sale and other disposition of imitation leather in shoes, etc.	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	An Act to prevent marriage of any white person with negroes.	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	An Act to amend act providing for fees of clerks of probate courts in counties of second class.	54	54	1449	1449	1504	1730	.....	1530	1730	.....
43	An Act amending act providing for licensing of and against the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors.	380	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	An Act making an appropriation for Co. G, Third Infantry.	380	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	An Act providing for incidental expenses of 48th General Assembly.	381	.....	.....	381	520	533	.....	528	533	1023
46	An Act providing for codification of laws relating to roads, highways and bridges.	382	381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	An Act providing for deficiency in the expenses of Chief Inspector of private employment agencies.	381	381	547	547	583	614	.....	606	614	1001
48	An Act providing for deficiency in expenses of the commissioner of labor.	381	381	547	547	583	614	.....	606, 1147	614	1118

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
67	An Act amending act to incorporate and govern casualty insurance companies.....	433	433	630	630	651	676	.....	673	676	.....
68	An Act granting women the right to vote in certain matters.....	434	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	An Act in relation to the increase of the capital stock and the issuance of bonds, etc., by railroad companies.....	434	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	An Act to provide for a State athletic commission.....	434	434	1131	1131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	An Act to enable boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for the instruction of subnormal, anaemic and incipient invalid or epileptic children.....	434	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	An Act to enable boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for the education of crippled children.....	434	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	An Act to regulate sales of investment securities, incorporate personal property, and interests in private undertakings.....	434	434	1111	.....	.....	.....	1111	.....	.....	.....
74	An Act to provide for the creation of public recreation districts.....	435	435	627	627	652	.....	.....	673	.....	.....
75	An Act in relation to the acquisition of a tract of land in Ogle county for a State park.....	435	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	An Act providing for the election of judges of all courts of record on non-partisan tickets.....	435	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	An Act making an appropriation for the erection of an armory in the city of Galesburg.....	435	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	An Act to create an additional term of circuit court in the counties of Bond and Randolph.....	435	435	705	705	720	738	.....	736	739	1091

79	An Act relating to bulletin boards.....	435	1429	1429	1483	1497	.....
80	An Act for the taxation of bachelors....	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	An Act making an appropriation for the Northern Illinois State Normal School.....	435	1564	.....	.....	.....	1564
82	An Act making an appropriation for ordinary expenses of the Northern Illinois State Normal School.....	435	1564	.....	.....	.....	1564
83	An Act amending act providing for the incorporation of associations organized for the purpose of constructing railways.....	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	An Act to enable county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement associations.....	436	1375	1375	1666	1677	1677
85	An Act to make an appropriation to construct an armory in the city of Moline.....	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	An Act making appropriation for the painting of a portrait of former Governor Charles S. Deneen.....	436	553	553	570	582	582
87	An Act to provide for proving the genuineness of the handwriting of any person.....	436	1024	1024	1405	1516	1516
88	An Act concerning larceny and embezzlement of funds and property by agents or solicitors of insurance companies, etc.....	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	An Act to enable school boards to establish and maintain a teachers' pension and retirement fund in certain cities.....	437	828	828	1244	1300	1300
90	An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence.....	437	1108	1108	1296	1677	1677
91	An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence.....	440	1231	1231	.....	.....	1538
92	An Act in relation to supplementary proceedings and creditors' bills.....	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	An Act in relation to trial by jury.....	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	An Act in relation to discovery in actions and proceedings in courts of record.....	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	An Act in relation to mesne process.....	441	629	629	.....	.....	1538
96	An Act in relation to reports of proceedings of courts of record.....	441	629	629	.....	.....	1538
97	An Act to promote the public health by providing a week day of rest in continuous industries.....	441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	An Act in relation to the carrying and exhibiting of deadly weapons.....	441	1025	1025	1319	.....	.....

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
99	An Act providing that all common carriers operating trains within the State conveying live stock provide a car for passenger accommodations	441	441	826	826	1033	1421		1075, 1255, 1263	1421	
100	An Act to amend act in relation to criminal jurisprudence	441	441	668				668			
101	An Act to amend act concerning circuit courts	471	471	727	727						
102	An Act to secure uniformity of text books	471	471								
103	An Act to enable cities, towns and villages organized under any general or special law to regulate and license wagons and vehicles	471	471								
104	An Act in relation to equipment of locomotive engines with headlights	472	472								
105	An Act in relation to masters in chancery	472	472	1196	1196	1440	1679		1501, 1530	1679	
106	An Act amending act in relation to the punishment of persons convicted of petit larceny	472	472	529	529	554	650		565	650	
107	An Act amending act providing for the punishment of persons violating ordinances of boards of park commissioners	472	472	529	529	554	650		565	650	
108	An Act amending act in relation to insurance	472	472								
109	An Act to allow per diem fees to clerks of the circuit, county and probate courts in counties of the first and second class	472	472	1450	1450	1504	1681		1530	1681	
110	An Act to provide separate coaches for white and negro passengers	472	472								
111	An Act requiring submission to voters of cities, etc., question of adopting or discontinuing the petition plan for nomination of candidates	473	473	822	822	1033	1127		1075	1127	

112	An Act making appropriation for erection of an armory in city of Decatur ..	473	473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	An Act to amend act to prevent abuses by life insurance companies	473	473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	An Act making appropriation to reimburse Ben M. Giroux	474	474	1377	1377	1434	.....	.....	1447
115	An Act making appropriation for representation at Panama-Pacific International Exposition	474	474	1522	.....	.....	1522	.....	.....
116	An Act making an appropriation to celebrate the opening and commercial use of the Panama canal	474	474	1522	.....	.....	1522	.....	.....
117	An Act in relation to the payment of wages to employees	483	483	825	825	1089	1406	.....	.....
118	An Act to create a State School Book Commission and prescribing and defining its powers and duties	483	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	An Act to pay off certain creditors of Illinois and Michigan canal	483	483	1655	.....	.....	1655	.....	.....
120	An Act to enable cities to prohibit fortune telling for gain	484	484	824	824	1034	.....	1075	1121
121	An Act in relation to the fees of clerks of courts	484	484	1430	1430	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	An Act to provide for the supervision and regulation of investment companies	484	484	1112	.....	.....	1112	.....	.....
123	An Act to provide for the regulation and supervision of investment companies	484	484	1112	.....	.....	1112	.....	.....
124	An Act to amend law in relation to coroners	484	484	1025	.....	.....	1025	.....	.....
125	An Act making appropriation for new insane hospital	484	484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	An Act to amend law in relation to criminal jurisprudence	484	484	629	629	651	676	673	1479
127	An Act to change time of holding primary elections	485	485	1331	1331	1659	1677	1689	.....
128	An Act amending Act in relation to holding primary elections	485	485	1331	1331	1663	1678	1689	.....
129	An Act creating a County Text Book Commission	485	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	An Act to enable all legally qualified voters absent from their precinct on day of any general or State election to cast their votes at other voting places	485	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	An Act Amending Act in relation to the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways	485	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	1371	1997
2551		485	485	1130	1130	1364	1597	.....	.....

148	An Act amending an Act regulating the employment of children.....	495	495	631	631	1123	673, 701, 814	1123	.....
149	An Act to consolidate in the government of the city of Chicago powers.....	504	504	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	An Act relating to mutual insurance corporations of other States.....	505	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	An Act amending an Act in relation to criminal jurisprudence.....	505	505, 564	562	562	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	An Act providing for the licensing of motion pictures.....	505	505, 564	563, 629	563	692	697	.....	.....
153	An Act amending law regulating the pursuit of a barber.....	505	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
154	An Act to empower county boards to appropriate funds to employ a county consulting agriculturist.....	505	505	728	728	754	764, 792, 814, 1136, 1141, 1163	1301	.....
155	An Act to extend the powers of city councils and boards of trustees in villages.....	505	505	1129	1129	1290	1310	.....	.....
156	An Act making appropriation for the necessary expenses of commission appointed to investigate White Slave Traffic.....	506	.....	.....	506	521	528	534	1000
157	An Act making appropriation for veterans to attend fiftieth anniversary celebration of battle of Gettysburg.....	506	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	An Act amending law governing casualty insurance companies.....	506	506	630	630	.....	630	.....	.....
159	An Act making appropriation for expenses of commission appointed to arrange for centennial celebration.....	506	506	1406	1406	1440	1447	1463	2165
160	An Act to require drainage districts lying contiguous to or receiving benefits from another district to pay for benefits.....	506	506	627	627	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	An Act to amend law in relation to the assessment of property.....	507	507	529	529	1297	1359, 1372, 1444, 1447	1465	.....
162	An Act to regulate the civil service in counties.....	518	518	1233	1233	1445	1439, 1474	1596	.....
163	An Act to prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or giving away of cigarettes etc.....	518	518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	An Act to provide for the regulation and supervision of investment and other companies.....	518	518	1112	1112	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	An Act amending an act relating to employment agencies.....	518	518	825	825	1082	1074	1082	2167
166	An Act amending an act in relation to garnishment.....	518	518	666	666	1035	1075	1101	.....

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
167	An Act providing for the establishment of a State probation commission.....	519	519								
168	An Act amending act relating to motor vehicles.....	519	519	608	608	636	738		646, 677, 691, 698	739	
169	An Act to provide for public health and convenience in operation of interurban and surface railroad cars.....	519	519	1129	1429	1483	1510		1497	1510	
170	An Act amending law in relation to divorce.....	519	519	1108	1108	1396	1506, 1603		1408, 1556, 1569	1603	
171	An Act amending an act establishing probate courts in counties having a population of seventy thousand or more.....	519	519								
172	An Act making appropriations for the State charitable institutions.....	519	519								
173	An Act making an appropriation to meet a deficiency in Secretary of State's office.....	519	519, 616	547, 628	547	702	711		707, 1147	711	1119
174	An Act making appropriation for purchase of site, drawing plans, etc., for State colony for epileptics.....	520	520								
175	An Act making appropriations for ordinary and other expenses of State charitable institutions.....	520	520								
176	An Act making appropriation for ordinary expenses of Southern Illinois Normal University.....	520	520, 571	1564				1564			
177	An Act making special appropriation for the Southern Illinois Normal University.....	520	520, 571	1564				1564			
178	An Act requiring trains to be protected by competent flagmen, etc.....	520	520								
179	An Act to meet a deficiency and making an appropriation to provide necessary expenses accrued and to accrue in the office of the State Treasurer.....	520	520	547	547	584	616		606	616	97

[illegible]

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
202	An Act to provide for care, repair, preservation, and maintenance of uniforms, arms and equipment of Illinois National Guard.	550	550								
203	An Act amending law in relation to the taxing of gifts, legacies, inheritances, etc.	550	550	1024	1024	1178	1509		1196, 1465		
204	An Act amending law in relation to municipal courts in the city of Chicago.	550	550	1636	1636	1737	2138		1771	2138	
205	An Act amending law in relation to costs.	550	550								
206	An Act to amend act providing for incorporation of associations organized for purpose of constructing railways.	550	550								
207	An Act to regulate the hours of labor of city employees in cities of over 100,000 population.	550	550	728	728	805	1102, 1401		829, 1136, 1175, 1202, 1287, 1292, 1319, 1330, 2189.	1401	2132
208	An Act amending law in relation to marriage.	551	551	1108	1108	1338	2142		1350, 1360, 1372, 2136, 2139, 2141	2142	
209	An Act amending act in relation to criminal jurisprudence.	551	551								
210	An Act to amend law authorizing judges of courts of record to appoint jury commissioners, etc.	551	551	823	823	1005	1080		1023	1080	
211	An Act relating to the organization and powers of the city of Chicago.	551	551								
212	An Act making appropriation for the erection of an armory in the city of Ottawa.	551	551								
213	An Act amending act establishing a system of free schools.	551	551	631	631	652	719		672, 702, 703, 704, 707, 2109	719	1697
214	An Act amending act concerning the levy and extension of taxes.	552	552	822	822	1002	1079		1023, 1327	1079	1324

215	An Act to regulate the civil service of sanitary districts.....	552	552, 694	1636	1636	1738	2138	.....	2138
216	An Act to revise the law in relation to mechanics liens.....	552	552	1111	1111	1240	1369	.....	1369
217	An Act requiring all tires on motor vehicles made or offered for sale to be properly stamped.....	552	552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
218	An Act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of wage loan corporations, etc.....	552	552	727	727	813	.....	829	.....
219	An Act making appropriation to meet the deficiency in the appropriations to the board of commissioners of state contracts.....	552	552	825	825	1033	1081	.....	1081
220	An Act to authorize the appointment of assistants to probate judges.....	553	553	1450	1450	1736	.....	1771	1349
221	An Act to fix compenses of probate judges in counties having a population of over 70,000.....	553	553	1450	1450	1482	.....	1497	.....
222	An Act making appropriation for purchase of a site drawing plans and preliminary construction of new buildings in city of Chicago for state colony for the blind and blind families.....	553	553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
223	An Act to establish a state home for juvenile females.....	566	566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	An Act to amend law concerning Canada thistles.....	566	566	1451	1451	1481	1517	.....	1517
225	An Act to amend law concerning the levy and extension of taxes.....	566	566	1027	1027	.....	1027	.....	.....
226	An Act to amend law in relation to State Parks.....	566	566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
227	An Act concerning railroads.....	567	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
228	An Act for an appropriation for memorial to Gov. Arthur St. Clair.....	567	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
229	An Act for an appropriation for an erection of an armory at Monmouth.....	567	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
230	An Act for an appropriation for Western Normal school.....	567	567	1564	1564	.....	1564	.....	.....
231	An Act making appropriation for enlargement of I and M canal.....	567	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
232	An Act to amend law regulating size and manner of construction of all caboose cars.....	567	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	An Act to amend law providing for the visitation of children in family homes.....	567	567, 728	728	728	.....	.....	.....	.....
234	An Act making appropriation for ordinary and other expenses of Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac.....	568	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
235	An Act making appropriation for laundry building at Pontiac Reformatory.	568	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
236	An Act concerning the regulation of public utilities in the city of Chicago.	568	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
237	An Act to establish the minimum wage commission.	568	568, 1340	1233, 1555	1233	1639	1729	.....	1573, 1639	1729	.....
238	An Act to provide for the form of ballot to be used at municipal elections in city of Chicago.	568	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
239	An Act for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition, etc., of aliens in State of Illinois.	569	569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
240	An Act making appropriation for rescue and pond culture station in Rock Island or McHenry county.	569	569, 1143	1114, 1308	1114, 1308	1143, 1397	1512	.....	1408	1512	.....
241	An Act to prevent adulteration or misbranding of drugs.	569	569	1307	1307	1667	1680	.....	1670	1680	.....
242	An Act concerning paints, oils and terpentine and to regulate sale of same.	569	569	1196	1196	1356	1515	.....	1372	1515	.....
243	An Act to amend law in relation to criminal jurisprudence.	569	569	607	607	635	649	.....	646	649	.....
244	An Act making appropriation for payment of awards of Court of Claims.	569	569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
245	An Act to prevent the procreation of habitual criminals, idiots, feeble-minded and imbeciles.	569	569	1024	1024	1398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
246	An Act to prevent any person from discharging any gun, pistol, etc., on any public highway.	581	581	667	667	722	739	.....	726	739	.....
247	An Act relating to the operation of automobiles in crossing railroad tracks.	582	582	1264	1264	.....	.....	1406	.....	.....	.....
248	An Act making appropriation to purchase an armory at Kewanee.	582	582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
249	An Act to make provision for the erection of a statue of Abraham Lincoln on Capitol grounds.	582	582	826	826	1033	1081	.....	1075	1081	1392

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

INDEX

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
270	An Act concerning school attendance....	631	631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
271	An Act amending act to provide for sale of Kaskaskia commons.....	631	631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
272	An Act to create Kaskaskia island sanitary and level district.....	632	632	1112	1112	1296	1505	.....	1350	1505	2283
273	An Act amending act providing for the fixing of salaries of members of the General Assembly.....	632	632	764	764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
274	An Act to establish a joint legislative commission.....	632	632	667	667	633	1117	.....	697, 792, 1003, 1023, 1083, 1105, 2121, 2462, 2258, 2269.....	1117	1692
275	An Act conferring upon State Board of Agriculture power to condemn and take real estate.....	632	632	667	667	1389	1464	.....	1408	1464	2255
276	An Act making appropriation for State Board of Agriculture and county and other fairs.....	632	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
277	An Act making appropriation to State Board of Agriculture for buildings and improvements.....	632	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
278	An Act making appropriation to State Board of Agriculture for payment of outstanding notes.....	632	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
279	An Act to establish uniform system of accounting, auditing and reporting in county and other local offices.....	633	633	693	693	.....	.....	1406	.....	.....	.....
280	An Act amending act for the protection of game, etc.....	633	633	1114	1114	1340	.....	.....	1351	.....	.....
281	An Act making appropriation to the Illinois Park Commission.....	633	633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
282	An Act amending act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals.....	633	633	826	826	1106	1121	.....	1107	1121	.....
283	An Act amending act preventing preparation, manufacture, packing, etc., of food intended for sale, under unhealthy conditions or surroundings.....	633	633	1110	1110	1293	1399	.....	1310	1399	2238

28	An Act amending act preventing fraud in the sale of dairy products.....	633	633, 1345	827, 1377	827	.....	.....	.....	.....
285	An Act making appropriation for maintenance and extension of the various departments of the University of Illinois.....	634	634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
286	An Act providing for non-partisan ballot at primary, general and special elections.....	634	634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
287	An Act to provide for protection of drains, ditches and streams constructed or used for agricultural purposes.....	634	634	706	722	1127	726	1127	.....
288	An Act amending act providing for setting apart formation and disbursement of a police pension fund.....	646	646	824	1032	1080	1075, 1617	1080	1583
289	An Act to enable cities, towns and villages to fix and prescribe maximum rates for telephone service.....	647	647	1308	1357	1417	1372	1417	.....
290	An Act to enable cities, towns and villages to fix maximum rates for electricity.....	647	647	743	1147	1254	1162	1254	.....
291	An Act to enable cities, towns and villages to fix maximum rates for gas.....	647	647	743	1147	1253	1161	1253	.....
292	An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago power to fix maximum rates for telephone service.....	648	648	743	1148	1418	1162	1418	.....
293	An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago power to fix maximum rates for supply of electricity.....	648	648	744	1148	1255	1161	1255	.....
294	An Act to confer upon the city of Chicago the power to fix and prescribe reasonable maximum rates for gas and power.....	648	648	744	1147	1254	1162	1254	.....
295	An Act to regulate the number of men to be employed in the operation of engines used for switching purposes.....	648	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
296	An Act in relation to criminal procedure.....	648	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
297	An Act to amend act to establish and maintain a system of free schools.....	648	648	745	814	1301	828	1301	.....
298	An Act to establish a minimum salary for public school teachers.....	648	648	747	815	1302	829	1302	.....
299	An Act amending act to establish a system of free schools.....	649	649	706	721	738	727	738	.....
300	An Act to provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or have become permanently incapacitated.....	649	649	746	806	1122	829	1122	2200

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
301	An Act requiring cities, villages and incorporated towns to issue bonds to meet deficiencies in salaries of its employees.....	673	673	706	706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
302	An Act to regulate the use of hat pins and other decorative utilities.....	673	673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
303	An Act for the relief of the suffering and destitute people of Dayton, Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
304	An Act to consolidate in the city of Chicago the powers and functions now vested in the town and park districts, etc.....	674	674	1308	1308	1341	1400	.....	1351	1400	2279
305	An Act relating to expenditures by candidates for offices in municipal elections to be held in the city of Chicago.....	674	674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
306	An Act to enable cities to exercise the right of eminent domain for public hospital purposes.....	674	674	727	727	754	1104	.....	764	1104	1585
307	An Act to confer additional powers upon trust companies.....	674	674	1114	1114	1291	1416	.....	1310	1416	.....
308	An Act amending act concerning corporations.....	674	674	1114	1114	1291	1416	.....	1310	1416	.....
309	An Act amending act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of same.....	688	.....	688	688	703	1521	.....	707	1521	.....
310	An Act making appropriation for the Illinois State Horticultural Society.....	689	689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
311	An Act to prohibit free lunches in dramshops.....	689	689	1131	1131	1438	.....	.....	1447	.....	.....
312	An Act to provide for the registration of nurses.....	690	690	746	746	813	.....	.....	839	.....	.....
313	An Act concerning vital statistics.....	690	690	746	746	1175	1300	.....	1243, 1263	1300	.....
314	An Act to secure a uniform system of text-books.....	690	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
315	An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own and operate and lease street railways.....	690	690	744	744	1032	1102	1093	1102

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Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
331	An Act to make appropriation for the expense for honorably discharged union soldiers, etc., to attend the reunion to be held at Alton, Ill., in May, 1913.....	704	704								
332	An Act to provide for the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines.....	708	708	826	826	1087	1105		1083, 1126, 2190	1105	2133
333	An Act to appropriate \$1,000 for printing report of the Illinois-Andersonville Monument Commission.....	709	709	1449	1449	1483	1559		1497	1559	2166
334	An Act to make an appropriation to erect and complete a building for the training school of Western Illinois Normal at Macomb.....	709	709	1564				1564			
335	An Act revising act in relation to costs	709	709								
336	An Act amending law in relation to the suppression and prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals.	709	709, 728	728							
337	An Act to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San Jose scale, etc.	709	709	1024	1024	1152	1509		1162, 1403, 1408	1509	
338	An Act making appropriation to the Illinois Farmers Institute.....	709	709	1026	1026						
339	An Act amending act regulating the holding of elections.....	709	709	732	732	1031	1122, 1515		1085, 1094, 1149, 1177, 1196 1347, 1365, 1372.....	1122, 1515	
340	An Act relating to untrue and misleading advertisements.....	710	710	823	823	1088	1256		1094	1256	
341	An Act amending act in relation to liens.....	710	710	1374				1374			
342	An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts.....	710	710	823	823	1142	1415		1160	1415	
343	An Act to provide for the organization and management of mutual insurance associations.....	710	710								

344	An Act making appropriation for county fairs, etc.	710	710	1163	1163	1249	1321	1263	1321	1263	1321	1263	1321
345	An Act amending law in relation to the department of agriculture, etc.	710	710	1130	1130	1243	1321	1263	1321	1263	1321	1263	1321
346	An Act to enable cities organized under any general or special law to license, tax, regulate and fix compensation of street railways and elevated railways.	711	711	744	744	1087	1126	1094	1126	1094	1126	1094	1126
347	An Act making appropriation for Illinois Farmers Institute and county institutes.	711	711	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
348	An Act amending act creating the Illinois Farmers Institute.	711	711, 1406	1375, 1532	1375, 1532	1589	1624	1615	1624	1615	1624	1615	1624
349	An Act amending law in relation to oil inspection.	713	713	824	824	1148	1423	1180, 1397, 1408	1422	1180, 1397, 1408	1422	1180, 1397, 1408	1422
350	An Act making appropriation to pay expenses of committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.	714	714	740	740	754	792	764	792	764	792	764	792
351	An Act amending section 12 of act defining motor vehicles.	717	.....	.....	.....	813	.....	829, 1522, 1557, 1569	.....	829, 1522, 1557, 1569	.....	829, 1522, 1557, 1569	.....
352	An Act in relation to nominations and elections to judicial offices.	718	718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
353	An Act to prescribe the number of trustees of the teachers' pension and retirement fund.	718	718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
354	An amending Act establishing a system of free schools.	718	718	1075	1075	1142	1257	1161	1257	1161	1257	1161	1257
355	An Act to provide for the certification of teachers.	718	718	1076	1076	1137	1257	1160	1257	1160	1257	1160	1257
356	An amending Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of records.	718	718	824, 1438	824, 1438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
357	An Act for the formation of corporations for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating union depots, etc.	718	718	742	742	1003	1101	1023	1101	1023	1101	1023	1101
358	An Act requiring adjusters of claims for unliquidated damages to be licensed to practice law.	718	718	1024	1024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
359	An Act amending law in relation to civil service in park systems.	733	733	827	827	1249	1300	1263	1300	1263	1300	1263	1300
360	An Act to define personal property brokers and regulate their charges.	734	734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
361	An Act to amend the law regulating the civil service of the State of Illinois.	734	734	1027	1027	1087	1258	1094	1258	1094	1258	1094	1258
362	An Act amending Act to provide for the organization and management of mutual corporations for the purpose of furnishing insurance and indemnity against loss to members, etc.	734	734	1312	1312	1404	1674	1431	1674	1431	1674	1431	1674

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

INDEX

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings	Passed.	House report.
363	An Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes for delinquent children.....	734	734	1197	1197	1501	1603		1530	1603	.....
364	An Act to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for deaf and dumb and blind.....	731	734	1198	1198	1505	1603		1530	1603	.....
365	An Act to provide for the contribution of public moneys to the public school employees pension fund.....	735	735	1198	1198	1243	1302		1263	1302	2255
366	An Act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the construction of a monument in memory of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas.....	735	735	1449				1449			.....
367	An Act to revise the law in relation to the department of agriculture.....	735	735								.....
368	An Act to promote the science and art and regulate the practice of surgery.....	735	735								.....
369	An Act to make an appropriation to the Illinois Park Commission.....	735	735								.....
370	An Act to provide for the licensing of steam engineers.....	735	735								.....
371	An Act amending "An Act to enable cities to establish and maintain public hospitals,"	735	735	824	824	1035	1103		1074	1103	2254
372	An act amending "An Act in regard to elections,"	736	736	747	747	1086	1124		1093	1124	2228
373	An Act amending "An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections,"	736	736	747	747	1086	1123		1093	1123	2228
374	An Act governing the construction, alteration, repairs and inspection of all plumbing.....	736	736	1523				1523			.....
375	An Act to provide for the licensing of plumbers.....	736	736	1523				1523			.....
376	An Act to amend act in relation to circuit courts.....	736	736								.....

[illegible]

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
392	An Act appropriating to the Armory Commission the moneys paid into the State treasury by the city of Chicago on account of the purchase of a certain tract of land.....	750	750								
393	An Act amending "An Act for the assessment of property".....	751	751								
394	An Act making appropriation for the relief of the suffering and destitute residents of the State caused by the flood.....	751	751								
395	An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to connect their ditches.....	751	751	1113	1113	1152	1347		1162, 1294, 1310, 1322, 1330	1347	2232
396	An Act to provide for the construction of pumping plants, etc., in drainage districts.....	751	751	1075	1075	1152			1161		
397	An Act to amend an act to provide for drainage for agricultural and sanitary purposes, etc.....	751	751	1113	1113	1153	1412		1161	1412	
398	An Act amending an act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches and levees, etc.....	752	752	1232	1232	1345	1509		1351	1509	2245
399	An Act to prevent the issuance of free passes, etc., on railroads.....	752	752								
400	An Act amending an act in relation to State parks.....	752	752	827	827			1345			
401	An Act amending an act to authorize cities having a population of less than 50,000 to establish and maintain by taxation public parks.....	752	752	827	827	1088	1256		1095	1256	
402	An Act amending an act to establish and maintain a system of free schools.	753	753	1076	1076	1142			1160, 1417, 1424		
403	An Act amending an act to create sanitary districts and to provide for sewage disposal.....	753	753	1233	1233	1396			1409		
404	An Act amending an act creating a rivers and lakes commission, etc.....	753	753	1076	1076	1151	1259		1161	1259	2190

405	An Act amending an act to provide for the construction, repair and protection of drains, ditches and levees, etc.	753	753	1332	1332	1359	1678	1372	1678
406	An Act amending an act to maintain and improve county ditches heretofore constructed, etc.	753	753	1332	1332	1359	1679	1372	1679
407	An Act making appropriation for the continuance of the work of the State water survey.	787	787	1233	1233	1440	1463	1447	1463
408	An Act making an appropriation for the appellate court.	787	787						
409	An Act to amend act in relation to drains, ditches, etc.	787	787	1231	1231	1297	1517	1310	1517
410	An Act to provide for the retirement on pensions of persons who have been in the employ of the State for a period of twenty-five years.	788	788	1636	1636	1736	2137	1771	
411	An Act to authorize communities to establish vocational schools.	788	788	1571	1571	1736		1771	
412	An Act to provide for the furnishing and accommodation of reasonable, sufficient and adequate service by common carriers and by persons, associations, etc., operating or conducting athletic exhibitions, etc.								
413	An Act amending "An Act concerning land titles"	788	788	1196	788	1030	1202	1083, 1094, 1120	1202
414	An Act to prevent the issuance of false statements as to banking institutions.	788	788	1429	1196	1405	1507	1431	1507
415	An Act to establish a State racing commission.	788	788	1429	1429	1482	1672	1497, 1628, 1637	1672
416	An Act to establish a State highways and roads commission.	788	788						
417	An Act amending an act concerning the assessment of property, etc.	789	789	1027	1027	1087	1120	1094	1120
418	An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings.	789	789						2254
419	An Act amending an act regulating the holding of elections, etc.	789	789						
420	An Act amending "An Act to create sanitary districts, etc."	789	789		789	1086	1124	1093	1124
421	An Act to amend an act to prevent the preparation, etc., of food intended for sale, etc., under unsanitary conditions.	789	789	1232	1232	1435	1574	1447, 1468, 1474, 1559, 1569	1574
422	An Act to provide for the regulation of public utilities.	790	790						

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
423	An Act making appropriation for expenses of commission appointed to investigate the unemployed of the State of Illinois.....	790	790								
424	An Act to purchase and maintain the old Capitol building and grounds at Vandalia.....	790	790								
425	An Act in relation to fire arms.....	790	790								
426	An Act providing for annexing and excluding territory to and from villages.	790	790	1523				1523			
427	An Act to amend an act to secure the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals.....	790	790, 1365	1311	1311						
428	An Act to authorize insurance companies, etc., to extend the time of their corporate existence.....	790	790	1312	1312	1335	1420		1351	1420	2251
429	An Act amending an act to provide for the holding of primary elections.....	790	790								
430	An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own and to lease or operate public utilities.....	791	791								
431	An Act to establish a Legislative and Administrative reference bureau.....	791	991								
432	An Act making appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Legislative and Administrative reference bureau.....	791	791								
433	An Act to exempt pensions from attachment and sale of execution.....	791	791	1035	1035	1239	1365		1263, 1322	1365	
434	An Act making appropriation for salaries of the State Tax Commission.....	791	701	1684				1684			
435	An Act making appropriation for salaries and expenses of the State Utilities Commission.....	791	791	1685				1685			
436	An Act to amend an act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties.....	791	791								

437	An Act amending an "Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy".....	963	1197	1197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
438	An Act concerning corporations organized for profit.....	964	1437	.....	.....	1437	.....	.....	.....
439	An Act making appropriation for the erection of a monument in Ft. Edwards.....	964	1532	1532	1588	1619	1615	1619	2166
440	An Act making appropriation for erection of a building at Western State Normal.....	964	1564	.....	.....	1564	.....	.....	.....
441	An Act in relation to public service companies herein called public utilities.....	964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
442	An Act in relation to the protection of plume birds.....	964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
443	An Act concerning public utilities.....	964	.....	.....	.....	.....	1330	.....	.....
444	An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture.....	964	1375	1375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
445	An Act amending an act to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots.....	965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
446	An Act amending an act to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots.....	965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
447	An Act amending an act to provide for the sale of Kaskaskia Commons.....	965	1373	1373	1467	1742	1474	1742	.....
448	An Act amending an act in relation to fencing and operating railroads.....	965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
449	An Act to provide for safety and number of men engaged in switching, etc.....	965	1637	.....	.....	1637	.....	.....	.....
450	An Act amending an act to provide for the holding of primary elections.....	966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
451	An Act amending an act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence.....	966	1025	1025	1294	1323	1311	1323	.....
452	An Act making appropriation for the relief of the suffering and destitute residents in the State caused by the floods.....	966
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453	An Act amending an act in relation to ne exeat.....	966
454	An Act to provide for liens by persons erecting monuments, etc.....	966
455	An Act making appropriation for necessary expenses of commission appointed to investigate the walls of the Sanitary Canal.....	994	1110	1110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
456	An Act making appropriation for expenses of State penitentiary.....	995	1027	1027	1088	1100	1093	1100	1260
457	An Act making appropriation for Cherry mine disaster.....	995	1476	1476	1500	.....	1530	.....	.....

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
458	An Act amending an act concerning local improvements.....	995	995	1376	1376	.....	.....	.....	1474	.....	.....
459	An Act amending an act concerning local improvements.....	995	995	1376	1376	1468	.....	.....	1474	.....	.....
460	An Act amending an act to establish the Illinois State Reformatory.....	995	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
461	An Act providing for an exhibition and celebration to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the emancipation of the negro.....	995	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
462	An Act to prohibit blasting or the use of dynamite or other explosive within the corporate limits of cities over 150,000 population.....	996	996	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
463	An Act amending an act fixing and providing for the payment of salaries of State's attorneys.....	996	996	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
464	An Act amending an act to revise the law in relation to the Supreme court.....	996	996	1375	1375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
465	An Act amending an act to authorize cities to establish houses of correction outside of the corporate limits.....	996	996	1235	1235	1294	1414	.....	1311	1414	.....
466	An Act amending an act to revise the law in relation to State contracts.....	996	996	1109	1109	1151	1257	.....	1163	1257	.....
467	An Act to prevent the sale of merchandise, other than those specified, to State institutions.....	996	996	1110	1110	1150	1414	.....	1161	1414	.....
468	An Act amending an act to provide for the appointment of one clerk for each of the judges of each appellate court, etc.....	997	997, 1347	1111	1111	1152	.....	.....	1162	.....	.....
469	An Act making voting compulsory.....	997	997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
470	An Act making voting in primary elections compulsory.....	997	997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
471	An Act amending an act to regulate the civil service of the state of Illinois.....	997	997	.....	997	1086	1099	.....	1094	1099	2201

472	An Act to require drainage districts lying contiguous to each other, etc., to pay to each other as the case may be, for any benefits which have accrued to the lands of the other, etc.	997	1264	1264	1388, 1439	1599	1447, 1550, 1569	1599	2200
473	An Act in relation to the equipment of locomotive engines with headlights and cablights.	997	1264	1110	1142	1348	1160	1348	2254
474	An Act amending an act in relation to corporations organized under special charters not for pecuniary profit.	998	1110	1452	1485		1479, 1513, 1665, 1669		
475	An Act to permit the use of school buildings for public meetings.	998	1452						
476	An Act concerning dram-shop licenses.	998							
477	An Act making appropriations for county fairs.	998							
478	An Act amending an act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages.	1028	1198	1198	1295	1516	1311	1516	
479	An Act amending an act to establish a system of free schools.	1029	1373	1373	1405	1519	1431	1519	2255
480	An Act to regulate sales of investment securities, etc.	1029	1112	1112	1176	1401	1340, 1351	1401	
481	An Act prohibiting advertising to cure sexual diseases.	1029	1109	1109	1148	1302	1161, 1255, 1264	1302	
482	An Act to provide for the furnishing of sufficient and adequate service by common carriers.	1029							
483	An Act amending an act concerning circuit courts.	1029	1376	1376		1406			
484	An Act amending an act to enable cities, towns and villages to collect a tax from foreign insurance companies, etc.	1029							
485	An Act to provide for the adoption and sale of school text books and regulating the price, etc.	1030	1197	1197	1469		1475		
486	An Act amending an act regulating the civil service of cities.	1030							
487	An Act providing for the issuance of free tickets to State fairs to veterans of the Civil and Mexican wars.	1076		1076	1149	1259	1163, 1177, 1196	1259	
488	An Act making appropriation for the necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of House Joint Resolution No. 25.	1076		1076	1149		1162		
489	An Act to regulate the construction of mausoleums, or burial structures.	1077	1305	1305					
490	An Act amending an act to establish and maintain a system of free schools.	1077	1373	1373	1468	1646	1474	1646	

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
491	An Act amending an act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages	1077	1077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
492	An Act to provide for revenue for school purposes	1077	1077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
493	An Act to protect the rights and interests of children and of parents, etc.	1077	1077	1594	.....	.....	.....	1594	.....	.....	.....
494	An Act amending "An Act concerning fees and salaries"	1095	1095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
495	An Act in regard to stage and omnibus routes	1095	1095	1402	1402	1438	.....	.....	1447	.....	.....
496	An Act to promote safety of passengers and property transported upon electric railroads	1095	1095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
497	An Act to promote intelligent choice of vocations, etc.	1095	1095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
498	An Act amending "An Act concerning corporations"	1095	1095	1234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
499	An Act amending "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence"	1096	1096	1234	1234	1360	1419	.....	1372	1419	2182
500	An Act amending "An Act to regulate the admission of foreign corporations"	1096	1096	1234	1234	1361	1419	.....	1373	1419	.....
501	An Act amending "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages"	1096	1096	1234	1234	1361	1419	.....	1397, 1409	1419	.....
502	An Act amending "An Act in relation to State parks"	1096	1096	1332	1332	1388	1510	.....	1409	1510	.....
503	An Act making appropriation for the relief of William Baker	1096	1096	1198	1198	1290	1676	.....	1311	1676	.....
504	An Act to provide for the preparation and submission to the General Assembly of estimates for appropriations	1096	1096	1533	1533	1588	1619	.....	1616	1619	.....
505	An Act to regulate election expenses and to define and prevent corrupt practices, etc.	1096	1096	1197	1197	1249	1321	.....	1264	1321	.....
		1096	1096	1635	1635	1718	.....	.....	1728	.....	.....

506	An Act to enable cities subject to or threatened with overflow or inundation to construct levees, etc.....	1097	1097	1568	1568	1673	1673	1670	1673	2251
507	An Act making an appropriation to the city of Cairo to strengthen and widen levees, etc., in said city.....	1097	1097							
508	An Act making appropriation to Mound City to widen and improve levees in said city.....	1097	1097	1448			1448			
509	An Act relating to the children who are now or may hereafter become dependent, etc.....	1097	1097							
510	An Act amending law in relation to judgments and decrees.....	1103	1103	1566	1756	2137		1771	2137	
511	An Act amending an act to provide for the holding of primary elections.....	1103	1103							
512	An Act amending an act to revise the law in relation to divorce.....	1103	1103	1231	1396	1675	2139	1409		
513	An Act amending law in relation to divorce.....	1116	1116, 1259	1307	1338	1366		1351	1366	
514	An Act amending an act in relation to jails and jailers.....	1116	1116	1232	1390	1506		1409	1506	
515	An Act amending an act to enable cities and villages to establish tuberculosis sanitariums.....	1116	1116	1164	1295	1394		1311	1384	2243
516	An Act making appropriation for the payment of the Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration Commission of Illinois.....	1116	1116	1471						
517	An Act for the regulation of any person or persons, firm or corporation receiving deposits and not organized as banks.....	1116	1116							
518	An Act to provide for the representation of the State of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.....	1116	1116	1522			1522			
519	An Act amending an act to provide for pleasure driveways, etc.....	1117	1117	1198	1297	1514		1311	1514	
520	An Act for the regulation of any person or persons, firm or corporation receiving deposits and not organized as a bank.....	1117	1117							
521	An Act amending an act in relation to the assessment of property.....	1133	1133	1496	1537			1570		
522	An Act for the conservation of game, etc.....	1133	1133	1332			1332			
523	An Act amending an act in relation to the administration of estates.....	1133	1133	1617			1617			
524	An Act amending an act concerning local improvements.....	1133	1133	1331	1398	1595		1460, 1474		

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
525	An Act making appropriation for the purpose of rebuilding the walls of ancient Fort Chartres.....	1133	1133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
526	An Act amending an act providing for the holding of primary elections.....	1133	1133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
527	An Act amending an act providing for the printing and distribution of ballots.....	1133	1133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
528	An Act amending an act to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products.....	1134	1134	1430	1430	1485	1743	.....	1498	1743	.....
529	An Act concerning the payment of wages to employees.....	1134	1134	1429	1429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
530	An Act providing for licensing of court reporters.....	1134	1134	1234	1234	1334	1465	.....	1352, 1389, 1409	1465	.....
531	An Act amending an act in relation to divorce.....	1134	1134	1307	1307	1357	1514	.....	1373	1514	.....
532	An Act amending an act to provide for the holding of primary elections.....	1135	1135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
533	An Act amending an act to regulate the civil service of the State.....	1135	1135	1233	1233	1290	1370	.....	1318, 1330	1387	.....
534	An Act to amend an act providing for a maximum rate on railroads.....	1135	1135	1496	1496	1551	1625	.....	1570	1625	2283
535	An Act amending an act in relation to fencing and operating of railroads.....	1135	1135	1525	1525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
536	An Act to provide for a Lincoln Memorial Road, etc.....	1135	1135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
537	An Act to determine what business shall be transacted on last day of session.....	1135	1135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
538	An Act to authorize cities to acquire and operate public utilities.....	1136	1136	1234	1234	1356	1415	.....	1373, 2188	1415	2132
539	An Act to authorize the employment of convicts in road building.....	1136	1136	1235	1235	1335	1368	.....	1351	1368	2224+
540	An Act to punish the violation of pledges by public officials.....	1136	1136	1523	1523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
541	An Act amending "An Act concerning fees and salaries".....	1164	1164	1312	1312	1339	1393	.....	1352	1393	.....

542	An Act amending "An Act to provide greater safety to life and property from loss by fire and explosions", etc.	1164	1164	1330	1330	1405	.....	.....	1431, 1550, 1570	.....
543	An Act regulating the weighing of coal	1164	1164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
544	An Act to require common carriers to settle claims for lost or damaged freight within reasonable time	1165	1165	1375	1375	1444	1520	.....	1447	1520
545	An Act amending "An Act to revise the law in relation to divorce"	1165	1165	1306	1306	1339	1519	.....	1552, 1467, 1475, 1558	.....
546	An Act concerning public utilities	1165	1165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
547	An Act defining the liabilities of stockholders in foreign corporations	1165	1165	1478	1478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
548	An Act regulating the moving of traction engines over highways	1165	1165	1638	1638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
549	An Act making mortgages, trust deeds and other conveyances in the nature of mortgages securing negotiable instruments incident to the indebtedness secured thereby and subject only to the same defenses as the negotiable instruments secured thereby	1165	1165	1306	1306	1395	2136	.....	1409	2136
550	An Act to fix the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court, etc.	1165	1165	1306	1306	1335	1420	.....	1352	1420
551	An Act to provide for non-partisan elections for municipal offices	1165	1165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
552	An Act amending "An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record"	1166	1166	1374	1374	.....	1374	.....	.....	.....
553	An Act amending "An Act to locate, construct and carry on the Southern Illinois Penitentiary"	1166	.....	1166	1166	1291	1323	.....	1311	1479
554	An Act to revise the law in relation to the Illinois State Museum of Natural History	1166	1166	1374	1374	1444	1678	.....	1448	1678
555	An Act to provide for one day's rest in seven for employees	1166	1166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
556	An Act amending "Act requiring compensation for death by wrongful death, neglect or default"	1166	1166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
557	An Act in relation to the liability of owners of all vehicles driven by steam, electric, horse, oil, hand or other power upon public streets or highways	1166	1166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
558	An Act to limit the hours of employment of females	1199	1199	1478	1478	1503	1730	.....	1531, 1551, 1570, 1604, 1628, 1637, 1665, 1670	1730
559	An Act amending "An Act in relation to courts of records in cities"	1199	1199	1523	1523	.....	.....	.....	.....	2255
560	An Act to provide for a reformatory for women	1199	1199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
561	An Act amending act in relation to probate courts.....	1199	1199	1306	1306	1395	1421	.....	1409	1421	.....
562	An Act amending law in relation to justices of the peace and constables..	1200	1200	1306	1306	1335	1400	.....	1352	1400	.....
563	An Act amending an act in relation to cities and villages.....	1200	1200	1451	1451	1667	2137	.....	1670	2137	.....
564	An Act amending Act to provide for the construction of drains, ditches, etc.....	1200	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
565	An Act to provide for the payment of the approach to Illinois river bridge at Ottawa.....	1200	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
566	An Act to provide for the payment of part of the cost of a sewer at Ottawa..	1200	1200	1407	1407	1435	1462	.....	1448	1462	.....
567	An Act to provide for the payment of a part of a certain street improvement at Ottawa, abutting property owned by State.....	1200	1200	1407	1407	1435	1463	.....	1448	1463	.....
568	An Act to enable public park commissioners to establish building lines upon any land fronting or abutting parks or boulevards.....	1201	1201	1309	1309	1335	1402	.....	1352	1402	.....
569	An Act to create road improvement districts and to provide for State aid.....	1201	1201	1378	1378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
570	An Act in relation to the approval, adoption, prices, sale and use of text books in the public schools.....	1201	1201	1352	1352	1538	1599	.....	1467, 1576, 1591, 1628, 1650,	1599	.....
571	An Act for an appropriation for relief of the people of the flood districts.....	1201	1201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
572	An Act to provide for the emergency expenses of the National Guard.....	1201	1201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
573	An Act making appropriation for salaries and expenses of State Tax Commission.....	1201	1201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
574	An Act to create a State Tax Commission, etc.....	1201	1201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
575	An Act for county road system of building streets, roads and boulevards.....	1202	1202	1308	1308	1355	1417	1409	1417	2238

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Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
595	An Act relating to the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery, etc.	1287	1287	1377	1377						
596	An Act amending an act in relation to the term of office of the commissioners of Cook county.	1288	1288		1314	1335	1397		1350, 1387, 1422	1510	2224
597	An Act relating to drainage districts.	1288	1288								
598	An Act amending an act to revise the law in relation to sheriffs.	1288	1288	1377				1377			
599	An Act to revise the law in relation to sheriffs.	1288	1288	1451	1451	1503			1531		
600	An Act to provide for the organization of road districts, etc.	1289	1289								
601	An Act to create a State tax commission and to abolish the State Board of Equalization.	1289	1289								
602	An Act to prevent the corruption of agents or employees.	1312	1312	1332	1332	1395	1518		1409	1518	
603	An Act to protect apparatus, appliances and implements for extinguishing and preventing fires.	1312	1312	1378	1378	1443	1507		1448	1507	
604	An Act amending an act concerning corporations.	1313	1313	1437	1437	1504			1531		
605	An Act concerning Lincoln Park in the city of Chicago.	1313	1313	1378	1378	1504			1531		
606	An Act amending an act to revise the laws relating to charities.	1313	1313	1330	1330						
607	An act making appropriation to the village of Naples, Ill., for levee purposes.	1313	1313	1532	1532	1589	1619		1616	1619	2191
608	An Act making appropriation to the Rivers and Lake Commission.	1313	1313	1448				1448			
609	An Act to provide for official representation of the State at the Third International Road Congress to be held in London, England.	1313	1313	1532				1532			

610	An Act to pay Bailey Dawson for services during 34th General Assembly.	1314	1314	1498	1498	1538	1600	1570	1600	2167
611	An Act amending an act concerning compensation of trustees.	1314	1314	1451	1451					
612	An Act to enable the corporate authorities of cities and villages to establish building lines upon any street.	1314	1314							
613	An Act providing for the granting of additional time to inmates of the State penitentiary who may be engaged in any public work outside the prison wall.	1314	1314	1438	1438	1667	1670			
614	An Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission.	1314	1314							
615	An Act making an appropriation to the Rivers and Lakes Commission.	1314	1314	1449			1449			
616	An Act amending an act fixing and providing for the salaries of State's attorneys.	1320			1320	1443	1601	1448	1601	2244
617	An Act for the conservation of game, wild fowl, birds and fish in the State of Illinois.	1333			1333	1368	1411	1409, 1427, 2114	1445	1694
618	An Act amending "An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritances, transfers, etc."	1336	1336							
619	An Act to establish an Industrial Welfare Commission, etc.	1336	1336, 1380	1555	1555			1578		
620	An Act to provide for the construction of a State educational building and make an appropriation therefor.	1336	1336							
621	An Act to revise the law in relation to commitment and detention of lunatics.	1336	1336	1410	1410	1442	1513	1448	1513	
622	An Act providing for the appointment of delegates to the International Good Roads Congress.	1336			1336	1356	1519	1373		
623	An Act amending "An Act concerning local improvements."	1337	1337							
624	An Act to appropriate \$39,000 for the improvement of the levee at Shawneetown.	1337	1337	1449			1449			
625	An Act to appropriate \$15,000 to construct a levee at Kosciusko.	1337	1337	1449			1449			
626	An Act amending an act for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes.	1337	1337							
627	An Act amending an act to revise the law in relation to divorce.	1337	1337	1451		1484				
628	An Act amending an act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages.	1337	1337							
629	An Act to amend an act to provide for the creation of anti-saloon territory.	1337	1337, 1348							

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
630	An act in relation to an inventory of the property of the State of Illinois and for an appropriation to pay the necessary expenses for the enforcement of this act.	1338	1338	1407	1407	1485	1521	.....	1498	1521	2166
631	An Act providing for the sale and conveyance of certain lands in the city of Chicago belonging to the State of Illinois.	1353	.....	.....	1353	1395	1412	.....	1410	1412	.....
632	An Act amending an act to require officers having in custody public funds to prepare and publish an itemized statement.	1353	.....	.....	1353	1388	1413	.....	1410	1413	.....
633	An Act concerning local improvements	1353	1253	1476	1476	1352	1602	.....	1670	1602	2283
634	An Act in regard to elections and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices.	1353	1353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
635	An Act amending an act to revise the law in relation to liens.	1374	.....	.....	1374	1538	1675	.....	1570	1675	.....
636	An Act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record.	1374	.....	.....	1374	1443	1513	.....	1448	.....	.....
637	An Act to provide for a minimum living wage for women and minors.	1379	1379	1555	1555	.....	.....	2139	1573	.....	.....
638	An Act to make an appropriation for the expenses of veteran soldiers residing in the State of Illinois who were participants in the siege of Vicksburg, to enable them to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary.	1385	.....	.....	1385	1501	.....	.....	1531	.....	.....
639	An Act to prohibit printing or circulating views depicting legal execution, lynching or rioting.	1386	1386	1452	1452	1538	1673	.....	1570	1673	.....
640	An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to construct and erect a joint pumping station, etc.	1386	1386	1437	1437	1466	.....	.....	1475	.....	.....

641	An Act to legalize certain corporations formed under "An Act concerning corporations".	1386	1386	1524	1524	1537	1602		1570	1602	
642	An Act concerning transfer of titles to shares of stock.	1386	1386								
643	An Act amending an act concerning corporations with banking powers.	1386	1386								
644	An Act authorizing the purchase, etc., of street railways.	1386	1386	1524	1524						
645	An Act compelling the labeling and description and printing upon Bills of Fare the name of ingredients of food stuffs furnished by dealers and others furnishing meals.	1387	1387								
646	An Act to provide for formation and disbursement of a public school employee's pension fund.	1423	1423	1438	1438	1468	1518		1475	1518	
647	An Act for assessment of property and for levy and collection of taxes.	1423	1423	1567							
648	An Act to prohibit discrimination or rebates for policies or contracts for insurance other than those issued by life insurance companies, fraternal beneficiary societies and assessment life associations, and providing penalty for violation thereof.	1423	1423	1568	1568						
649	An Act relating to insurance brokers.	1423	1423	1568	1568						
650	An Act concerning fees and salaries and to classify counties with reference thereto.	1423	1423	1450	1450	1500	1626		1531	1626	
651	An Act relating to professional nurses, providing for their examination and registration.	1423	1423	1452	1452	1492	1625		1498, 1668	1625	
652	An Act relating to employment offices and agencies.	1424	1424	1525	1525		2139				
653	An Act to enable stockholders and creditors to examine corporate records.	1424	1424	1470	1470						
654	An Act making provision for the erecting of a statue of Stephen A. Douglas on Capitol grounds.	1431			1431	1466	1511		1475	1511	2167
655	An Act amending an act to establish and maintain a system of free schools.	1431	1431	1498	1498	1558	1600		1571	1600	
656	An Act amending an act to revise the law in relation to mortgages of real and personal property.	1431	1431	1499	1499	1667	1680		1670	1680	
657	An Act to provide for and regulate the publication and distribution of the decisions of the appellate courts of this State.	1432	1432								

Record of Senate Bills—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
658	An Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon territory.	1432	1432	1497	1497	1552	1627	.....	.....	.....	.....
659	An Act to define prohibition territory.	1432	1432	1497	1497	1552	1627	.....	.....	1627	.....
660	An Act making appropriation for Jesse Rupert.	1436	1436	1655	1655	1701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
661	An Act making appropriation for Charles Balsley.	1436	1436	1655	1655	1702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
662	An Act amending an act concerning fees and salaries.	1436	1436	1567	1567	1737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
663	An Act amending an act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, etc.	1436	1436	1470	1470	1484	.....	.....	.....	2138	.....
664	An Act concerning corporations organized for profit, etc.	1437	.....	.....	1437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
665	An Act to provide for the purchase and remodeling of a steamer for tenth division naval reserves.	1443	1443	1685	.....	.....	.....	1685	.....	.....	.....
666	An Act to appropriate money for repairs to levees in the several cities of Illinois injured during late floods.	1449	.....	.....	1449	1482	1511	.....	.....	.....	.....
667	An Act in relation to nominations and elections to judicial offices, etc.	1460	.....	.....	1460	1503	1681	.....	1498	1511	1631
668	An Act to provide for a Woman's Reformatory Commission.	1461	1461, 1549	1477, 1701	1477	1762	.....	1701	1531, 1604, 1639, 1727	.....	.....
669	An Act concerning fees and salaries in counties.	1461	1461	1567	1567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
670	An Act fixing tenure of office of secretary of Senate and clerk of the House, etc.	1471	.....	.....	1471	1482	1512	.....	.....	.....	.....
671	An Act to amend an act for assessment of property and levy of taxes.	1471	1471	1477	1477	1548	1672	.....	.....	.....	.....
672	An Act to amend an act concerning local improvements.	1471	1471	1556	1546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
673	An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts, etc.	1471	1471	1567	1567	1667	1674	.....	.....	.....	.....
674	An Act for appropriation for employees of 48th General Assembly.	1476	.....	.....	1476	1501	1587	.....	.....	.....	.....
									1670	1674	2284
									1532	1587	2183

675	An Act for appropriation for University of Illinois.....	1478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
676	An Act in relation to sentence and commitment, etc.....	1478	1478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
677	An Act for appropriation for work incurred in Senate Resolution No. 48....	1478	1478	1533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
678	An Act for State tax for University of Illinois.....	1478	1478	1532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
679	An Act permitting the bringing of action for injury or death in foreign state.....	1479	1479	1524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
680	An Act to provide manner of issuing warrants on state treasurer, county, town, city or village officers and jury certificates.....	1499	1499	1566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
681	An Act to regulate the practice of osteopathy in State of Illinois.....	1499	1499	1594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
682	An Act making appropriation for representation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.....	1523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
683	An Act providing for a monument for former Governor Thomas Carlin.....	1533	1533	1566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
684	An Act to repeal an act in relation to the pursuit and avocation of a barber.	1533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
685	An Act amending an act entitled, "An Act authorizing the sanitary district of Chicago to lease from the State certain water power rights....."	1533	1533	1636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
686	An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more perfect endowment and support of colleges, etc.....	1548	1548	1565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
687	An Act amending "An Act providing for the inspection of equipment and operation of safety appliances on railroads, etc.".....	1548	1548	1655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
688	An Act prohibiting the sale of cigarettes,.....	1549	1549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
689	An Act making an appropriation for the repair and improvement of the interior of the closets and lavatories of the Senate and House.....	1549	1549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
690	An Act amending "An Act in relation to judgments and decrees".....	1549	1549	1616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
691	An Act reappropriating for Berthol C. B. Jorgenson.....	1552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
692	An Act making an appropriation for the unpaid salary of M. G. Franke, chief clerk of the Barbers State Board.....	1552	1552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Record of Senate Bills—Concluded.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Introduced.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	House report.
693	An Act to prohibit the sale of cigarettes.....	1553	1553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
694	An Act making appropriation for five State normal schools.....	1504	.....	.....	1564	1623	1642	.....	.....	1642	1763
695	Making an appropriation for the building of a new penitentiary at Joliet....	1618	.....	.....	1618	1657	1729	.....	1670	1729	2200

RECORD OF HOUSE BILLS IN THE SENATE.

INDEX

2411

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
6	An Act for an appropriation for the relief of Thomas O'Brien	1761	1762	1772	1772	2170	2211	.....	.....	2211	.....
34	An Act for the purpose of requiring lessee, his, her or their heirs, representatives, successors or assigns to release of record coal and other mineral leases, when forfeited, and providing a penalty for failure, refusal or neglect so to do.	1393	1393	1524	1524	1591	2158	.....	.....	2158	.....
38	An Act to authorize the Sanitary District of Chicago to construct, operate and maintain a harbor in Lake Calumet, connecting channels between said lake and other waterways in and adjoining said district and between said waterways and harbor, sanitation and terminal facilities; and to acquire land and to reclaim and use submerged lands in Lake Calumet therefor.	1077	1077	1112	1112	1257	1394	.....	1382, 1479	1394	.....
63	An Act to amend section 1 of an act entitled "Construction of Statutes," by adding a new rule to be known as "Rule Twentieth," approved March 5, A. D. 1874, and in force July 1, 1874.	1723	1725	1773	1773	2172	2215	.....	.....	2215	.....
65	An Act to amend section twenty A (20a) of an act in regard to the administration of estates, approved April 1, 1872, as amended by an act approved June 7, 1911.	1098	1098	1307	1307	1397	1756	.....	.....	1756	.....

Record of House Bills in the Senate—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
70	An Act to amend sections two (2), eight (8) and ten (10) of an act entitled "An Act to create a board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund; to provide and distribute such fund for the pensioning of disabled firemen, and the widows and minor children of deceased firemen; to authorize the retirement from service and the pensioning of members of the fire department, and for other purposes connected therewith, in cities, villages or incorporated towns, whose population exceeds fifty thousand inhabitants, having a paid fire department."	1764	.....	.....	1766	2172	2267	.....	.....	2267	.....
77	An Act to enable cities, towns and villages organized under any general or special law to regulate, license and control wagons and other vehicles....	1233	1333	1638	1638	1717	2161	.....	2251	2161	.....
88	An Act to make an appropriation for the expenses of Veteran Soldiers residing in the State of Illinois, who were participants in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863, to enable them to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that battle, to be held on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, 3 and 4, A. D., 1913.	1354	.....	.....	1354	1433	1461	.....	.....	1461	.....
10	An Act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of wage loan corporations and to allow the loaning of money by such corporations secured by assignment of wages, and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid	1098	.....	.....	1098	1399	1347	.....	1582	1347	.....

124	An Act making appropriations for the ordinary and other expenses of the state charitable institutions herein named.....	1584	1585	1652	1687	1747	.....	1747	.....
125	An Act making appropriations for the State charitable institutions herein named.....	1584	1585	1671	1706	1754	.....	1754	.....
148	An Act to provide for the licensing of mason contractors and employing masons and to regulate the safe and proper construction of buildings.....	1585	1586	1635	1760	2161	.....	2194	.....
152	An Act to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled 'An Act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees, to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation,' approved June 15, 1906, in force July 1, 1909, and to add an additional section thereto to be known as section 3, and to amend the title of said act	1765	.....	1766	2183	2209	.....	2209	.....
161	An Act in relation to courts of record with general jurisdiction over causes in law and in equity, which are composed of ten or more judges each having power to hold a different branch of said court at the same time.....	1585	1586	1616	1648	2201	.....	2201	.....
191	An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the annexation of cities, incorporated towns and villages, or parts of the same, to cities, incorporated towns and villages," approved and in force April 25, 1889," approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.....	1612	1614	1638	1717	2142	.....	2142	.....

Record of House Bills in the Senate—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
204	An Act to amend section 1 of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police pension fund in cities, villages and incorporated towns, in the State of Illinois, having a population of not less than 20,000 and not more than 50,000 inhabitants," approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to amend the title of said act.....	1354	1355	1568	1568	1647	2265	.....	.....	2265	.....
212	An Act to amend section 14 of Division XIII of an act entitled: "An Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1847, in force July 1, 1847, as amended by all subsequent acts amendatory thereof.....	604	.....	.....	605	617	626	.....	.....	626	.....
215	An Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within four miles of the boundary line or lines of the main campus or grounds of any University owned or maintained by the State of Illinois.....	1581	.....	.....	1581	1650	2158	.....	.....	2158	.....
219	An Act to enable the county boards to appropriate funds for the use of soil and crop improvement associations of their several counties.....	1722	1726	2130	2130	2173	2214	.....	.....	2214	.....
220	An Act prescribing a color and label for gasoline receptacles.....	1764	.....	.....	1767	2173	2266	.....	.....	2266	.....
225	An Act to make appropriations for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac.....	1612	1613	1653	1653	1687	1747	.....	.....	1747	.....
228	An Act to amend sections 57, 58 and 84 of an act entitled, "An Act concerning local improvements," approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, as amended by subsequent acts.....	1761	.....	.....	1761	2184	2206	.....	.....	2206	.....

241	An Act to amend section 1 of an act to provide for and fix the compensation of the members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved December 6th, 1907, in force July 1, 1908; as said section 1 was amended by act approved and in force February 8, 1909.....	2130	2173	2207	2284	.....
252	An Act to amend section twelve of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of a board of fire and police commissioners in all cities of this State having a population of not less than seven thousand, nor more than one hundred thousand, and prescribing the powers and duties of such board," approved and in force April 2, 1903.....	1723	1773	2204	.....	2204
254	An Act making an appropriation for the improvement and enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal and for the necessary and extraordinary expenses thereof.....	1611	1653	1748	.....	1748
257	An Act making an appropriation for the state board of agriculture to be used in the payment of outstanding notes given to secure funds to complete new sheep and swine pavilions, repairs to buildings damaged by storms, and deficiency in maintenance, repair and care of the Illinois state fair grounds and buildings thereon.....	1534	1608	1644	.....	1644
271	An Act to incorporate cooperative societies, being an amendment to an act to provide for the incorporation of cooperative associations for pecuniary profit, approved May 31, 1887; enforced July 1, 1887.....	1763	1767	2223	.....	.....
273	An Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon residence district within which the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited and for the abolition by like means of such district so created.....	1581	1582	2156	2155	2156
286	An Act to authorize cities to open streets through parks.....	1699	1720	2196	.....	2196
287	An Act to protect chauffeurs in their employment from dust, wind and inclement weather.....	1425	1499	2216	.....	2216

Record of House Bills in the Senate—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
297	An Act making an appropriation to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of hogs necessary for producing serum, including labor, feed and all other laboratory work and necessary supplies.....	1353	1355	1449	1449	1485	1525			1525	
302	An Act to amend section one (1) of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization and management of fraternal beneficiary societies for the purpose of furnishing life indemnity or pecuniary benefits to beneficiaries or deceased members, or accident or permanent indemnity disability to members thereof, and to control such societies of this State and of other states doing business in this State, and providing and fixing the punishment for violation of the provisions thereof and to repeal all laws now existing which conflict therewith,".....	1765			1767	2173	2215			2215	
303	An Act appropriating five thousand dollars for the relief of Earl D. Fouts of Centralia, and providing for the payment of said amount out of the State treasury.....	1723	1725	1732	1732	2112	2208			2208	
310	An Act to amend section twenty-eight (28) of an act entitled, "An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an act therein named," approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874.....	1761			1767	2173	2264			2264	

316	An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of part of a local improvement of streets in the city of Ottawa, Illinois, by paving; said improvement being abtuted on real property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois.	1534	1535	1565	1565	1590	1645	1645
318	An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of a local improvement consisting of a sewer in the city of Ottawa, Illinois; said improvement being made by special assessment.	1534	1536	1565	1565	1590	1645	1645
322	An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the amounts awarded by the court of claims to certain persons named therein.	1534	1536	1608	1608	1621	1643	1643
324	An Act to make an appropriation to reimburse the United Mine Workers of America, district number twelve, for moneys advanced county miners examining board of the State of Illinois.	1659	1659	1684	1684	1705	1751	1751
335	An Act to amend an act entitled, "An Act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and acts amendatory thereof, by adding thereto eight (8) sections to be numbered and known as section 46a, section 46b, section 46c, section 46d, section 46e, section 46f, section 46g and section 46h, respectively.	1500	1500	1556	1556	1607	1668	1668
339	An Act to amend sections three (3) and six (6) of an act entitled, "An Act creating the Illinois Farmers' Institute," approved June 24, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, as amended by subsequent acts.	1723	1726	1736	1736	2172	2213	2213
346	An Act making an appropriation for the making and placing of a bronze tablet to the memory of the Illinois soldiers of the war of 1812 in memorial hall at Springfield, Illinois.	1630	1631	1684	1684	1705	1752	1752
348	An Act to provide for wash rooms in certain employments to protect the health of employees and secure public comfort.	1766	.....	.....	1768	2174	2222	2222
350	An Act to enable cities and villages having a population not to exceed five hundred thousand (500,000) to establish and maintain public and municipal coliseums.	1683	.....	.....	1687	1717	2205	2205

Record of House Bills in the Senate—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
356	An Act to legalize certain elections held under and by virtue of "An Act to provide for the organization of park districts and the transfer of submerged lands to those bordering on navigable bodies of water," approved June 24, 1895, and in force July 1, 1895, as amended by an act approved April 22, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, and as amended by an act approved June 9, 1909, in force July 1, 1909.	1393	1393	1438	1438	1607	2267	.....	.....	2267	.....
361	An Act to amend section seven of an act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural societies and agricultural fairs, and to provide for reports of the same," approved June 23, 1883, in force July 1, 1883, as amended by act approved May 29, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.	1612	1613	1653	1653	1705	1751	.....	.....	1751	.....
382	An Act making an appropriation for county fairs or other agricultural societies of the State of Illinois.	1534	.....	.....	1536	1591	1623	.....	.....	1623	.....
382	An Act to provide for constructing pumping plants and maintaining the same in operation, in drainage and levee districts and special drainage districts heretofore or hereafter organized, and to legalize and validate former proceedings, assessments, bond issues, indebtedness and expenditures in regard to, or on account of, the erection, maintenance and operation of pumping plants, and to repeal an act therein named.	1432	1433	1499	1499	1647	2159	.....	.....	2159	.....

385	An Act making an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars to reimburse Ben M. Giroux for money expended for the care and treatment of his son, Frank Robert Giroux, deceased.....	1584	.....	1586	1642	1746	.....	1746	.....
386	An Act to amend section one of an act entitled, "An Act to authorize cities having a population of less than 50,000 to establish and maintain by taxation public parks," approved May 13, 1907, in force July 1, 1907.....	1744	.....	1745	2174	2267	.....	2267	.....
388	An Act to provide for and regulate the publication and distribution of the decisions of the appellate courts of this State, to provide for a reporter thereof, and to fix his compensation.....	1098	1098	1377	1526	1657	.....	1657	.....
390	An Act making an appropriation for paying the State's part in building a hard road from the southeast corner of the State fair grounds to the State Biological Laboratory.....	1659	1659	1684	1706	1753	.....	1753	.....
393	An Act to revise the law in relation to weights and measures.....	1761	.....	1761	2174	2268	.....	2268	.....
398	An Act making appropriations for the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester.....	1612	1613	1053	1687	1748	.....	1748	.....
400	An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of rebuilding and preserving the walls of ancient Ft. Chartres, of preserving and strengthening its old powder magazine, and for the purpose of making and creating a State park upon the site of this ancient fort.	1099	1719	1732	2112	2210	.....	2210	.....
401	An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of the lot, remodeling the old Logan home building, and for care of grounds surrounding same, in memory of General John A. Logan, at Benton, Illinois.....	1685	1686	1700	1758	2109	.....	2109	.....
409	An Act making an appropriation for rebuilding, repairing, equipping and furnishing the bakery building at the Kankakee state hospital, destroyed by fire on April 4, 1913.....	1078	1078	1653	1687	1748	.....	1748	.....

Record of House Bills in the Senate—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
411	An Act to amend section 1 of article V of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872; as amended by an act approved and in force December 31, 1907, and as further amended by an act approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911.....	1631			1632	1717	2267			2269	
412	An Act to amend article XII of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, as amended by subsequent acts and as amended by an act approved May 18, 1905, and in force July 1, 1905.....	1761			1762	2174	2261			2261	
414	An Act to amend an act entitled, "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvements and protection of state parks, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this act," approved June 7, 1911.....	1723	1725	1733	1733	2113	2161		2224	2161	
416	An Act in relation to the municipal court of Chicago.....	1534			1537	1604	1627		2162	1627	
418	An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Dairymen's Association..	1354	1355	1566	1586	1590	1645			1645	
419	An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 14 and 20 of an act entitled, "An Act to create sanitary districts and to provide for sewage disposal," approved June 5, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911, and to further amend said act by repealing sections 17 and 19 thereof	1425	1425	1556	1556	1648	2262			2262	

437	An Act authorizing and directing the establishment and maintenance of a department of agricultural extension and demonstration in the college of agriculture at the university of Illinois and making an appropriation therefor	1659	1659	1684	1684	1706	1753	.....	1753
438	An Act appropriating six hundred dollars for the relief of M. E. Spafford of Joliet, Illinois, and providing for the payment of said amount out of the state treasury	1686	1687, 1701	1701, 1734	1734	2112	2202	.....	2202
442	An Act to fix the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme court and to provide for the payment of the fees of his office into the State treasury	1722	1725	1772	1772	2182	2213	.....	2213
443	An Act amending section 2 of an act entitled, "An Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes," approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by act approved June 16, 1909, in force July 1, 1909	1764	.....	.....	1768	2174	2265	.....	2265
445	An Act to create an additional term of the circuit court in the county of Galatin and to fix the time of holding the same	1118	.....	.....	1118	1227	1239	.....	1239
471	An Act to amend section 5 of an act entitled, "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909	1723	1726	1732	1732	2174	2222	.....	2222
473	An Act making an appropriation of the sum of fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for the payment of damages for injuries suffered by and as compensation for the injury to Walter Kaak to the guardian of Walter Kaak	1723	1725	1772	1772	2170	2212	.....	2212
480	An Act to make an appropriation for the benefit, aid and maintenance of the Illinois Firemen's Association	1354	1355	1608	1608	1622	1644	.....	1644
489	An Act to amend section 21 of an act entitled, "An Act in relation to courts of record in cities," approved May 10, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by act approved May 8, 1907, in force July 1, 1907	1765	.....	.....	1768	2174	2219	.....	2219
499	An Act to provide for the registration of nurses and to repeal a certain Act therein named,	1610	.....	.....	1614	1648	2197	.....	2197

Record of House Bills in the Senate—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
566	An Act to amend section 99 of an act entitled, "An Act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an act therein named," approved March 26, 1874, in force July 1, 1874	1764	.....	.....	1768	2171	2266	.....	.....	2266	.....
583	An Act prohibiting blasting or use of powder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, nitro-chlorate or other explosive compound, fluid or substance of any kind for the purpose of blasting, breaking, mining, quarrying or removing earth, stone, minerals or other substances of any kind, or for any like purposes, within the corporate limits of any city having a population of one hundred thousand (100,000) people or more, and declaring same to be a nuisance	1611	1614	1638	1638	1756	2206	.....	.....	.....	.....
587	An Act to prohibit discrimination or rebates for policies or contracts of insurance other than life and fraternal benefit, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof	1765	1769	2130	1769, 2130	2185	2268	.....	.....	.....	.....
588	An Act in relation to suits and proceedings against receivers appointed by any court of the State of Illinois	1631	1632	1685	1685	1717	2160	.....	.....	2160	.....
591	An Act to amend section 1 of an act entitled, "An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, and fixing a penalty for violation of the same," approved June 10, 1885, as amended by act approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, and as amended by an act approved June 5, 1911	1764	.....	.....	1768	2171	2261	.....	.....	2261	.....

608	An Act making an appropriation for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties in the State.....	1630	1632	1700	1759	2110	.....	2110	.....
619	An Act to provide for the care, repair, preservation and maintenance of uniforms, arms and equipment of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve.....	1534	1536	1654	1706	1754	.....	1754	.....
621	An Act appropriating to the armory commission the moneys paid into the State Treasury by the city of Chicago on account of the purchase of a tract of land heretofore conveyed to the armory commission for an armory site for the use of the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard.....	1534	1536	1608	1621	1746	.....	1746	.....
622	An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve.....	1534	1536	1654	1687	1749	.....	1749	.....
641	An Act to make appropriation for ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Penitentiary.....	1612	1613	1654	1688	1749	.....	1749	.....
643	An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois State Poultry Association.....	1534	1536	1616	1642	1747	2135	1747	.....
659	An Act to amend an act entitled, "An Act to amend section 1 of Article 3 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to revise the law in relation to township organization,'" approved and in force March 4, 1874, approved and in force May 14, 1893.....	1765	.....	1768	2171	2262	.....	2262	.....
669	An Act making an appropriation to cover the unexpended balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute miners and the families and dependents of miners who lost their lives in the mine disaster at Cherry, Illinois, which lapsed and was covered back into the State treasury by the Board of Administration.....	1535	1536	1608	1622	1644	.....	1644	.....
679	An Act making an appropriation from the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State.....	1686	1686	1700	1759	2110	.....	2110	.....
682	An Act to prohibit the selling, trading or giving away of toy pistols made to shoot blank cartridges, and to fix the punishment therefor.....	1700	1721	1735	2171	2265	.....	2265	.....

Record of House Bills in the Senate—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
687	An Act making an appropriation for the necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of House Joint Resolution No. 23	1354			1407	1439	1461			1461	
704	An Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of an act entitled, "An Act to revise the laws in relation to coal mines and subjects relating thereto, and providing for the health and safety of persons employed therein," approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911	1355	1355	1407	1407	1439	1461			1461	
705	An Act to amend sections 2 and 5 of an act entitled, "An Act to require fire fighting equipment and other means for the prevention and controlling of fires and the prevention of loss of life from fires in coal mines," approved and in force March 8, 1910, as amended by act approved and in force June 7, 1911	1585			1586	1648	2219			2219	
706	An Act to amend sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 of an act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain in the coal fields of Illinois mine fire fighting and rescue stations," approved March 4, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, title as amended by act approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911	1433	1433	1665	1665	1688	2220			2220	
707	An Act to promote the safety of persons and property in coal mines by regulating the character of permissible explosives sold to be used in coal mines.	1639			1720	1758	2220			2220	
		1433	1433	1665	1666	1689	2221			2221	

708	An Act to amend sections 2 and 7 of an act entitled, "An Act providing that operators of mines shall furnish shot and fire in mines where shooting and blasting is done," approved May 15, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended by act approved May 20, 1907, in force July 1, 1907.....	1699	.....	1720	1758	2221	.....	2221	.....
709	An Act to amend "an act entitled, 'Oil or Gas Wells' in the vicinity of coal mines," approved June 7, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, by adding thereto a new section to be designated as section 8.....	1765	.....	1768	2172	2221	.....	2221	.....
710	An Act to establish the mining investigating commission of the state of Illinois, and prescribing its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor.....	1630	1632	1672	1705	1751	.....	1751	.....
715	An Act to enable cities and counties in this state to contribute towards erecting, building, maintaining and supporting nonsectarian public hospitals located within their respective limits, and to repeal a certain act therein named.....	1700	1721	1735	2172	2264	.....	2264	.....
717	An Act making an appropriation for the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association.....	1686	1686	1701	1759	2207	2111	2207	.....
722	An Act relating to fire escapes in hotels, inns and public lodging houses, and providing that such buildings shall be equipped with appliances for the safety of guests in case of fire, and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and providing for licensing hotels and establishing penalties for failure to do so, and creating the office of State Hotel Inspector, which office is to be held <i>ex-officio</i> by the State Fire Marshal.....	1425	1425	1470	1646	2197	.....	2197	.....
729	An Act to amend and revise section 36 of an act entitled, "An Act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this state, with reference thereto," approved March 23, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; title as amended by act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and as amended by act approved May 24, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.....	1482	1482	1666	1688	2263	.....	2263	.....

Record of House Bills in the Senate—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
752	An Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker	1689									
755	An Act to amend section forty-two (42) of an act entitled, "An Act to amend for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto by adding thereto Article XIII," approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an Act approved May 12, 1911, and in force July 1, 1911; and also to amend section forty-nine (49) of an Act entitled, "An Act to amend an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereto by adding thereto Article XIII," approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910.....	1699	1719	1733	1733	2112					
756	An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Perry victory centennial celebration commission of Illinois, and the participation of the State of Illinois in the erection of a contemplated memorial at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on Lake Erie, and in the centennial celebration thereof, in the State of Illinois. "An Act to amend an act entitled, "An Act concerning compensation of trustees," approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891	1612	1614	1652	1652	1756	2205			2205	
757	An Act to amend an act entitled, "An Act concerning compensation of trustees," approved June 17, 1891, in force July 1, 1891	1612			1615	1705	1754			1754	
		1699			1720	1760	2260			2260	

761	An Act to amend an act to provide for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, villages and towns, approved in force March 27, 1889.....	1765	.....	1768	2182	2204	.....	2252	2204	.....
781	An Act to enable the commissioners of Lincoln Park to take, regulate, control, improve, locate, extend, diminish, widen, straighten and otherwise deal with the public street or boulevard known and to be known as Sheridan road, now under the control of incorporated cities, towns, villages, park districts, townships and counties which leads from Lincoln Park, a public park in the city of Chicago, to the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, and to provide for the power of eminent domain to carry out the authority herein granted and to provide the method of securing funds for the improvement and maintenance of said road.....	1611	.....	1615	1647	2217	.....	.....	2217	.....
788	An Act to provide for the emergency expenses of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve incurred in the protection of life and property in the flooded territories of the State.....	1535	1536	1591	1621	1642	.....	.....	1642	.....
789	An Act to provide appropriation for the purpose of defraying the indebtedness incurred on the part of the State in furnishing relief to the people living in those sections of the State recently visited by devastating floods.....	1535	1536	1591	1621	1643	.....	.....	1643	.....
797	An Act relating to insurance brokers.....	1744	.....	1745	2175	2249	.....	.....	2249	.....
814	An Act to provide for the branding of articles, goods, wares and merchandise manufactured and produced in the penal and reformatory institutions, and to provide for the manner of issuing warrants upon the treasurer of the State or of any county, township, city, village or other municipal corporation and jurors' certificates.....	1653	.....	1659	1757	2263	.....	.....	.....	.....
818	An Act to provide for the manner of issuing warrants upon the treasurer of the State or of any county, township, city, village or other municipal corporation and jurors' certificates.....	1724	1726	1735	2171	2215	.....	.....	2215	.....
820	An Act to enable adjoining drainage districts to construct and erect a joint pumping station or joint pumping stations, ditches, levees or other works, to contract for the proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of the same to be paid by each, and providing for the approval of the same.....	1585	.....	1586	1647	2159	.....	.....	2159	.....

Record of House Bills in the Senate—Continued.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
825	An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of Robert R. Jackson, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, from the Third District, seated vice Henry M. Ashton.	1535	1536	1565	1565	1590	1622			1622	
826	An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of Edwin T. Barrat, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, from the Twenty-first District, seated vice H. W. Harris.										
834	An Act to amend sections one (1), four (4), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-three (33), thirty-five (35), forty-three (43), fifty-one (51), fifty-three (53), fifty-six (56), fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58) and sixty-two (62) of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties," approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended by an act approved May 27, 1912, in force July 1, 1912, and as amended by an act approved and in force March 20, 1912.	1535	1536	1565	1565	1590	1623			1623	
		1744			1746	2178	2203		2223, 2249, 2252, 2255, 2257, 2282	2203	

835	An Act to amend sections four (4), seven (7), eight (8) and thirteen (13) of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and the election of senatorial committeemen," approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910.	1744	.....	1745	2177	2203	.....	2253	2203	.....
838	An Act making an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00), or so much thereof as is necessary, to the Legislative Insurance Committee of the State of Illinois.	1683	1683	1728	2112	2210	.....	.....	2210	.....
841	An Act to promote the general welfare of the people of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment within this State; providing for the enforcement and administering thereof, and a penalty for its violation, and repealing an act entitled, "An Act to promote the general welfare of the people of this State by providing compensation for accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment," approved June 10, 1911, in force May 1, 1912.	1630	1632	1671	1707	1755	.....	2135	1755	.....
842	An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and of motor bicycles, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof; prohibiting the use of motor vehicles without the consent of the owner and the offer or acceptance of any bonus or discount or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for any such motor vehicle or for work or repairs done thereon by others, and defining chauffeurs and providing for the examination and licensing thereof, and to repeal certain acts therein named.	1698	.....	1720	1760	2261	.....	.....	2261	.....
843	An Act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges.	1584	.....	1586	1647, 1759	2111	.....	1651	2111	.....
846	An Act making an appropriation of additional sums for the completion of armories now under construction.	1611	1613	1671	1706	1752	.....	2133	1752	.....

Record of House Bills in the Senate—Continued.

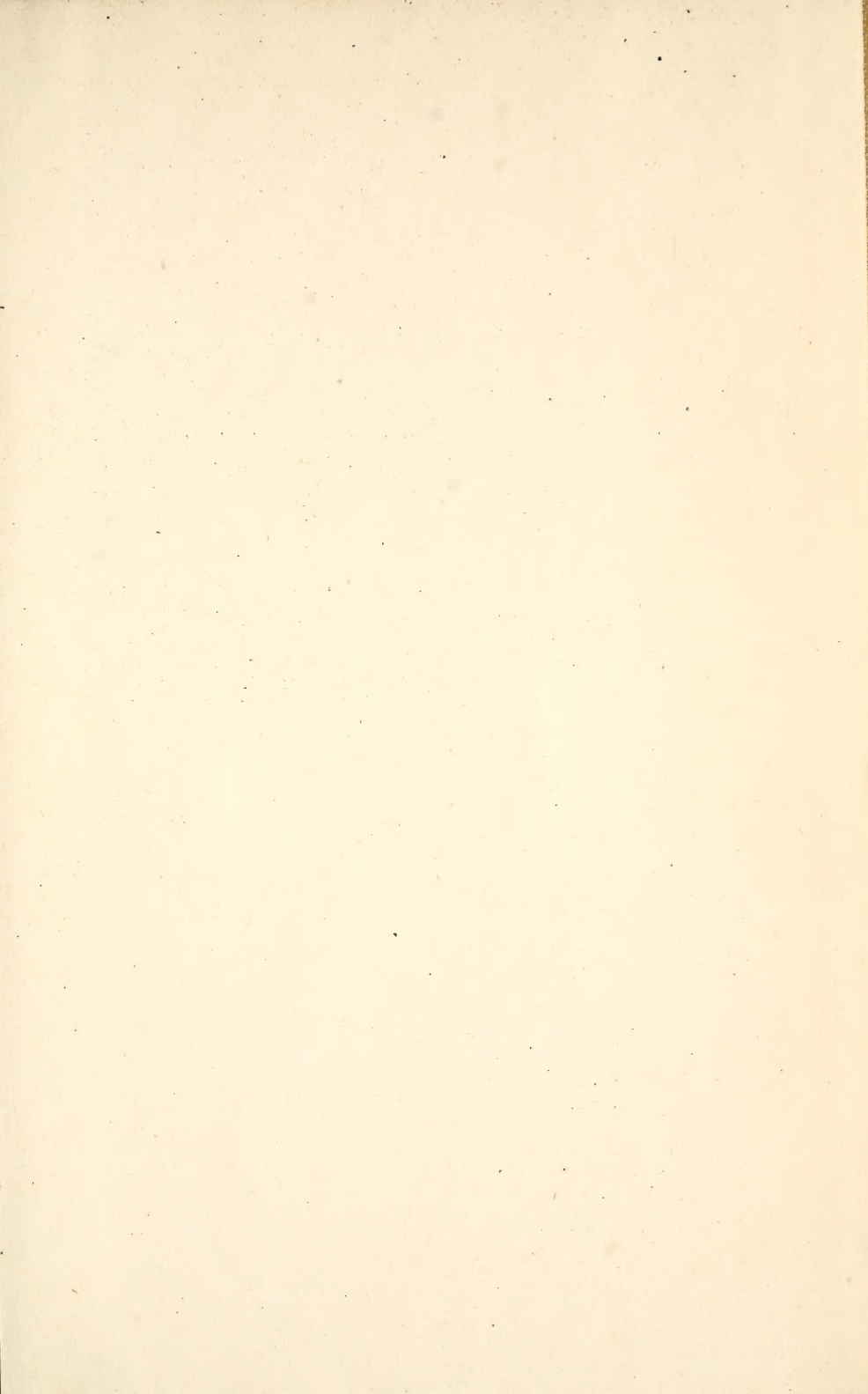
No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
849	An Act in relation to procuring sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard, and making an appropriation therefor.....	1611	1613	1671	1671	1716	1752	.....	2134	1752	.....
850	An Act entitled, "An Act providing for the sale and conveyance of all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois in and to certain lands in the city of Chicago purchased by the State for an armory site for the eighth infantry, Illinois National Guard....."	1584	1586	1654	1654	1688	1750	.....	.....	1750	.....
851	An Act to appropriate the unexpended balance of appropriations made by an act entitled, "An Act in relation to procuring of sites and for the erection of armory buildings for the use of the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Reserve, and making an appropriation therefor," approved June 9, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.....	1611	1613	1654	1654	1688	1750	.....	.....	1750	.....
852	An Act to enlarge the corporate limits of the Sanitary District of Chicago.....	1612	1614	1636	1636	1759	2214	.....	.....	2214	.....
854	An Act to create a State Tax Commission, to define its powers and duties, and to abolish the State Board of Equalization.....	1722	1725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
873	An Act to amend section 33a of an act entitled, "An Act concerning local improvements," approved June 14, 1897, in force July 1, 1897.....	1764	.....	.....	1769	2171	2262	.....	.....	2262	.....

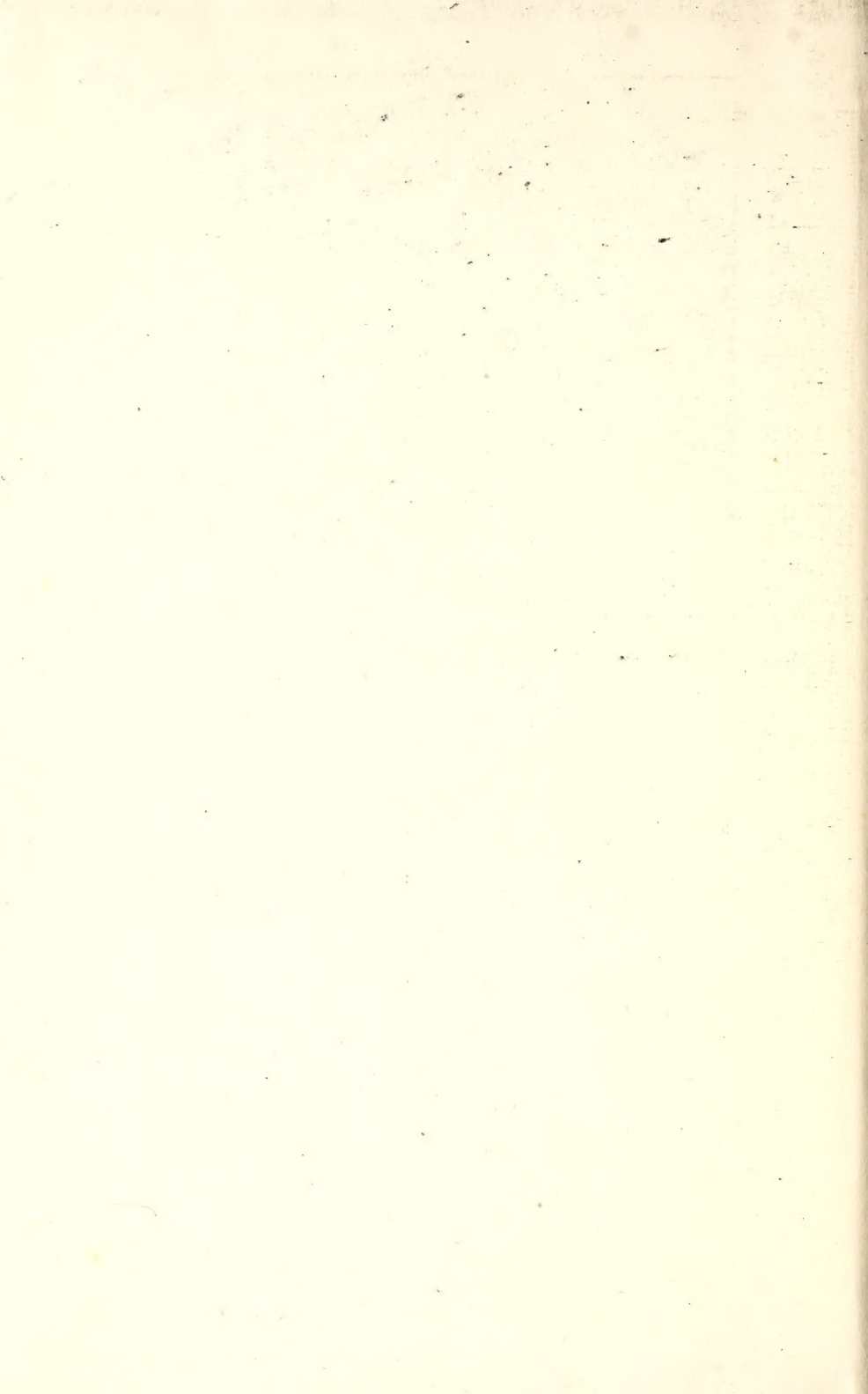
881	An Act to amend section 1 of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the contribution from public moneys to the public school teachers pension and retirement fund in cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants," approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.....	1610	1613	1650	2195	2195	.....
882	An Act to amend sections 152, 155, 156a, 156b and 157 of an act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909, as amended by an act approved June 2, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; as amended by acts approved June 5, 1911, in force July 1, 1911; and as amended by acts approved June 6, 1911, in force July 1, 1911.....	1610	1615	1651	2195	2195	.....
884	An Act to amend sections 1 and 3 of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns and villages, and to unite cities, towns and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872.....	1631	1685	1757	2196	2196	.....
890	An Act to provide for the election and appointment of officers and employees of the General Assembly of the State and to fix their compensation and to repeal certain act therein named.....	1766	2142	2176	2208	2208	.....
891	An Act making an appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of the building and lands, now owned by the State of Illinois, and used for an armory by the second regiment, Illinois National Guard.....	1611	1655	1688	1750	1750	.....
894	An Act making an appropriation from the road fund for the building and maintaining of State aid roads in the several counties of the State.....	1686	1701	1759	2111	2111	.....
895	An Act for an act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government until the expiration of the fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly.....	1584	1671	1707	1755	1755	2118, 2143, 2217, 2256
898	An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia.....	1766	2180	2170	2211	2211	.....

Record of House Bills in the Senate—Concluded.

No. of bill.	Title of bill.	Reported.	Referred.	Report of committee.	First reading.	Second reading.	Third reading.	Tabled.	Other proceedings.	Passed.	Enrolled.
900	An Act to amend sections 11, 12, 16 and 17 of an act entitled, "An Act to tax gifts, legacies, inheritances, transfers, appointments and interests in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of the same, and repealing certain acts therein named," approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, and to repeal section 18 of said act	1683			1683	1758	2160		2225	2160	
903	An Act creating the office of State Deportation Agent for the Board of Administration of the State of Illinois, fixing his compensation and providing for assistants and fixing their compensation.	1722	1725	1772	1772	2170	2212			2212	
905	An Act to provide for the payment of the cost of the paving of the north approach to the Illinois river with vitrified brick, 48 ft. in width, from the bridge to the headrace; said approach being abutted on each side by property owned and controlled by the State of Illinois, and located in the city of Ottawa, Illinois.	1700	1719	1732	1732	2113	2210			2210	
907	An Act to provide for the regulation of public utilities.	1724			1726	2143	2216		2131, 2271, 2284	2216	
911	An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the officers and members of the next General Assembly, and for salaries of the officers of the State government.	1698	1719	1733	1733	2113	2211			2211	
912	An Act to provide for the necessary revenue for State purposes.	1744			1746	2170	2207			2207	

913	An act in relation to the adjustment and settlement of suits and claims growing out of the failure of Charles W. Spalding, late treasurer of the University of Illinois, to account for certain moneys and securities of the said University of Illinois, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this act.....	1698	1719	1732	2113	2209	2209	2212
915	An Act for the relief of Henry Prior.....	1723	1725	1773	2171	2212		
916	An Act making an appropriation for the payment of the salary and stationery and postage allowance of George B. Boardman, a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, from the Forty-first District, seated vice Nicholas F. Henneberry.....	1698		1720	1739	2111	2111	
919	An Act providing for an exhibition and celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro, creating a commission to conduct same and making an appropriation therefor.....	1699	1720	1733	2113	2203	2203	
921	An Act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committees of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.....	1745	1745	1773	2172	2213	2213	
922	An Act to make an appropriation to pay the Elections Committee expenses of the Forty-eighth General Assembly.....	1745	1745	2130	2175	2202	2202	
								2184, 2226
								2226





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CONTENTS

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